

В.П.吉米多维奇

# 数学分析

习题全解

6

原题译自俄文第13版

最新校订本

南京大学数学系  
许宁 廖良文 编著

重积分和曲线积分

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Б. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ

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杨立信 译

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## 前 言

数学分析是大学数学系的一门重要必修课,是学习其它数学课的基础。同时,也是理工科高等数学的主要组成部分。

吉米多维奇著的《数学分析习题集》是一本国际知名的著作,它在中国有很大影响,早在上世纪五十年代,国内就出版了该书的中译本。安徽人民出版社翻译出版了新版的吉米多维奇《数学分析习题集》,以俄文第 13 版(最新版本)为基础,新版的习题集在原版的基础上增加了部分新题,共计有五千道习题,数量多,内容丰富,包括了数学分析的全部主题。部分习题难度较大,初学者不易解答。为了给广大高校师生提供学习参考,应安徽人民出版社的同志邀请,我们为新版的习题集作解答。本书可以作为学习数学分析过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,学习数学,做练习题是一个很重要的环节。通过做练习题,可以巩固我们所学到的知识,加深我们对基础概念的理解,还可以提高我们的运算能力,逻辑推理能力,综合分析能力。所以,我们希望读者遇到问题一定要认真思考,努力找出自己的解答,不要轻易查抄本书的解答。

廖良文编写了第一、二、三、四及八章习题的解答,许宁编写了第六、七章习题的解答。本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内的一些数学分析教科书及已有的题解,在许多方面得到了启发,谨对原书的作者表示感谢,在此,不再一一列出。

本书自出版以来受到广大高校师生的高度肯定,深受读者喜爱,畅销不衰。此次再版,我们纠正了前一版中存在的个别错误,对版面进行了适当调整。在此对为此书付出辛勤劳动的各位老师表示深切的谢意!

由于我们水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者



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## 第八章 多重积分和曲线积分

### § 1. 二重积分

1. 二重积分的直接算法 下数称为由连续函数  $f(x, y)$  有界封闭二维域  $\Omega$  上的二重积分:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{\substack{\max |\Delta x_i| \rightarrow 0 \\ \max |\Delta y_j| \rightarrow 0}} \sum_i \sum_j f(x_i, y_j) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$$

其中  $\Delta x_i = x_{i+1} - x_i, \Delta y_j = y_{j+1} - y_j$ , 而其和是对于使  $(x_i, y_j) \in \Omega$  的所有  $i$  和  $j$  来求的.

若用不等式表示域  $\Omega$ :

$$a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x),$$

其中  $y_1(x)$  和  $y_2(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  区间的连续函数, 则相应的二重积分可以按照下式计算:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy.$$

2. 二重积分中的变量代换 若可微分的连续函数

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v).$$

把  $Oxy$  平面上有界封闭域  $\Omega$  单值唯一地映为  $Ouv$  平面上域  $\Omega'$ , 以及雅哥比行列式:

$$I = \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)}$$

可能除了零测度集之外, 在域  $\Omega$  内保持符号不变, 则下式是正确的:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |I| du dv,$$

特别是对于按照公式  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi$  变换极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  的情



况,得出:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr d\varphi.$$

【3901】 计算积分  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1}} xy dx dy.$

把它看作是积分和的极限,用直线:

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, y = \frac{j}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

把积分域分成若干正方形,并在这些正方形的右顶点选取被积函数值.

解 用

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, y = \frac{j}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1),$$

将积分域分成若干正方形,则

$$\Delta x = \Delta y = \frac{1}{n},$$

故积分和为

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{j}{n} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4n^4},$$

所以  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1}} xy dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4n^4} = \frac{1}{4}.$

【3902】 用直线

$$x = 1 + \frac{i}{n}, y = 1 + \frac{2j}{n} \quad (i, j = 0, 1, \dots, n),$$

把  $1 \leq x \leq 2, 1 \leq y \leq 3$ , 域分成若干矩形,写出此域内函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  的积分上和  $\bar{S}$  与积分下和  $\underline{S}$ . 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,上和与下和的极限等于什么?

解 上和为

$$\bar{S} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 + \left( 1 + \frac{2j}{n} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2n}{n^2} \left[ n + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + n + \frac{4}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n j + \frac{4}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n j^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{40}{3} + \frac{11}{n} + \frac{5}{3n^2},
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$

下和为  $\underline{S} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2j}{n}\right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$

$$= \frac{40}{3} - \frac{11}{n} + \frac{5}{3n^2},$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{S} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underline{S} = \frac{40}{3}.$$

【3903. 用一系列内接正方形作为积分域的近似域,且正方形的顶点  $A_{ij}$  位于整数点上,并且在每个正方形离坐标原点最远的顶点上选取被积函数值,近似的计算积分:

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 25} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}},$$

将所得出的结果与积分精确值进行比较.

**解** 由题意知,应取的正方形顶点为  $(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)$ . 故利用对称性知

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{4} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 25} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}} \\
&\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{34}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{41}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{32}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{37}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{44}} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{49}} \approx 2.469.
\end{aligned}$$

即  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 25} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}} \approx 9.876.$

下面来计算积分的精确值,利用极坐标来计算.



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 25} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{24+x^2+y^2}} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^5 \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{24+r^2}} \\ &= 2\pi(7 - \sqrt{24}) \approx 13.194.\end{aligned}$$

将精确值与近似值作比较,显然,误差很大,其原因在于有不少不是正方形的域被忽略,因而产生较大的绝对误差 3.318 及较大的相对误差  $\frac{3.318}{13.194} \approx 25\%$ .

**【3904】**  $S$  是由直线  $x=0, y=0$  和  $x+y=1$  围成的三角形,用直线  $x=\text{常数}, y=\text{常数}, x+y=\text{常数}$  把域  $S$  分成四个相等的三角形,且在这些三角形的重心选取被积函数值. 近似地计算积分  $\iint_S \sqrt{x+y} dS$ ,

**解** 以  $x=\frac{1}{2}, y=\frac{1}{2}$  及  $x+y=\frac{1}{2}$  分域  $S$  即得四个相等的三角形,它的面积均为

$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8},$$

重心为  $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}), (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}), (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6})$  及  $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3})$ , 于是,此积分的近似值为

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \sqrt{x+y} dS &= \frac{1}{8} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} \right) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{8} (0.577 + 0.816 + 2.091) \approx 0.402.\end{aligned}$$

**【3905】** 把  $S\{x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$  域分成有穷个直径小于  $\delta$  的可求积的子域  $\Delta S_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ .

当  $\delta$  为什么样的值时将保证以下不等式成立:

$$\left| \iint_S \sin(x+y) dS - \sum_{i=1}^n \sin(x_i+y_i) \Delta S_i \right| < 0.001,$$

其中  $(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i$ .

**解** 记函数  $\sin(x+y)$  在  $\Delta S_i$  中的振幅为  $\omega_i$ , 则



$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \iint_S \sin(x+y) dS - \sum_{i=1}^n \sin(x_i + y_i) \Delta S_i \right| \\
&= \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{\Delta S_i} [\sin(x+y) - \sin(x_i + y_i)] dS \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{\Delta S_i} |\sin(x+y) - \sin(x_i + y_i)| dS \\
&\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{\Delta S_i} \omega_i dS = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta S_i.
\end{aligned}$$

因域  $S\{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$  的面积为  $\pi$ , 故只要  $\omega_i < \frac{0.001}{\pi}$  即可, 而

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega_i &= \sup_{\substack{(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i \\ (x'_i, y'_i) \in \Delta S_i}} |\sin(x'_i + y'_i) - \sin(x_i + y_i)| \\
&\leq \sup_{\substack{(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i \\ (x'_i, y'_i) \in \Delta S_i}} |(x'_i + y'_i) - (x_i + y_i)| \\
&\leq \sup_{\substack{(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i \\ (x'_i, y'_i) \in \Delta S_i}} [|x'_i - x_i| + |y'_i - y_i|] \\
&\leq 2 \sup_{\substack{(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta S_i \\ (x'_i, y'_i) \in \Delta S_i}} \sqrt{(x'_i - x_i)^2 + (y'_i - y_i)^2} = 2\delta_i,
\end{aligned}$$

故只要取

$$\delta < \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 0.001 \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-4}.$$

则有  $\left| \iint_S (\sin(x+y)) dS - \sum_{i=1}^n \sin(x_i + y_i) \Delta S_i \right| < 0.001$ .

计算积分(3906—3908)。

**【3906—3908】**  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x+y) dy$ .

解  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x+y) dy = \int_0^1 \left( xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + x) \Big|_0^1 = 1.$

**【3907】**  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x xy^2 dy$ .



$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x xy^2 dy &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} xy^3 \Big|_{x^2}^x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^7}{3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{40}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3908】} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \sin^2 \varphi dr.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \sin^2 \varphi dr &= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} \left( \frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi a^3}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

【3909】 若  $R$  为矩形:  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$ , 并且函数  $X(x)$  和  $Y(y)$  在相应区间是连续的, 证明不等式:

$$\iint_R X(x)Y(y) dx dy = \int_a^A X(x) dx \int_b^B Y(y) dy.$$

证 将二重积分化为二次积分即得

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R X(x)Y(y) dx dy \\ &= \int_a^A dx \int_b^B X(x)Y(y) dy = \int_a^A X(x) dx \int_b^B Y(y) dy.\end{aligned}$$

【3910】 若  $f(x, y) = F''_{xy}(x, y)$ , 计算

$$I = \int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad I &= \int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy = \int_a^A F'_x(x, y) \Big|_b^B dx \\ &= \int_a^A [F'_x(x, B) - F'_x(x, b)] dx \\ &= F(x, B) \Big|_a^A - F(x, b) \Big|_a^A \\ &= F(A, B) - F(a, B) - F(A, b) + F(a, b).\end{aligned}$$

【3911】 设  $f(x)$  为在区间  $a \leq x \leq b$  的连续函数, 证明不等式

$$\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx,$$



其中当且仅当  $f(x) = \text{常数}$  时等号才成立.

提示:研究积分

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dy.$$

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dy \\ &= (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \left( \int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &\quad + (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\left( \int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$

当  $f(x)$  为常数时, 显然上式中等号成立. 反之, 设上式中等号成

立, 则 
$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dy \\ &= \iint_S [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dx dy = I, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $S = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b\},$

$$F(x, y) = [f(x) - f(y)]^2,$$

为  $S$  中的非负连续函数, 若存在  $(x_0, y_0) \in S$  使得  $F(x_0, y_0) > 0,$

则存在一个包含  $(x_0, y_0)$  的小区域  $(\Delta S),$  使得当  $(x, y) \in (\Delta S)$  时

$$F(x, y) > \frac{F(x_0, y_0)}{2},$$

从而 
$$I \geq \iint_{(\Delta S)} F(x, y) > \frac{F(x_0, y_0)}{2} \Delta S > 0,$$

矛盾. 因此, 在  $S$  上,  $F(x, y) \equiv 0,$  即  $f(x) = \text{常数}.$

**【3912】** 下列积分具有怎样的符号:

(1)  $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy;$

(2)  $\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy;$



$$(3) \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1-x}} \arcsin(x+y) dx dy?$$

解 (1) 因为

$$0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq (|x| + |y|)^2 \leq 1,$$

所以当  $|x| + |y| < 1$  时,

$$\ln(x^2 + y^2) < \ln 1 = 0.$$

故 
$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx < 0.$$

(2) 显然有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy = I_1 - I_2 - I_3.$$

其中 
$$I_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy,$$

$$I_2 = \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2-1} dx dy,$$

$$I_3 = \iint_{2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{x^2+y^2-1} dx dy.$$

当  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  时,

$$0 \leq \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} \leq 1.$$

故 
$$0 < I_1 < \pi,$$

同样 
$$I_2 > 0,$$

$$I_3 > \iint_{2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dx dy = 4\pi - 2\pi = 2\pi,$$

因此 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy < 0.$$

$$(3) \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1-x}} \arcsin(x+y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 0}} \arcsin(x+y) dx dy + \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1-x}} \arcsin(x+y) dx dy$$



由对称性知,上式第一个积分为零,在第二积分中,被积函数在积分域中为非负且不恒为零的连续函数,因而积分值是正的.因此,原积分是正的.

【3913】 在正方形

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi.$$

求函数  $f(x, y) = \sin^2 x \sin^2 y$  的平均值.

解 平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi}} \sin^2 x \cdot \sin^2 y dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[ \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x dx \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[ \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right) \Big|_0^\pi \right]^2 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

【3914】 利用中值定理估计积分:

$$I = \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}.$$

解 因为积分域的面积为 200,故由积分中值定理有

$$I = \frac{200}{100 + \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta},$$

其中  $(\xi, \eta)$  是域  $|x| + |y| \leq 10$  中的一个固定点,显然

$$0 \leq \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta \leq 2$$

下面证明

$$0 < \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta < 2,$$

事实上  $\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$  为有界闭区域  $|x| + |y| \leq 10$  上的连续函数,且

$$\frac{1}{102} \leq \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \leq \frac{1}{100}.$$

如果

$$\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta = 2,$$

则

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \left( \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} - \frac{1}{102} \right) dx dy = I - I = 0.$$

而  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} - \frac{1}{102},$

是非负连续函数, 从而

$$f(x, y) \equiv 0 \quad (|x| + |y| \leq 0),$$

即  $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y \equiv 2 \quad (|x| + |y| \leq 10),$

这显然是不可能的. 故

$$\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta < 2,$$

同样  $\cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta > 0.$

从而有  $\frac{200}{102} < I < \frac{200}{100},$

即  $1.96 < I < 2.$

### 【3915】 求圆

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2.$$

上的点到坐标原点的距离的平方的平均值.

解 平均值为

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} x^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_{b-R}^{b+R} dy \int_{a-\sqrt{R^2-(y-b)^2}}^{a+\sqrt{R^2-(y-b)^2}} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi R^2} \int_{b-R}^{b+R} \left[ (a + \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2})^3 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (a - \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2})^3 \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3\pi R^2} \left[ 6a^2 \int_{b-R}^{b+R} \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2} dy \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 \int_{b-R}^{b+R} [R^2 - (y-b)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dy \right] \\ &= \frac{2a^2}{\pi R^2} \left[ \frac{y-b}{2} \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2} + \frac{R^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{y-b}{R} \right] \Big|_{b-R}^{b+R} \end{aligned}$$



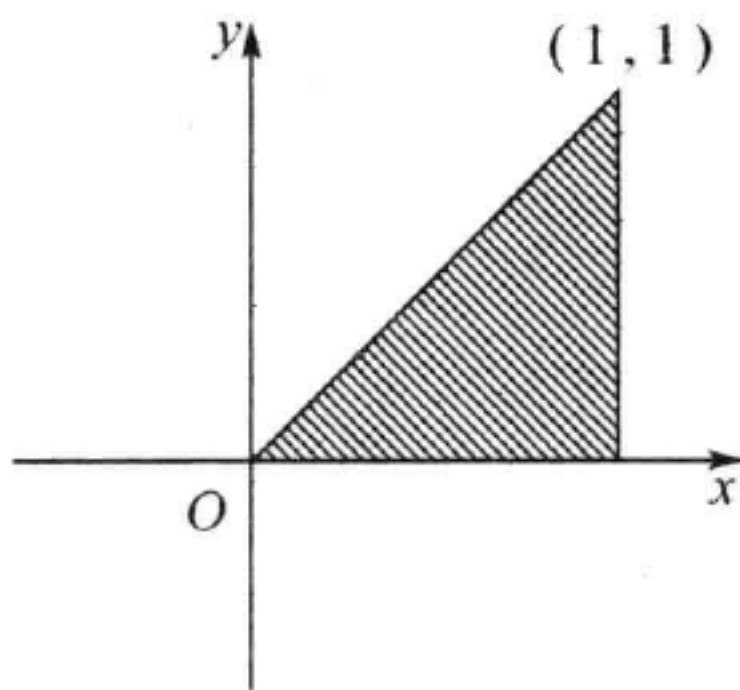
$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{2}{3\pi R^2} \left\{ \frac{y-b}{8} [5R^2 - 2(y-b)^2] \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{3R^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{y-b}{R} \right\} \Big|_{b-R}^{b+R} \\
& = \frac{2a^2}{\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{R^2}{2} \pi + \frac{2}{3\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{3R^4}{8} \pi \\
& = a^2 + \frac{R^2}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

同理有  $\frac{1}{\pi R^2} \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} y^2 dx dy = b^2 + \frac{R^2}{4},$

于是  $I = a^2 + b^2 + \frac{R^2}{2}.$

在二重积分  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy$  中对所指定的域  $\Omega$ , 按照不同的顺序安置积分的上下限(3916 ~ 3922).

【3916】  $\Omega$  为带有顶点  $O(0,0), A(1,0), B(1,1)$  的三角形.



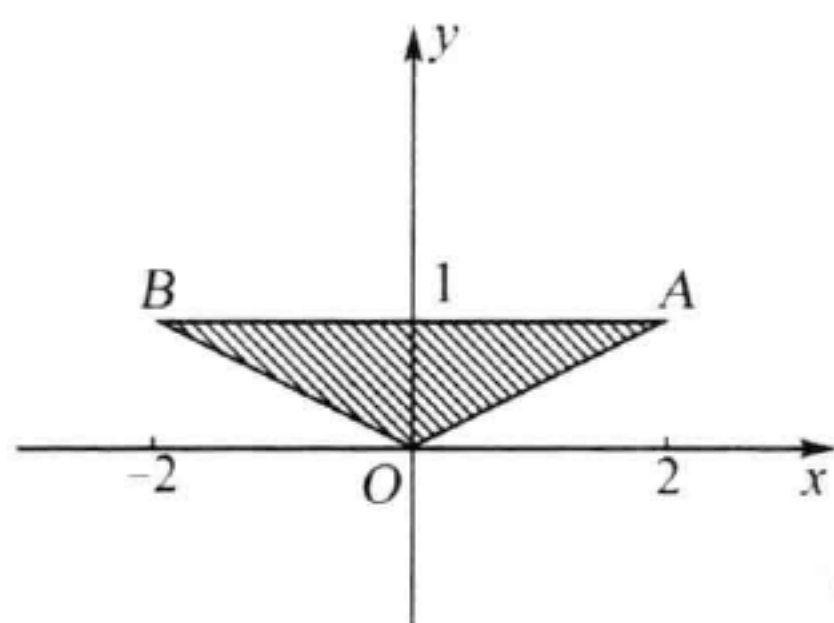
3916 题图

解 为方便起见, 以  $I$  记二重积  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy$

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx.$$

【3917】  $\Omega$  为以  $O(0,0), A(2,1), B(-2,1)$  为顶点的三角形.

解 如 3917 题图所示



3917 题图

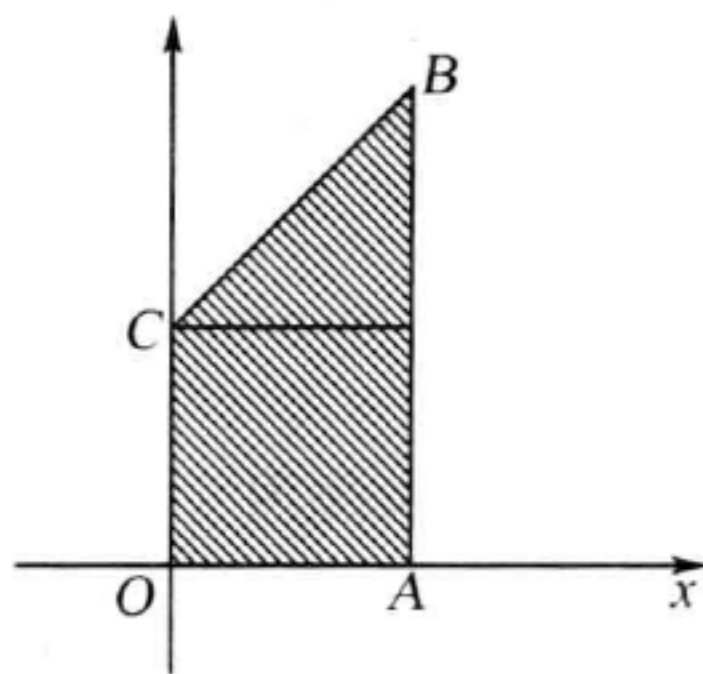
OA 的方程为  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ ,

OB 的方程为  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } I &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-2y}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_{-\frac{1}{2}x}^1 f(x, y) dy + \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^1 f(x, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

【3918】  $\Omega$  为以  $O(0,0), A(1,0), B(1,2), C(0,1)$  为顶点的梯形.

解 如 3918 题图所示



3918 题图

BC 的方程为  $y = x + 1$ , 所以

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy$$



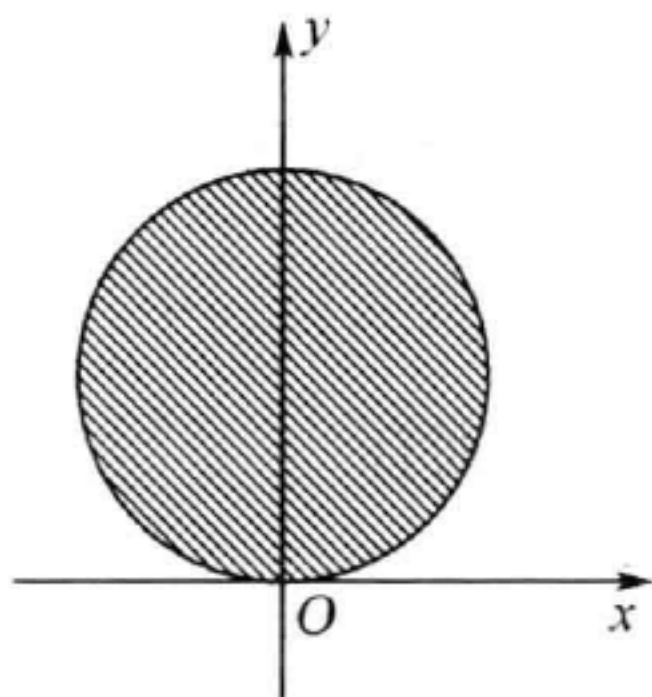
$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{y-1}^1 f(x, y) dx.$$

【3919】  $\Omega$  为圆  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

解  $I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$

【3920】  $\Omega$  为圆  $x^2 + y^2 \leq y$ .

解 如 3920 图所示



3920 题图

积分域为

$$x^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-x^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-x^2}} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y-y^2}}^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

【3921】  $\Omega$  为由曲线  $y = x^2$  和  $y = 1$  所围成的区域.

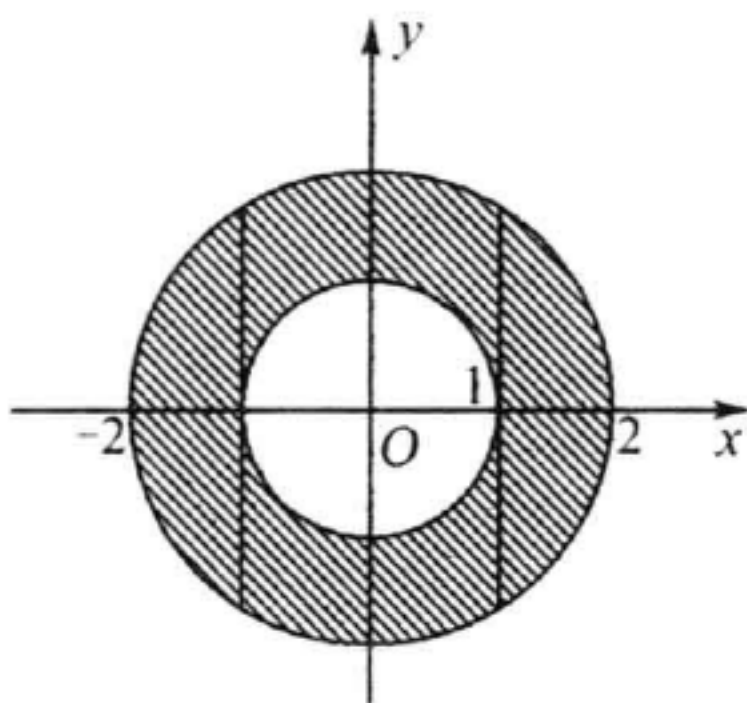
解  $I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx.$

【3922】  $\Omega$  为圆环  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ .

解 如 3922 题图所示

若先对  $y$  后对  $x$  积分, 则有

$$I = \int_{-2}^{-1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$$



3922 题图

$$+ \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

若先对  $x$  后对  $y$  积分, 则有

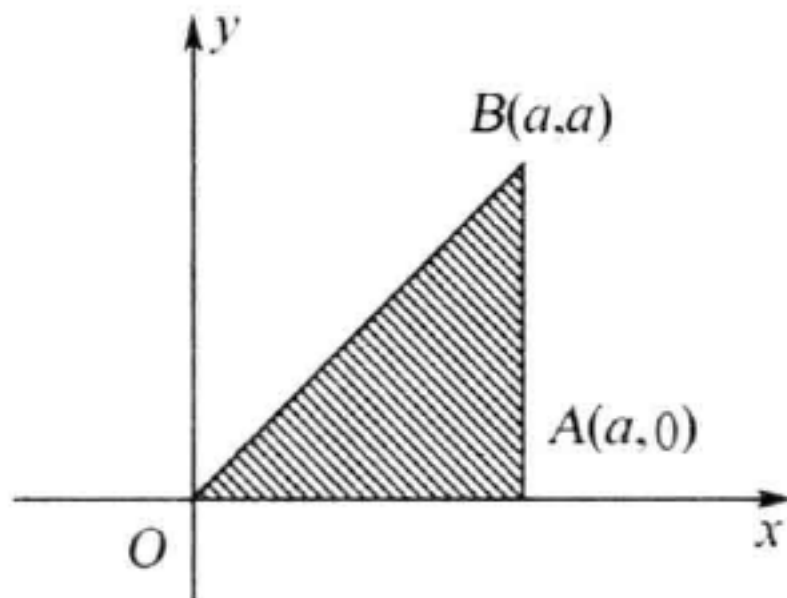
$$\begin{aligned} I = & \int_{-2}^{-1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \\ & + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

【3923】 证明狄利克雷公式:

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x, y) dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\text{证} \quad \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x, y) dx$$

其中  $\Omega$  是以  $A(a, 0)$ ,  $B(a, a)$  及  $O(0, 0)$  为顶点的三角形域.



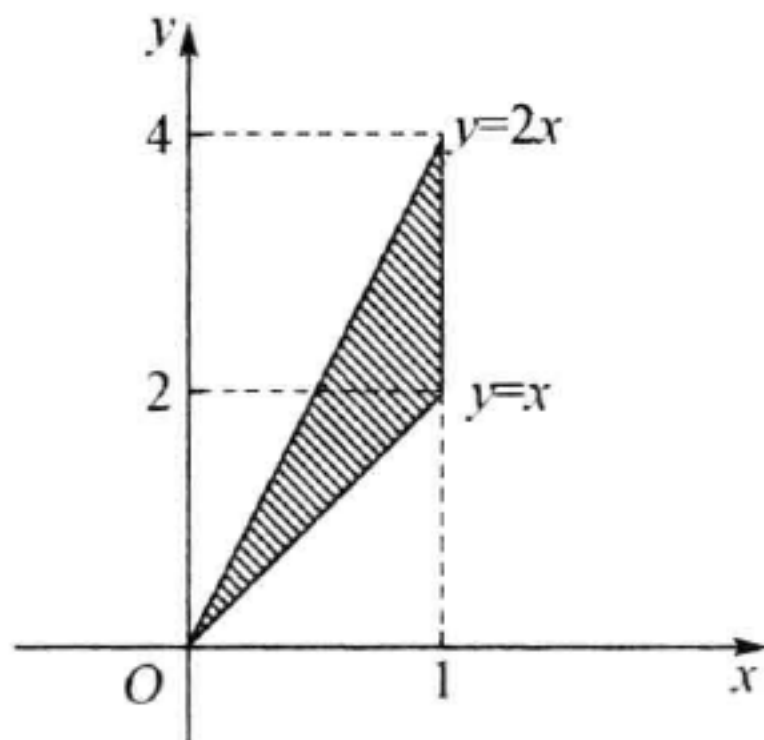
3923 题图



在下列积分中改变积分的顺序(3924 ~ 3931).

【3924】  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{2x} f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3924 题图所示



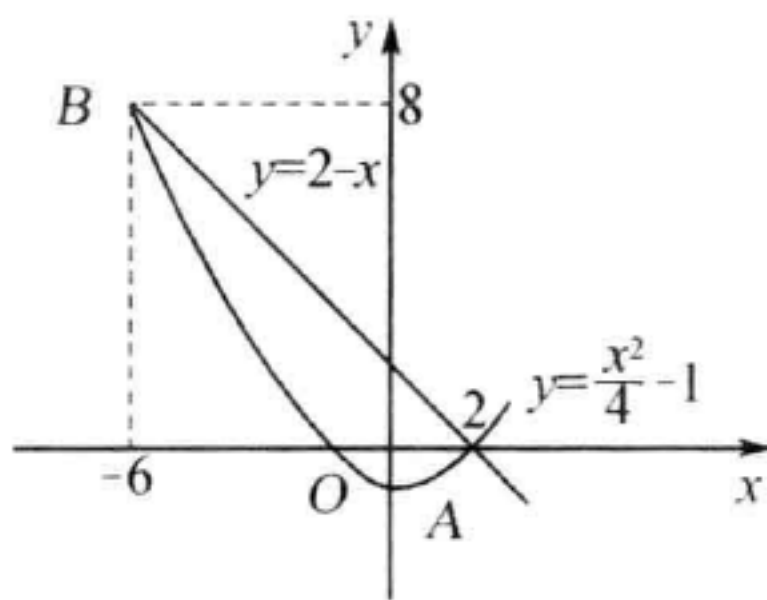
3924 题图

积分区域是由  $y = x$ ,  $y = 2x$  及  $x = 2$  所围成, 改变积分顺序即得

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{2x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y f(x, y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x, y) dx.$$

【3925】  $\int_{-6}^2 dx \int_{(\frac{x^2}{4}-1)}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy.$

解 积分域的围线为:  $y = 2 - x$  及  $y = \frac{x^2}{4} - 1$ , 其交点为  $A(2, 0)$ ,  $B(-6, 8)$ . 如 3925 题图所示



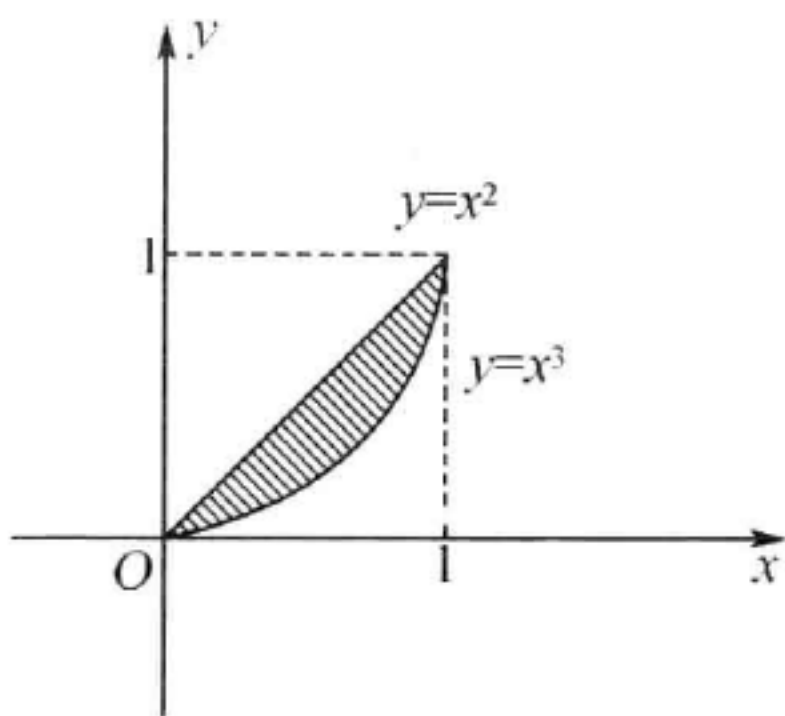
3925 题图

改变积分顺序即有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-6}^2 dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{4}-1}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2\sqrt{1+y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^8 dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

**【3926】**  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3926 题图所示



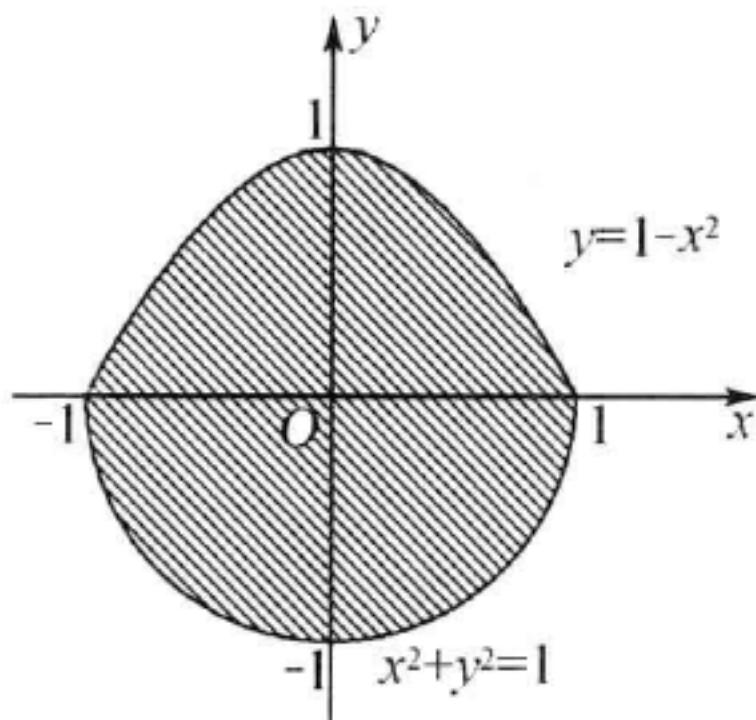
3926 题图

积分域的边界为  $y = x^2$  及  $y = x^3$ , 其交点为  $(0,0), (1,1)$ , 所以

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^3}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt[3]{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx.$$

**【3927】**  $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3927 题图所示



3927 题图

积分区域的围线为圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \leq 0)$  及抛物线  $y = 1 -$

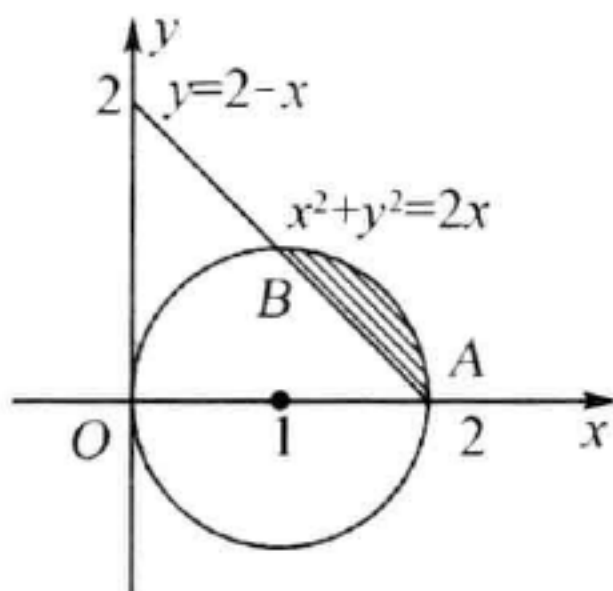


$x^2 (y \geq 0)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

**【3928】**  $\int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3928 题图所示



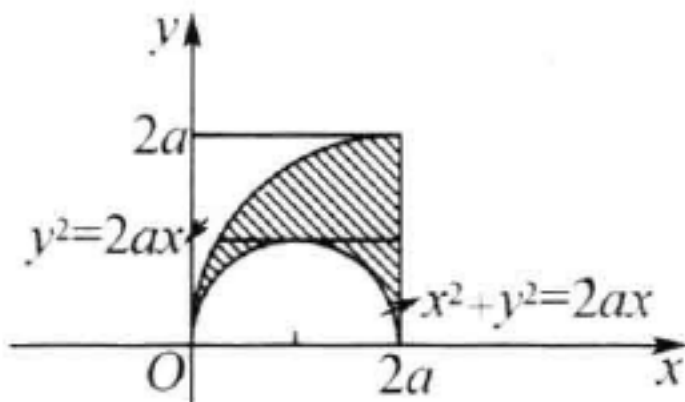
3928 题图

积分区域的围线为圆  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$  及直线  $y = 2-x$ , 其交点为  $A(2, 0), B(1, 1)$ , 改变积分顺序即得

$$\int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

**【3929】**  $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) dy \quad (a > 0).$

解 如 3929 题图所示



3929 题图

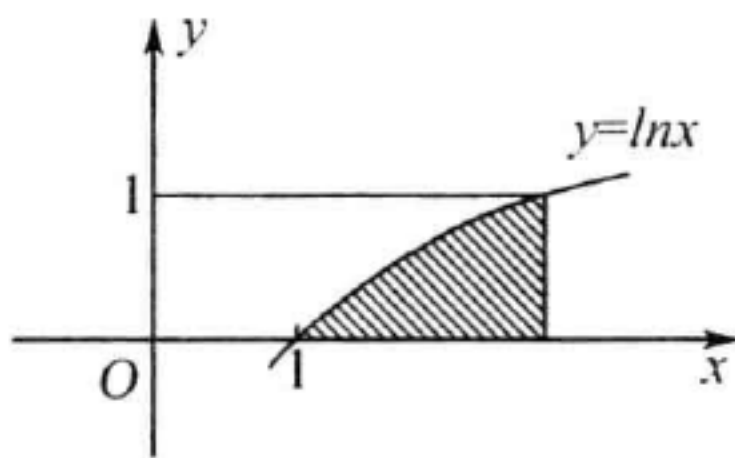
积分域围线为  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 (y \geq 0)$ ,  $y^2 = 2ax (y \geq 0)$ .

及  $x = 2a$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^a dy \left\{ \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx \right\} \\ &+ \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

【3930】  $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3930 题图所示



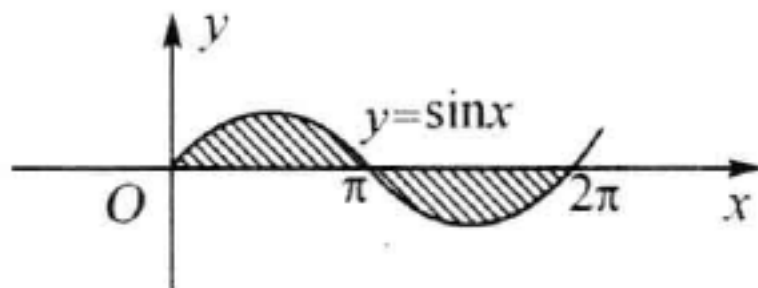
3930 题图

积分域的围线为  $y = \ln x$ ,  $x = e$  及  $y = 0$ . 所以

$$\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx.$$

【3931】  $\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy.$

解 积分域如 3931 题图所示的阴影部分, 由于  $y = \sin x$  的反函数, 当  $y$  从 0 变到 1 时为  $x = \arcsin y$ , 当  $y$  从 1 变到 -1 时为  $x = \pi - \arcsin y$ , 当  $y$  再由 -1 变到 0 时, 为  $x = 2\pi + \arcsin y$ .



3931 题图

于是  $\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy$



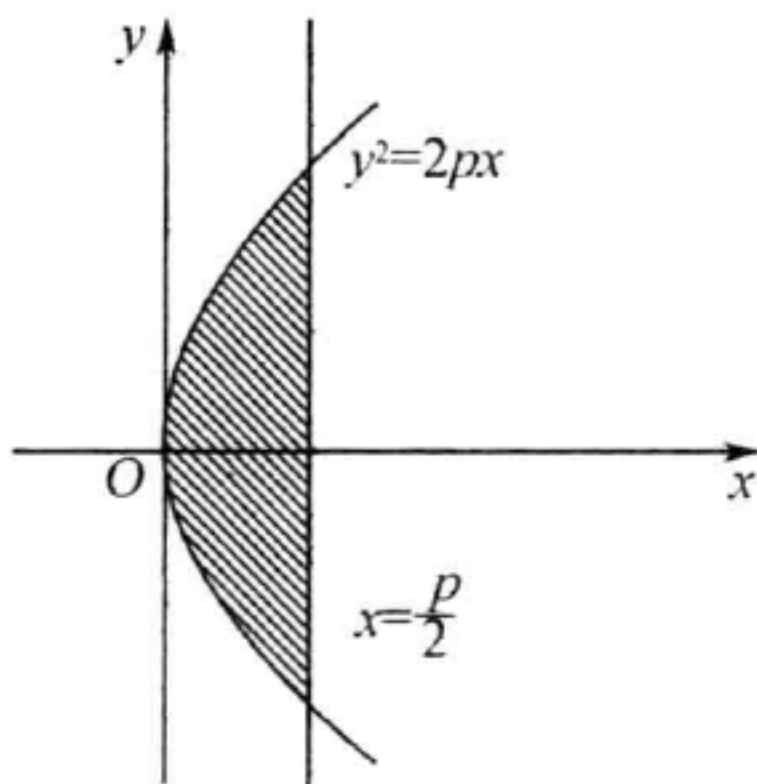
$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx - \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{\pi - \arcsin y}^{2\pi + \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

计算以下积分(3932 ~ 3936).

**【3932】** 若域  $\Omega$  由抛物线  $y^2 = 2px$  和直线  $x = \frac{p}{2}$  ( $p > 0$ )

围成, 求  $\iint_{\Omega} xy^2 dx dy$ .

**解** 积分域如 3932 题图所示



3932 题图

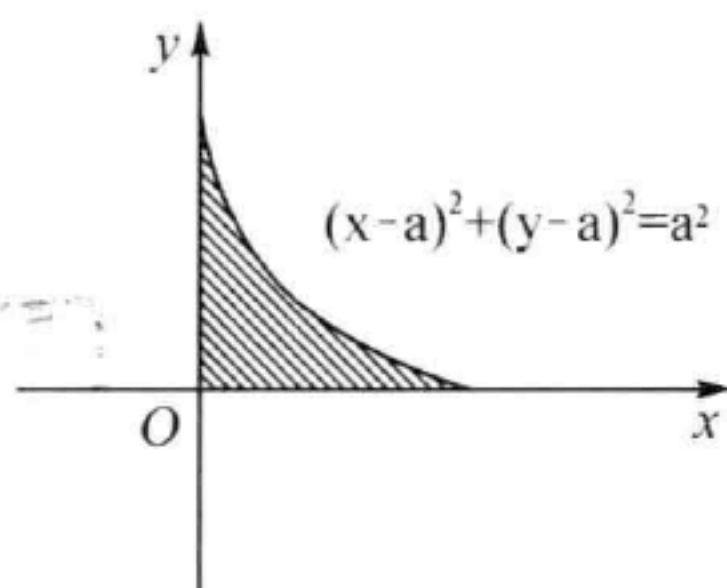
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} xy^2 dx dy &= \int_{-p}^p dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2p}}^{\frac{p}{2}} xy^2 dx = \int_{-p}^p \left( \frac{p^2}{8} y^2 - \frac{1}{8p^2} y^6 \right) dy \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{28} \right) p^5 = \frac{p^5}{21}. \end{aligned}$$

**【3933】** 若域  $\Omega$  由在半径为  $a$  圆心在点  $(a, a)$  且与坐标轴相切的较短圆弧和坐标轴围成的区域, 求

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} \quad (a > 0).$$

**解** 如 3933 题图所示

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} &= \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2a-x}} \int_0^{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} dy \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{a dx}{\sqrt{2a-x}} - \int_0^a \sqrt{x} dx = \left( 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) a \sqrt{a}. \end{aligned}$$



3933 题图

【3934】 若域  $\Omega$  是坐标原点为圆心半径为  $a$  的圆, 求  $\iint_{\Omega} |xy| dx dy$ .

解 由对称性知

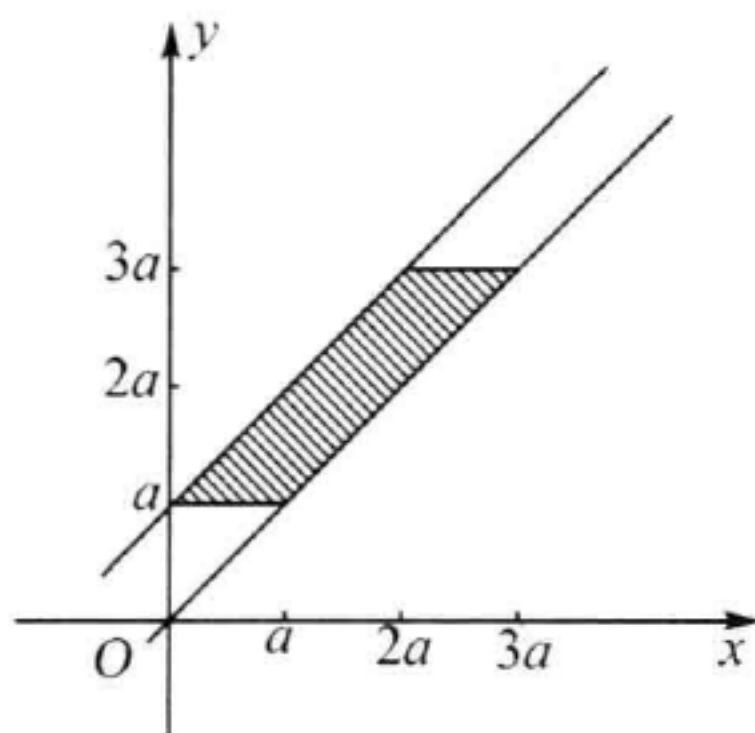
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} |xy| dx dy &= 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} xy dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) x dx = \frac{a^4}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【3935】 若域  $\Omega$  为以

$$y = x, y = x + a, y = a \text{ 和 } y = 3a (a > 0)$$

为边的平行四边形, 求  $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ .

解 积分区域如 3935 题图所示的阴影部分



3935 题图



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx \\ &= \int_a^{3a} \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} + ay^2 - \frac{(y-a)^3}{3} \right] dy = 14a^4.\end{aligned}$$

【3936】 若域  $\Omega$  由横坐标轴和摆线第一拱的弧

$$x = a(t - \sin t), Y = a(1 - \cos t)$$

围成, 求  $\iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y_1} y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{a^4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^4 dt = \frac{2^4 a^4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^8 \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{2^5 a^4}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^8 u du = \frac{2^6 a^4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 u du,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $y_1 = a(1 - \cos t)$ ,

利用 2281 题的结果知

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 u du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \frac{2^6 a^4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35}{12} \pi a^4.$$

在二重积分  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy$  中假定  $x = r \cos \varphi$  和  $y = r \sin \varphi$ ,

变换到极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$ , 并确定积分上下限, 若 (3937 ~ 3941).

【3937】  $\Omega$  圆为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ .

解 对于圆  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ,  $\varphi$  从 0 变到  $2\pi$ ,  $r$  从 0 变到  $a$ , 所以

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

【3938】  $\Omega$  为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq ax$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的圆.

解 圆  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$  的极坐标方程为  $r = a \cos \varphi$ , 当  $\varphi$  从  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

变到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 对于每一固定的  $\varphi$ ,  $r$  从 0 变到  $a \cos \varphi$ , 于是

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

【3939】  $\Omega$  为  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2$  的环.

解 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{|a|}^{|b|} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

【3940】  $\Omega$  为  $0 \leq x \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$  的三角形.

解 直线  $x+y=1$  的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{1}{\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc \left( \varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

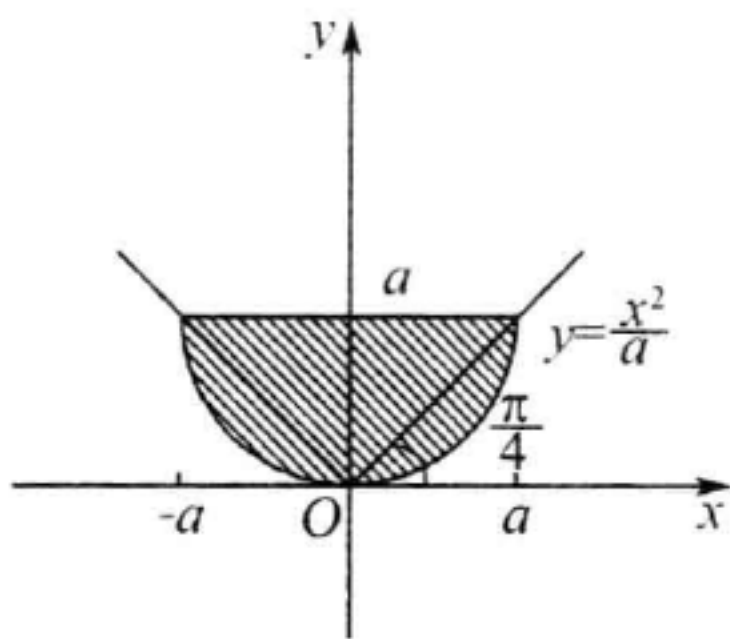
当  $\varphi$  由 0 变到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  时, 对每一固定的  $\varphi$ ,  $r$  由 0 变到

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc \left( \varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ , 所以

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc \left( \varphi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.$$

【3941】  $\Omega$  为  $a \leq x \leq a, \frac{x^2}{a} \leq y \leq a$  的抛物线段.

解 积分区域如 3941 题图所示的阴影部分.



3941 题图

抛物线的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}.$$

直线  $y=a$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \frac{a}{\sin \varphi}$ , 所以



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sin \varphi}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr.\end{aligned}$$

【3942】 在变换极坐标之后,在什么情况下积分的上下限是常数?

解 若变换为坐标后,积分

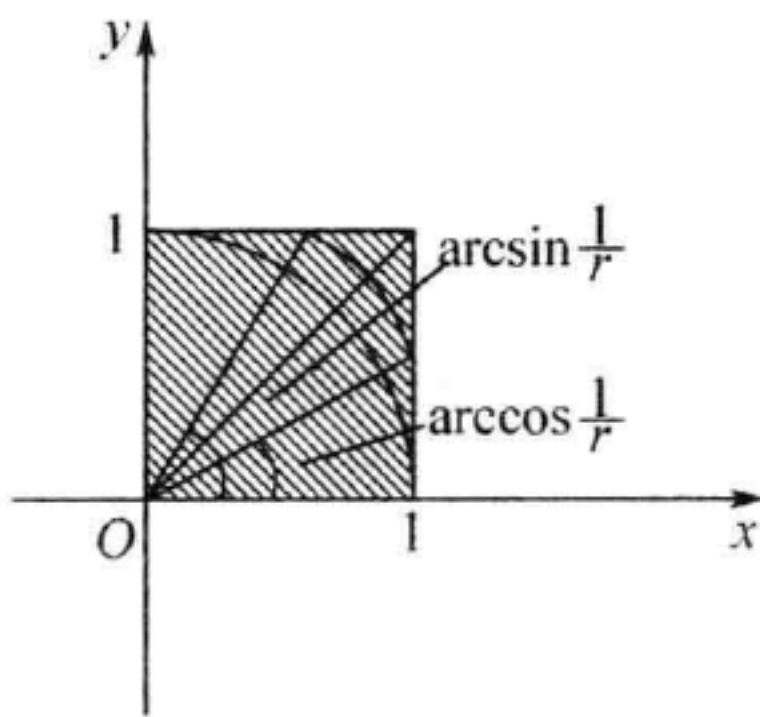
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_a^b f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr,$$

其中  $\alpha, \beta, a, b$  均为常数,则表明积分域  $\Omega$  为圆环面  $a \leq r \leq b$  被射线  $\varphi = \alpha, \varphi = \beta$  截出的部分.

在下列积分中,假定  $x = r \cos \varphi$  和  $y = r \sin \varphi$ ,变换到极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$ ,并按照不同的顺序确定积分的上下限(3943 ~ 3947).

【3943】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy.$

解 如 3943 题图所示



3943 题图

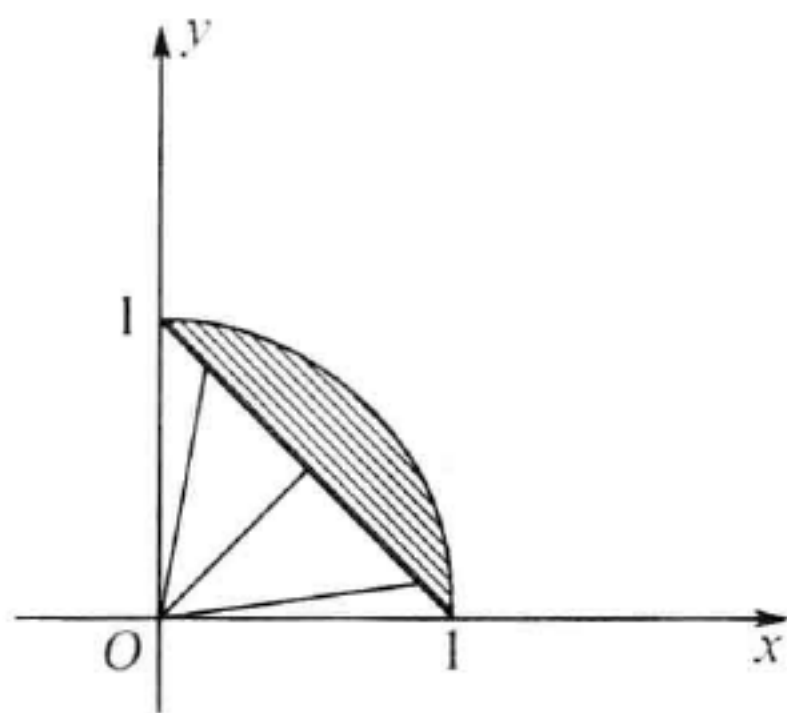
积分区域为图中阴影部分若先对  $r$  积分,则当  $\varphi$  从 0 变到  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $r$  从 0 变到  $\sec \varphi$  (直线  $x = 1$  上的点). 当  $\varphi$  从  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  变到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $r$  从 0 变到  $\csc \varphi$  (直线  $y = 1$  上的点).

若先对  $\varphi$  积分, 则当  $r$  从 0 变到 1 时, 对于每一固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  从 0 变到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 当  $r$  从 1 变到  $\sqrt{2}$  时, 对于每一固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  从  $\arccos \frac{1}{r}$  变到  $\arcsin \frac{1}{r}$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sec \varphi} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\csc \varphi} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\ &= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\ &\quad + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arcsin \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

**【3944】**  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$

**解** 积分区域为 3944 题图中的阴影部分. 圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的极坐标方程为  $r = 1$ .



3944 题图

直线  $x + y = 1$  的极坐标方程为

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

所以  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dx dy$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \csc(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4})}^1 f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中直线  $x + y = 1$  的方程为

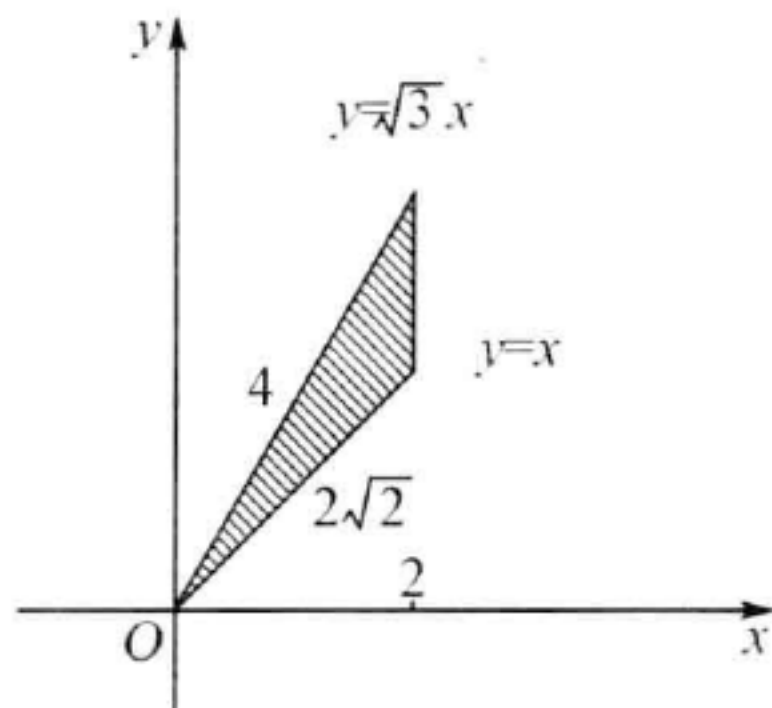
$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4})},$$

即  $\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi) = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}},$

或  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \pm \arccos \frac{1}{r\sqrt{2}}.$

【3945】  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{x\sqrt{3}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy.$

解 积分域 3945 题图所示的阴影部分, 直线  $y = x$  的极坐标方程为  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$



3945 题图

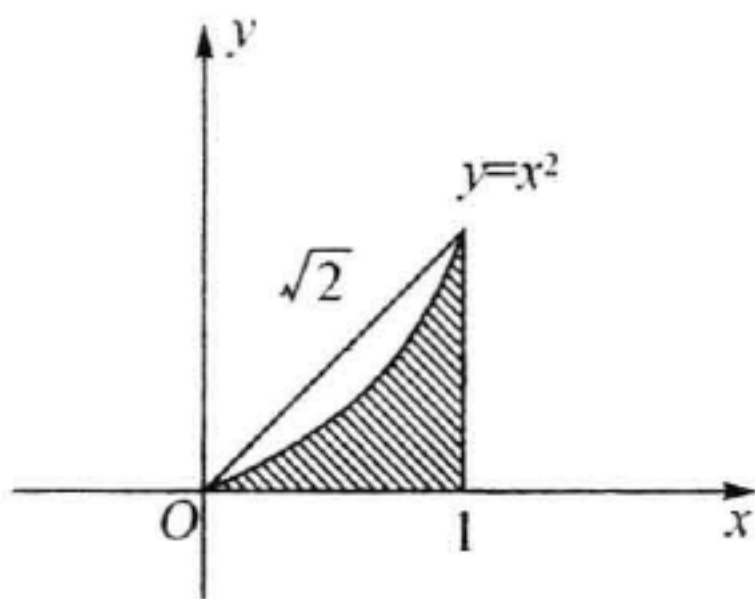
直线  $y = \sqrt{3}x (x \geq 0)$  的极坐标方程为  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 直线  $x = 2$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \frac{2}{\cos \varphi}$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{x\sqrt{3}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} f(r) r dr \\
 &= \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(r) d\varphi + \int_{2\sqrt{2}}^4 r dr \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(r) d\varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r f(r) dr + \int_{2\sqrt{2}}^4 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \arccos \frac{2}{r} \right) r f(r) dr.$$

【3946】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy.$

解 积分区域如 3946 题图所示的阴影部, 抛物线  $y = x^2$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}$ .



3946 题图

直线  $x = 1$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$ , 方程  $r = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}$  也可改

写为  $\varphi = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r},$

所以  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi \\ + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

【3947】  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) 围成.

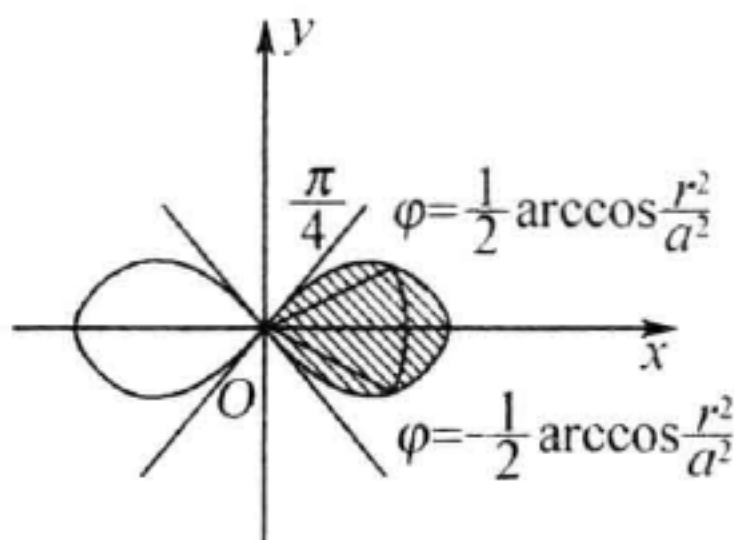
解 曲线

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \quad (x \geq 0),$$

的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi.$$

其图形是双纽线的右半部分. 如 3947 题图所示



3947 题图

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr \\ &= \int_0^a r dr \int_{-\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

假定  $r$  和  $\varphi$  为极坐标, 改变下列积分中积分的顺序 (3948 ~ 3950).

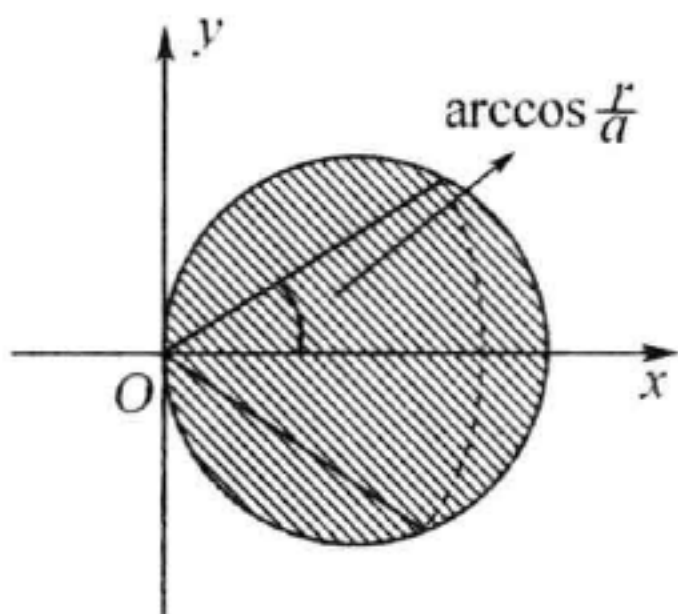
$$\text{【3948】} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (a > 0).$$

解 积分域为由圆周

$$r = a \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{或} \quad \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2,$$

所围成的圆域



3948 题图



若先对  $\varphi$  积分, 则对于  $0 \leq r \leq a$  中任一固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  由  $-\arccos \frac{r}{a}$  变到  $\arccos \frac{r}{a}$ , 所以

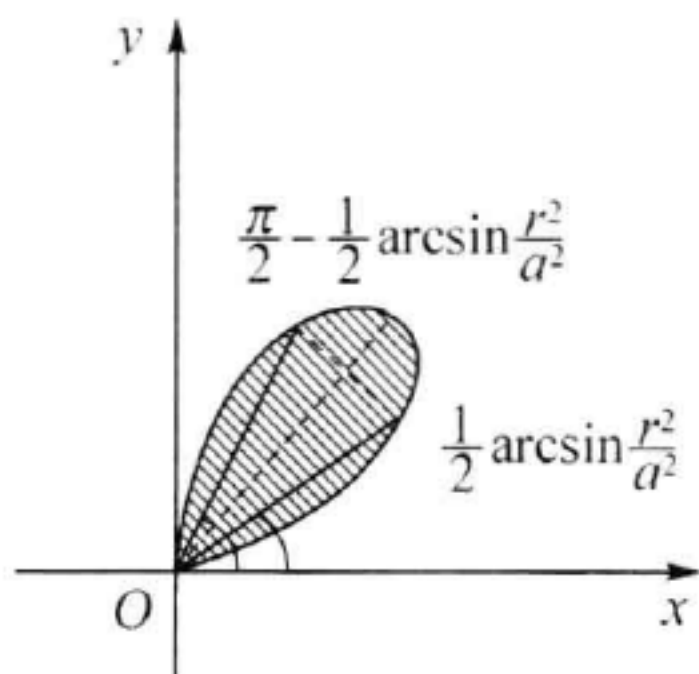
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$

【3949】  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (a > 0).$

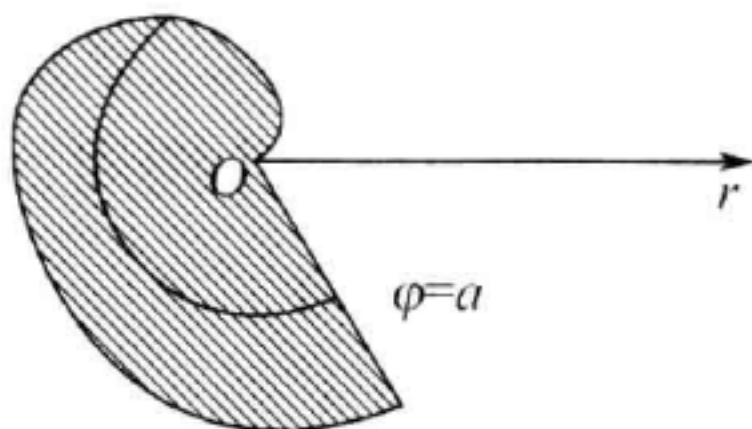
解 积分域是由双曲线  $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$  的右上部分围成, 如 3949 题图所示

若先对  $\varphi$  积分, 则当  $r$  从 0 变到  $a$  时, 对于每一固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  从  $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}$  变到  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}$ , 于是

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} f(\varphi, r) dr = \int_0^a dr \int_{\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$



3949 题图



3950 题图

【3950】  $\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (0 < a < 2\pi).$

解 积分域是由阿基米德螺线  $r = \varphi$  与射线  $\varphi = a$  所围成, 所以

$$\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr = \int_0^a dr \int_r^a f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$

变换为极坐标,并把二重积分化成单积分(3951 ~ 3953).

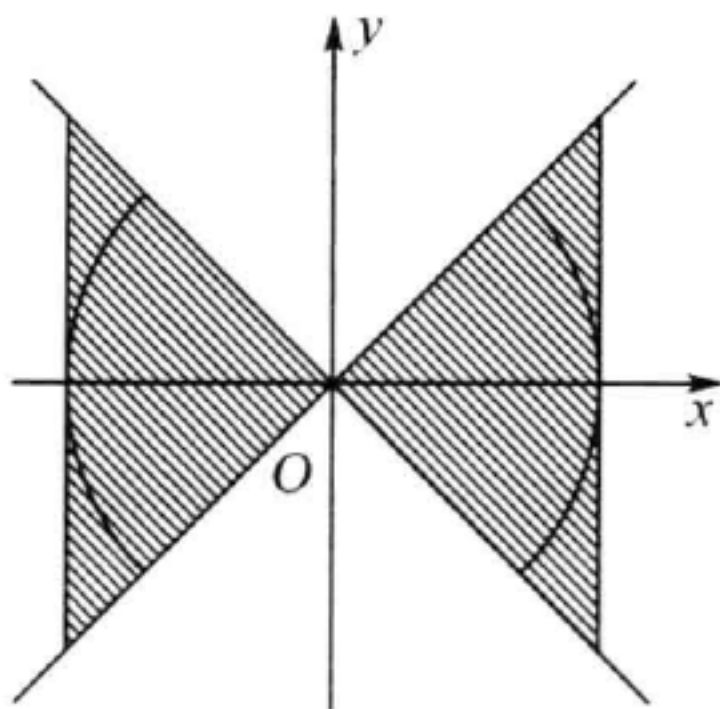
$$\text{【3951】} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r f(r) dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 r f(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3952】} \iint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy.$$

$$\Omega = \{|y| \leq |x|; |x| \leq 1\}.$$

解 积分域  $\Omega$  如 3952 题图所示. 先对  $\varphi$  积分. 当  $r$  从 0 变到 1 时, 对于每个固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  从  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$  变到  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .



3952 题图

当  $r$  从 1 变到  $\sqrt{2}$  时, 对于每个固定的  $r$ ,  $\varphi$  从  $\arccos \frac{1}{r}$  变到  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

利用对称性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 r f(r) dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi + 4 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dr \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r f(r) d\varphi \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 r f(r) dr + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \left( \pi - 4 \arccos \frac{1}{r} \right) r f(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3953】} \quad \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy.$$

解 圆  $x^2 + y^2 = x$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \cos\varphi$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} f(\tan\varphi) r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\tan\varphi) \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

变换为极坐标, 计算以下二重积分(3954 ~ 3955).

$$\text{【3954】} \quad \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r \cdot r dr = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}.$$

$$\text{【3955】} \quad \iint_{\pi^2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4\pi^2} \sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad &\iint_{\pi^2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4\pi^2} \sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = 2\pi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = -6\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

【3956】 利用一组函数:

$$u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \sqrt{xy},$$

把正方形  $S\{a < x < a+h, b < y < b+h\}$  ( $a > 0, b > 0$ ) 变换成域  $S'$ . 求出域  $S'$  的面积与  $S$  面积的比值. 当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时这个比值的极限等于什么?

解 正方形的顶点  $A(a, b), B(a+h, b), C(a+h, b+h), D(a, b+h)$  对应于  $uOv$  平面上的点

$$A'\left(\frac{b^2}{a}, \sqrt{ab}\right),$$

$$B'\left(\frac{b^2}{(a+h)}, \sqrt{(a+h)b}\right),$$



$$C' \left( \frac{(b+h)^2}{a+h}, \sqrt{(a+h)(b+h)} \right),$$

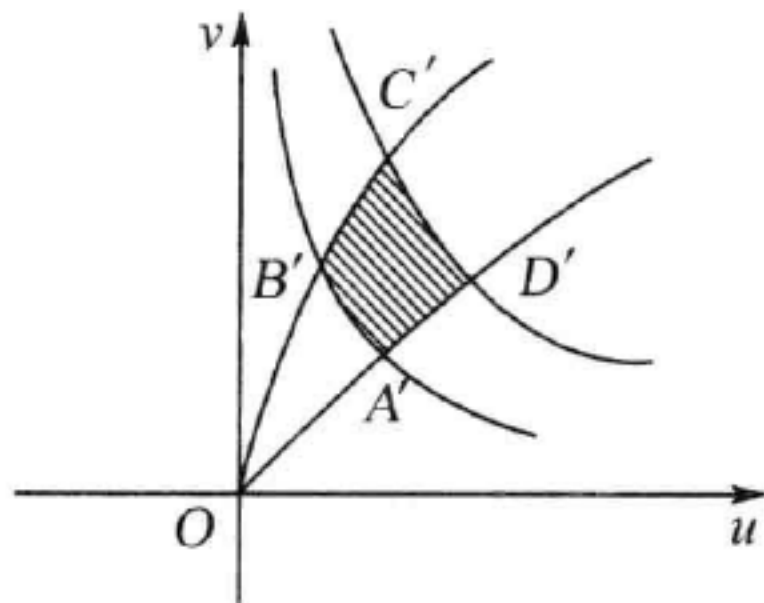
$$D' \left( \frac{(b+h)^2}{a}, \sqrt{a(b+h)} \right),$$

正方形的四边  $y=b, x=a+h, y=b+h, x=a$  分别对应于  $uOv$  平面上的四条曲线.

$$A'B': u = \frac{b^3}{v^2}; B'C': u = \frac{v^4}{(a+h)^3}$$

$$C'D': u = \frac{(b+h)^3}{v^2}; D'A': u = \frac{v^4}{a^3}$$

由这四条曲线所围成的域即  $S$ , 如 3596 题图所示



3956 题图

于是  $S'$  的面积为

$$S' = \iint_S du dv,$$

而 
$$I = \frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & 2\frac{y}{x} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

所以由二重积分的变量代换公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 S' &= \iint_{S'} du dv = \iint_S |I| dx dy \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int_a^{a+h} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \int_b^{b+h} y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy \\
 &= \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} \right) (\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5})
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{6}{5h^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h}} \right) (\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5})$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S'}{S} &= \frac{6}{5} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a+h} - \sqrt{a}}{h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a+h}} \\
 &\quad \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{(b+h)^5} - \sqrt{b^5}}{h} \\
 &= \frac{6}{5a} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+h} + \sqrt{a}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{(b+h)^3} \\
 &= \frac{6}{5a} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{5}{2} b^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

引入新的变量  $u$  和  $v$  代替  $x$  和  $y$ , 并确定下列二重积分中的积分上下限(3957 ~ 3959).

【3957】 若  $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$ , 求

$$\int_a^b dx \int_{ax}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy \quad (0 < a < b; 0 < \alpha < \beta).$$

解 在变换  $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$  下, 区域

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid \alpha x \leq y \leq \beta x, a \leq x \leq b\}.$$

变为

$$\Sigma = \{(u, v) \mid a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta\}.$$

变换的雅可比行列式

$$I = \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u > 0.$$

所以  $\int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b u du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(u, uv) dv.$

【3958】 若  $u = x + y, v = x - y$ , 求  $\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy.$

解 在变换  $u = x + y, v = x - y$  下, 区域

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 1 - x \leq y \leq 2 - x\},$$

变为  $\Sigma = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, -u \leq v \leq 4 - u\},$

事实上  $u + v = 2x, u - v = 2y,$

而当  $(x, y) \in \Omega$  时, 有

$$1 \leq x + y \leq 2,$$

且  $0 \leq x \leq 2.$

故  $0 \leq u + v \leq 4, 1 \leq u \leq 2,$

即  $-u \leq v \leq 4 - u, 1 \leq u \leq 2.$

变换的雅可比行列式

$$I = \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

因此  $\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv.$

【3959】 若  $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v$ , 求  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy$ , 其中

域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}, x = 0, y = 0 (a > 0)$  围成.

解  $\Omega$  的围线  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$  的参数方程为

$$x = a \cos^4 v, y = a \sin^4 v \quad \left(0 \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

故变换  $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v.$

将区域  $\Omega$  变为区域

$$\Sigma = \left\{ (u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\},$$

而  $|I| = 4 |u \cos^3 v \sin^3 v|,$



于是  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = 4 \int_0^a u du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v \sin^3 v f(u \cos^4 v, u \sin^4 v) dv.$

【3960】 证明: 变量代换

$$x + y = \xi, y = \xi\eta.$$

把三角形  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$  变成单位正方形  $0 \leq \xi \leq 1, 0 \leq \eta \leq 1.$

证 设

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x\},$$

$$\Sigma = \{(\xi, \eta) \mid 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, 0 \leq \eta \leq 1\}.$$

当  $(x, y) \in \Omega$  时, 由  $0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$  及  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  得,  $0 \leq x + y \leq 1$  即  $0 \leq \xi \leq 1$ , 又  $\eta = \frac{y}{\xi} = \frac{y}{x+y} \leq \frac{y}{0+y} = 1$ , 且  $\eta \geq 0$ , 故  $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ , 即  $(\xi, \eta) \in \Sigma$ .

反之, 若  $(\xi, \eta) \in \Sigma$ , 则由  $0 \leq \xi \leq 1, 0 \leq \eta \leq 1$  得,  $0 \leq x + y \leq 1$ , 又  $y = \xi\eta, x = \xi(1 - \eta)$ , 从而  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , 即  $(x, y) \in \Omega$ .

因此, 变换  $x + y = \xi, y = \xi\eta$ , 将  $\Omega$  变为  $\Sigma$ .

【3961】 在什么样的变量代换下, 可把由曲线  $xy = 1, xy = 2, x - y + 1 = 0, x - y - 1 = 0 (x > 0, y > 0)$  围成的曲线四边形变成其边平行于坐标轴的矩形?

解 作变换

$$u = xy, v = x - y,$$

该变换将所给区域变为区域

$$\Sigma = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, -1 \leq v \leq 1\}.$$

进行相应的变量代换, 把二重积分简化成单积分 (3962 ~ 3964).

【3962】  $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy.$

解 作变换

$$u = x + y, v = x - y,$$

即  $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}.$

则有  $|I| = \frac{1}{2}$ , 且将所给积分域变为

$$\Sigma = \{(u, v) \mid -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1\},$$

因此  $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du.$

【3963】  $\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy \quad (a^2+b^2 \neq 0).$

解 作变换

$$\frac{ax+by}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = u, \frac{bx-ay}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = v,$$

即  $x = \frac{au+bv}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, y = \frac{bu-av}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}.$

则有  $u^2+v^2 = x^2+y^2 \leq 1.$

即变换将域  $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$  变为域  $u^2+v^2 \leq 1$ , 且

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \\ \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} & -\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \end{vmatrix} = -1,$$

即  $|I| = 1.$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{u^2+v^2\leq 1} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) du dv \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) dv \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) du. \end{aligned}$$

【3964】  $\iint_{\Omega} f(xy) dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $xy = 1, xy = 2, y = x, y = 4x (x > 0, y > 0)$  围成.

解 作变换

$$xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v,$$

则域  $\Omega$  变换

$$\Sigma = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\},$$

且 
$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{uv}} & -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{u}}{v^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{v}{u}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2v},$$

所以 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_1^4 \frac{dv}{2v} \int_1^2 f(u) du = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du.$$

计算下列二重积分(3965 ~ 3973).

【3965】  $\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = x + y$  围成.

解 积分域  $\Omega$  为圆域

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2,$$

作变换  $x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi, y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \varphi,$

则  $\Omega$  变为  $\Sigma = \left\{ (r, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\},$

且  $|I| = r,$

所以 
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (1 + r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【3966】  $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} (|x|+|y|) dx dy.$



解 
$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} (|x|+|y|) dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x+y) dy = \frac{4}{3}.$$

【3967】 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy, \text{ 其中域 } \Omega \text{ 由椭圆 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

围成.

解 作变换

$$x = a \cos \varphi, y = b r \sin \varphi,$$

则域  $\Omega$  变为域

$$\Sigma = \{(r, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\},$$

且  $|I| = abr,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abr \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr = \frac{2\pi ab}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

【3968】 
$$\iint_{x^4+y^4\leq 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy.$$

解 作变换

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi,$$

并利用对称性得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^4+y^4\leq 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^4\varphi+\sin^4\varphi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} r^3 dr \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^4\varphi+\sin^4\varphi} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2\varphi d(\tan\varphi)}{1+\tan^4\varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $\tan\varphi = t,$

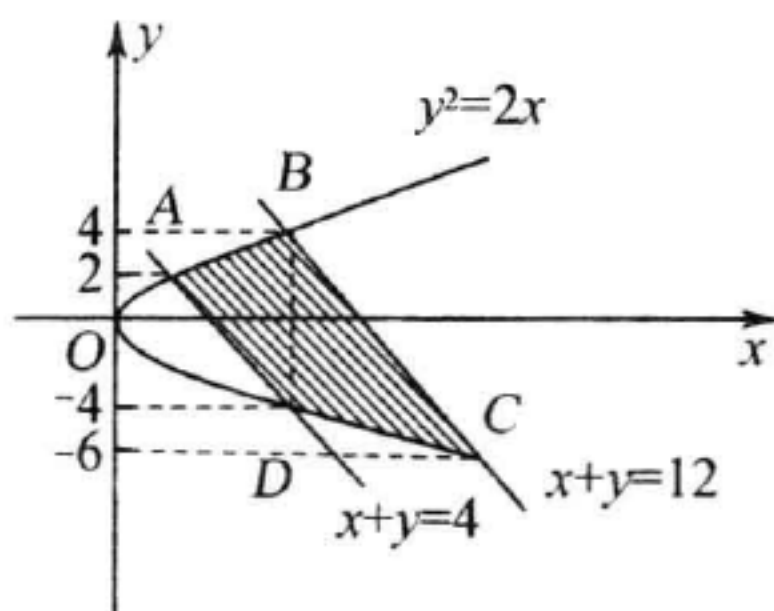
并利用 1712 题的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^4+y^4\leq 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^4} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t^2-1}{t\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【3969】  $\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $y^2 = 2x, x+y=4, x+y=12$  围成.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x+y=4, \\ y^2=2x \end{cases} \quad \text{及} \quad \begin{cases} x+y=12, \\ y^2=2x \end{cases}$$



3969 题图

可求得两直线与抛物线的交点分别为  $A(2, 2), B(8, 4), C(18, -6), D(8, -4)$ .

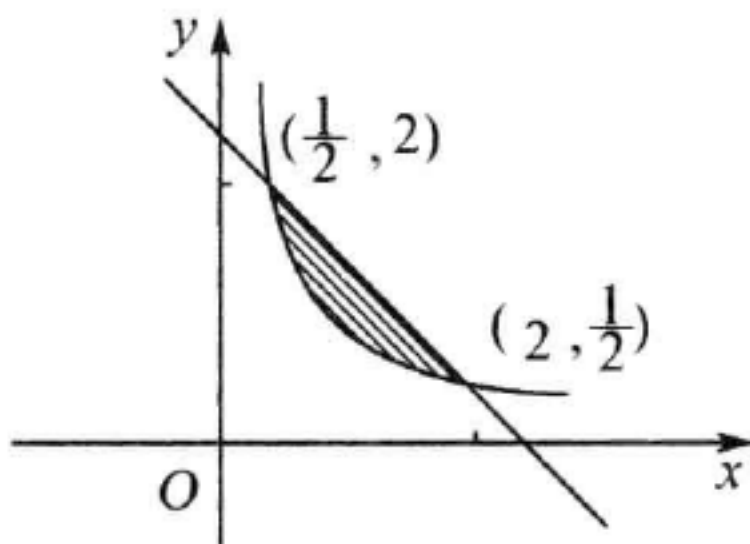
$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy \\ &= \int_2^8 dx \int_{4-x}^{\sqrt{2x}} (x+y) dy + \int_8^{18} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2x}}^{12-x} (x+y) dy \\ &= \int_2^8 \left( -8 + x + \sqrt{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) dx \\ & \quad + \int_8^{18} \left( 72 - x + \sqrt{2} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) dx \\ &= 543 \frac{11}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

【3970】  $\iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $xy=1, x+y=\frac{5}{2}$  围成.

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} xy=1, \\ x+y=\frac{5}{2}. \end{cases}$$

得曲线与直线的交点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, 2), (2, \frac{1}{2})$ ,



3970 题图

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所以 } \iint_{\Omega} xy \, dx \, dy &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x \, dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{5}{2}-x} y \, dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left( \frac{25}{4}x - 5x^2 + x^3 - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\
 &= 1 \frac{37}{128} - \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

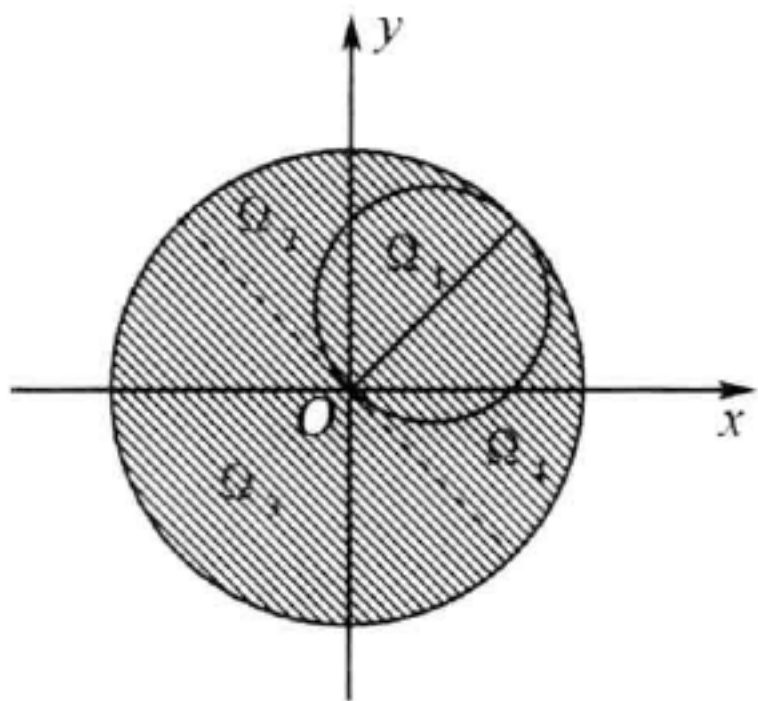
$$\text{【3971】} \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi}} |\cos(x+y)| \, dx \, dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi}} |\cos(x+y)| \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| \, dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} \cos(x+y) \, dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}^{\pi} \cos(x+y) \, dy \right] dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left[ -\int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}-x} \cos(x+y) \, dy + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}-x}^{\pi} \cos(x+y) \, dy \right] dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin x \right) - \left( \sin(\pi+x) - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left[ -\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} + \sin x + \left( \sin(x+\pi) - \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \right] dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \, dx = 2\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{【3972】} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left| \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right| dx dy.$$

解 积分区域如 3972 题图所示, 由  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4$  组成, 其中  $\Omega_1$  为由圆



3972 题图

$$\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 = 0,$$

即 
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

围成的区域. 该圆的极坐标方程为

$$r = \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

而圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的极坐标方程为  $r = 1$ , 于是, 各区域为

$$\Omega_1 = \left\{ (r, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \left\{ (r, \varphi) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq r \leq 1 \right\},$$

$$\Omega_3 = \left\{ (r, \varphi) \mid \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \right\},$$

$$\Omega_4 = \left\{ (r, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq r \leq 1 \right\},$$

而在  $\Omega_1$  内  $\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - (x^2 + y^2) \geq 0$ ,

在  $\Omega_1$  外  $\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - (x^2 + y^2) \leq 0$ ,

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left| \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right| dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4})} \left[ r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - r^2 \right] r dr \\
 &\quad + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4})}^1 \left[ r - r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] r dr \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4})}^1 \left[ r^2 - r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] r dr \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \left[ r^2 - r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] r dr \\
 &= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4})} \left[ r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - r^2 \right] r dr \\
 &\quad + 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\sin(\varphi+\frac{\pi}{4})}^1 \left[ r^2 - r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] r dr \\
 &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \left[ r^2 - r \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] r dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\varphi + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^4\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{6} \sin^4\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] d\varphi + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{7\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9\pi}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

注:利用 2281 题的结论可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

【3973】  $\iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2}} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy.$

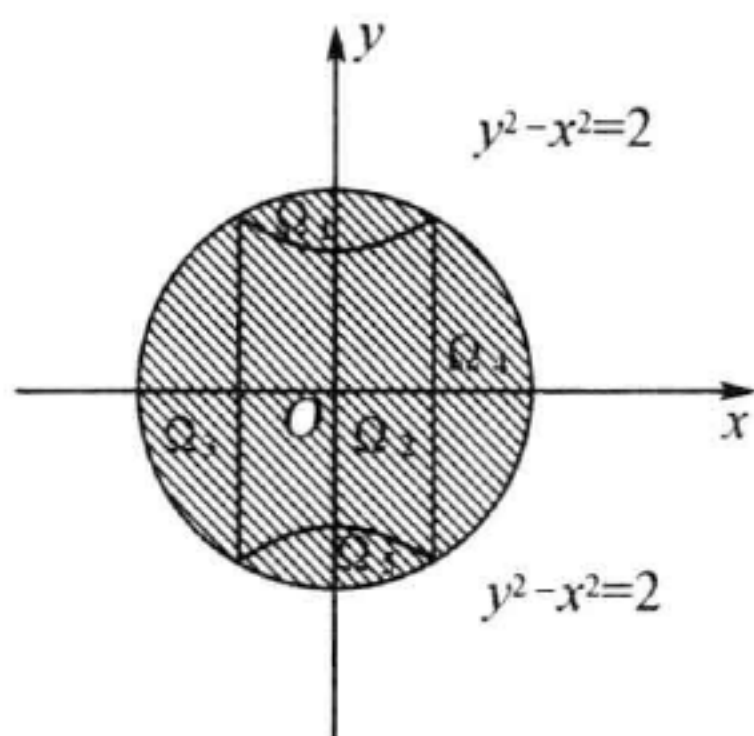
解  $\iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2}} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dx dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy + \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq 2}} \sqrt{y - x^2} dx dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{y - x^2} dy \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \left( \frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

计算不连续函数的积分(3974 ~ 3976).

【3974】  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) dx dy.$

解 如 3974 题所示



3974 题图

将积分域  $\Omega$  分为  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4, \Omega_5$  五部分, 其围线分别为  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, y^2 - x^2 = 2$  及  $x = \pm 1$ . 在  $\Omega_1, \Omega_5, y^2 - x^2 > 2$ , 在  $\Omega_2, \Omega_3, \Omega_4$  中,  $y^2 - x^2 < 2$ , 因此

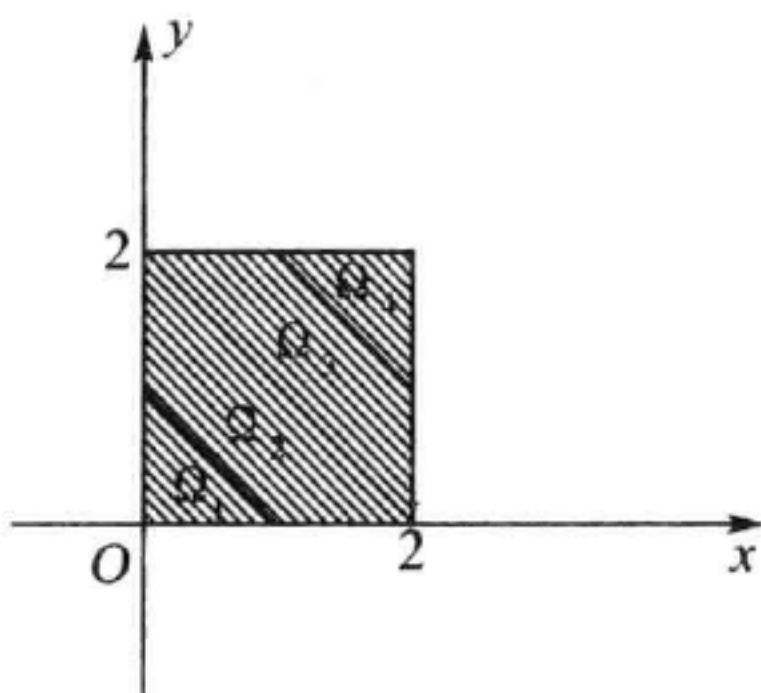
$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) dx dy \\
&= - \iint_{\Omega_1} dx dy - \iint_{\Omega_5} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_2} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_3} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_4} dx dy
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -4 \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{2+x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy + 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2+x^2}} dy + 4 \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \\
&= 8 \int_0^1 \sqrt{2+x^2} dx + 4 \left( \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \right) \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \pi + 8 \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

【3975】  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2}} [x+y] dx dy.$

解 如 3975 题所示将  $\Omega$  分为



3975 题图

$$\Omega_1: x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0,$$

$$\Omega_2: 1 \leq x+y < 2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0,$$

$$\Omega_3: 2 \leq x+y < 3, x \leq 2, y \leq 2,$$

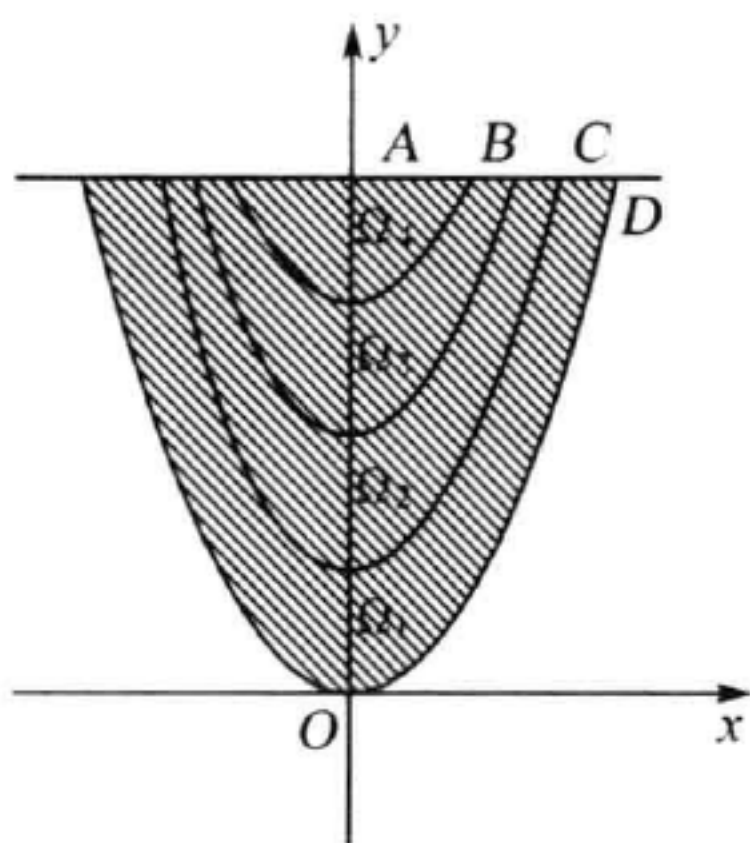
$$\Omega_4: 3 \leq x+y, x \leq 2, y \leq 2.$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2}} [x+y] dx dy &= \iint_{\Omega_1} dx dy + 2 \iint_{\Omega_2} dx dy + 3 \iint_{\Omega_3} dx dy \\
&= \frac{3}{2} S = 6,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $S$  为  $\Omega$  的面积.

【3976】  $\iint_{x^2 \leq y \leq 4} \sqrt{[y-x^2]} dx dy.$

解 如 3976 题图所示



3976 题图

将  $\Omega$  分为下面四个部分

$\Omega_1$ : 由  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = x^2 + 1$  及  $y = 4$  围成,

$\Omega_2$ : 由  $y = x^2 + 1$ ,  $y = x^2 + 2$  及  $y = 4$  围成,

$\Omega_3$ : 由  $y = x^2 + 2$ ,  $y = x^2 + 3$  及  $y = 4$  围成,

$\Omega_4$ : 由  $y = x^2 + 3$  及  $y = 4$  围成.

抛物线  $y = x^2 + 3$ ,  $y = x^2 + 2$ ,  $y = x^2 + 1$  及  $y = x^2$  与直线  $y = 4$  在第一象限内的交点分别为  $A(1, 4)$ ,  $B(\sqrt{2}, 4)$ ,  $C(\sqrt{3}, 4)$  及  $D(2, 4)$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{x^2 \leq y \leq 4} \sqrt{y - x^2} dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{\Omega_1} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_2} \sqrt{2} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_3} \sqrt{3} dx dy \\
 &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{x^2+1}^{x^2+2} dy + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} dx \int_{x^2+1}^4 dy \right] + 2\sqrt{2} \left[ \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2+2}^{x^2+3} dy \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{x^2+2}^4 dy \right] + 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2+3}^4 dy \\
 &= 2 \left[ \sqrt{2} + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} (3 - x^2) dx \right] + 2\sqrt{2} \left[ 1 + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2) dx \right] \\
 &\quad + 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}(4 + 4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{2}).$$

【3977】 证明:若  $m$  和  $n$  为正整数,而且其中至少有一个是奇数,则  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = 0$ .

解 作变换

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则得 } I &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^{m+n+1} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \left[ \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi \right]. \end{aligned}$$

在上式第二积分中,令

$$\varphi = \pi + t,$$

$$\text{则得 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi = (-1)^m \cdot (-1)^n \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m t \sin^n t dt.$$

若  $m$  及  $n$  中有且仅有一个为奇数,则得

$$(-1)^m \cdot (-1)^n = -1,$$

故  $I = 0$ .

若  $m$  与  $n$  均为奇数,则得

$$(-1)^m (-1)^n = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{2a^{m+n+2}}{m+n+2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi d\varphi.$$

但被积函数在  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  上为奇函数,故  $I = 0$ ,总之,当  $m$  和  $n$  中至少有一个为奇数时

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} x^m y^n dx dy = 0.$$

【3978】 求

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) dx dy,$$

其中  $f(x, y)$  为连续函数.

解 利用积分中值定理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= f(x_0, y_0) \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} dx dy = \pi \rho^2 f(x_0, y_0), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \rho^2\}$ .显然, 当  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  时,  $(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ , 因此由  $f(x, y)$  的连续性有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \rho^2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \lim_{(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x_0, y_0) = f(0, 0). \end{aligned}$$

【3979】 若  $F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t}} e^{\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy$ , 求  $F'(t)$ .

解 本题题目是错误的.

当  $t > 0$  时,  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t}} e^{\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy$  是发散的广义积分. 事实上, 令  $x =$  $ut, y = vt$  则

$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t}} e^{\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy = t^2 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv,$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 e^{\frac{u}{v^2}} du = \int_0^1 v^2 (e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1) dv.$$

对于上式右端的积分,  $v = 0$  是奇点. 且

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow +0} v^2 [v^2 (e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1)] = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^t - 1}{t^2} = +\infty.$$

故广义积分  $\int_0^1 v^2 (e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1) dv$  发散并注意到当  $0 \leq v \leq 1$  时,



$v^2(e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1) \geq 0$ , 故

$$\int_0^1 v^2(e^{\frac{1}{v^2}} - 1) dv = +\infty.$$

即当  $t > 0$  时,  $F(t) = +\infty$ , 因此, 讨论  $F'(t)$  是没有意义的. 可将题目改为, 设

$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t}} e^{-\frac{tx}{y^2}} dx dy.$$

求  $F'(t)$ . 这时设  $x = ut, y = vt$ , 则

$$F(t) = t^2 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv.$$

而积分  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv$  是收敛的, 故

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= 2t \iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv = \frac{2}{t} \cdot t^2 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1}} e^{-\frac{u}{v^2}} du dv \\ &= \frac{2}{t} F(t) \quad (t > 0). \end{aligned}$$

【3980】 若  $F(t) = \iint_{(x-t)^2 + (y-t)^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ , 求  $F'(t)$ .

解 作变量代换

$$x = u + t, y = v + t,$$

则  $F(t) = \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{(u+t)^2 + (v+t)^2} du dv.$

今在积分号下求导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1} \frac{u+t+v+t}{\sqrt{(u+t)^2 + (v+t)^2}} du dv \\ &= \iint_{(x-t)^2 + (y-t)^2 \leq 1} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

【3981】 若  $F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2} f(x, y) dx dy (t > 0)$ , 求  $F'(t)$ .

解 令  $x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi$ ,

则 
$$F(t) = \int_0^t dr \int_0^{2\pi} f(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) r d\varphi,$$

故得 
$$F'(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t\cos\varphi, t\sin\varphi) t d\varphi.$$

注:此题中应假设  $f(x, y)$  为连续函数.

【3982】 证明:若  $f(x, y)$  是连续的,则函数:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x d\xi \int_{\xi-x+y}^{x+y-\xi} f(\xi, \eta) d\eta,$$

满足方程式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y).$$

证 利用含参变量的常义积分的求导公式,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) - (-1)f(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-x+y}^{x+y-x} f(x, \eta) d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) + f(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_2(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_2(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [f(x, x+y-x) + f(x, x-x+y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_2(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_2(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi$$

$$+ f(x, y).$$

同理 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_2(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_2(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi,$$

其中  $f'_2$  表示  $f(u, v)$  对第二个变量求偏导数,因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y).$$

注:本题还应假设  $f'_2$  存在且连续.

【3983】 令函数  $f(x, y)$  的等位线是简单的封闭曲线, 而且域  $S(v_1, v_2)$  由曲线  $f(x, y) = v_1$  和  $f(x, y) = v_2$  围成. 证明:

$$\iint_{S(v_1, v_2)} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v F'(v) dv,$$

其中  $F(v)$  为由曲线  $f(x, y) = v_1$  和  $f(x, y) = v_2$  围成的面积.

提示:把积分域划分成由函数  $f(x, y)$  的无穷近似水平线围成的若干个子域.

证 作  $[v_1, v_2]$  的任一分划  $T$

$$v_1 = v'_0 < v'_1 < \cdots < v'_i < \cdots < v'_n = v_2,$$

记

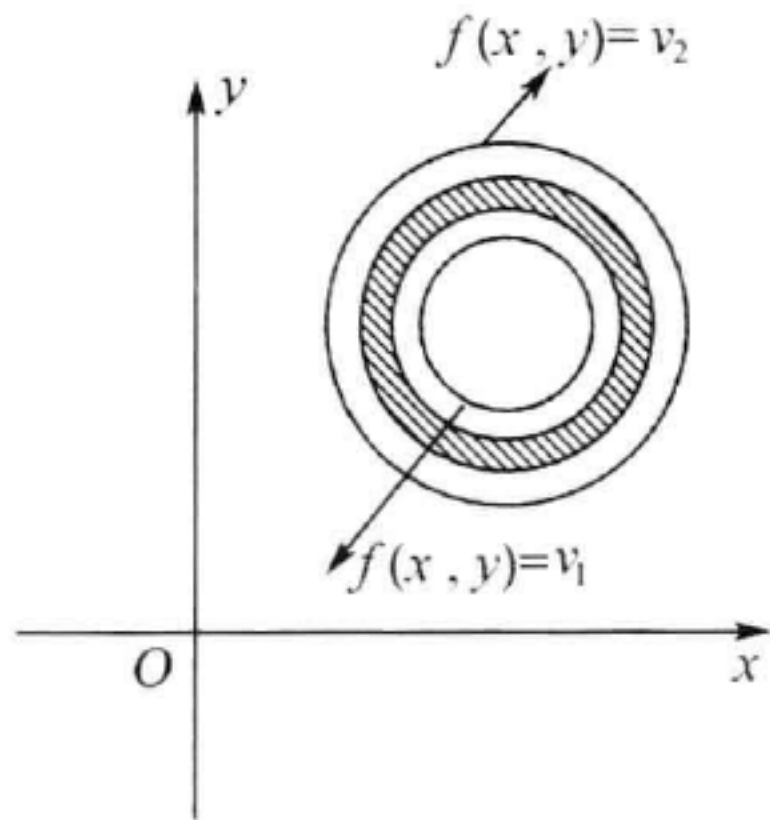
$$d(T) = \max \Delta v'_i,$$

$$\Delta v'_i = v'_i - v'_{i-1} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

于是,由积分中值定理知

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S(v_1, v_2)} f(x, y) dx dy &= \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{S(v'_{i-1}, v'_i)} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \Delta S_i, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Delta S_i$  表小环形域  $S(v'_{i-1}, v'_i)$  (如 3983 题图中阴影部分) 的面积



3983 题图

$$P_i(x_i, y_i) \in S(v'_{i-1}, v'_i)$$

$$\text{令 } v_i^* = f(x_i, y_i).$$

$$\text{则 } v'_{i-1} \leq v_i^* \leq v'_i,$$

又利用微分中值定理有

$$\Delta S_i = F(v'_i) - F(v'_{i-1}) = F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v'_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\text{其中 } v'_{i-1} \leq \bar{v}_i \leq v'_i.$$

这里我们假设了  $F'(v)$  在  $[v_1, v_2]$  上存在且可积, 于是它有界, 即

$$|F'(v)| \leq M \quad (v_1 \leq v \leq v_2),$$

这里  $M$  是一正常数. 因此, 我们有

$$\iint_{S(v_1, v_2)} f(x, y) dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^* F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v'_i = I_1 + I_2, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{v}_i F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v'_i, I_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (v_i^* - \bar{v}_i) F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v'_i.$$

由于  $F'(v)$  在  $[v_1, v_2]$  上可积, 故  $vF'(v)$  在  $[v_1, v_2]$  上也可

$$\text{积, 因此 } \lim_{d(T) \rightarrow 0} I_1 = \lim_{d(T) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{v}_i F'(\bar{v}_i) \Delta v'_i = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v F'(v) dv.$$

另一方面

$$|I_2| \leq M d(T) \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta v'_i = M(v_2 - v_1) d(T),$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{d(T) \rightarrow 0} I_2 = 0.$$

在 ① 式两边令  $d(T) \rightarrow 0$  取极限, 得

$$\iint_{D(v_1, v_2)} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} v F'(v) dv.$$

注: 本题假设了  $f(x, y)$  在  $S(v_1, v_2)$  上连续而  $F'(v)$  在  $[v_1, v_2]$  上存在并且可积.

## § 2. 面积的计算

位于  $Oxy$  平面的域  $S$  的面积由下公式计算:

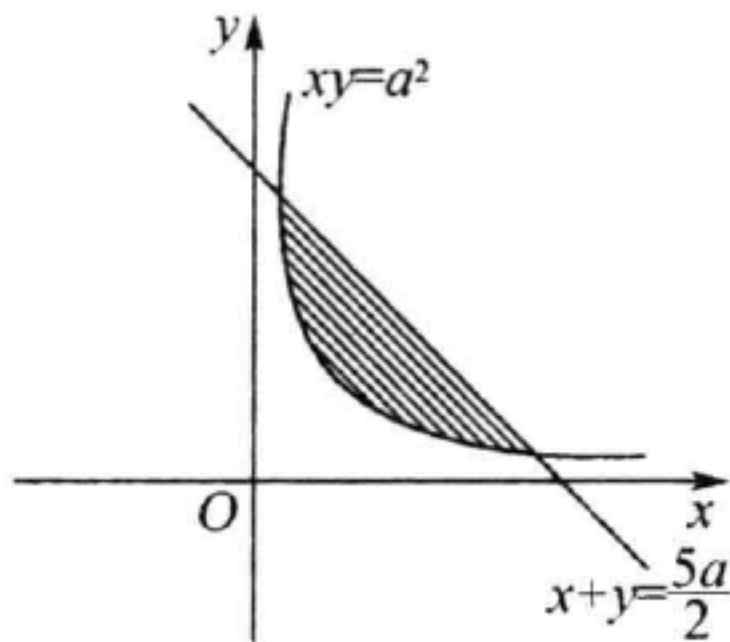
$$S = \iint_S dx dy.$$



求出由下列曲线围成的面积(3984 ~ 3986).

【3984】  $xy = a^2, x + y = \frac{5}{2}a \quad (a > 0).$

解 直线与曲线的交点为  $A\left(\frac{a}{2}, 2a\right), B\left(2a, \frac{a}{2}\right)$ , 如 3984 题图所示



3984 题图

所求面积为

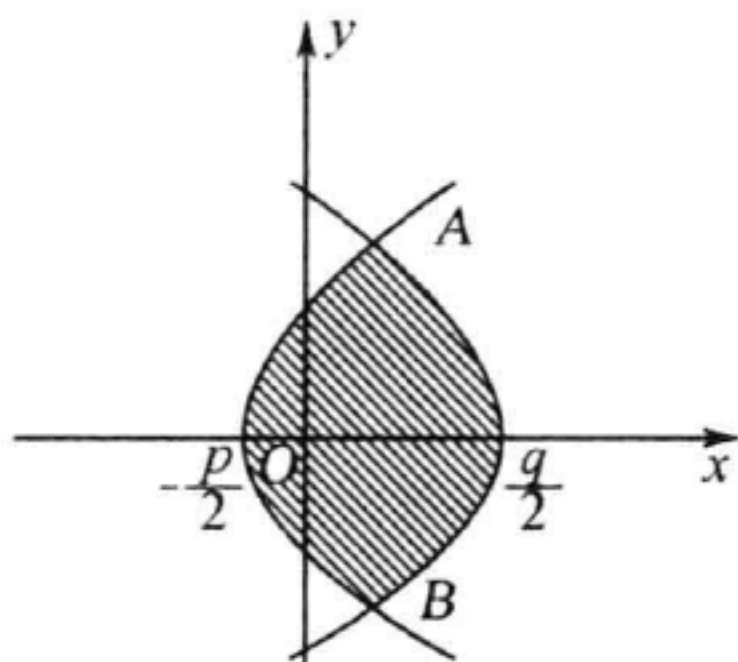
$$S = \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{2a} dx \int_{\frac{a^2}{x}}^{\frac{5a}{2}-x} dy = \frac{15}{8}a^2 - 2a^2 \ln 2.$$

【3985】  $y^2 = 2px + p^2, y^2 = -2qx + q^2 \quad (p > 0, q > 0).$

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2px + p^2, \\ y^2 = -2qx + q^2. \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为  $A\left(\frac{q-p}{2}, \sqrt{pq}\right), B\left(\frac{q-p}{2}, -\sqrt{pq}\right)$



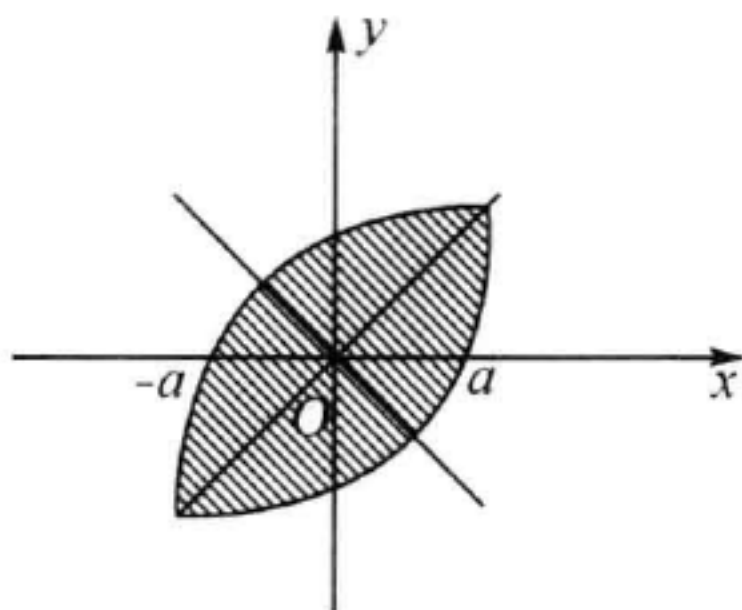
3985 题图

故所求面积为

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{pq}} dy \int_{\frac{y^2-p^2}{2p}}^{\frac{q^2-y^2}{2q}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (p+q) \sqrt{pq}.$$

**【3986】**  $(x-y)^2 + x^2 = a^2 \quad (a > 0).$

解 如 3986 题图所示



3986 题图

所求面积的域为

$$-a \leq x \leq a,$$

$$x - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \leq y \leq x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$$

故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{x+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy = 4 \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2 t dt = \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

变换为极坐标, 计算由下列曲线围成的面积(3987 ~ 3990).

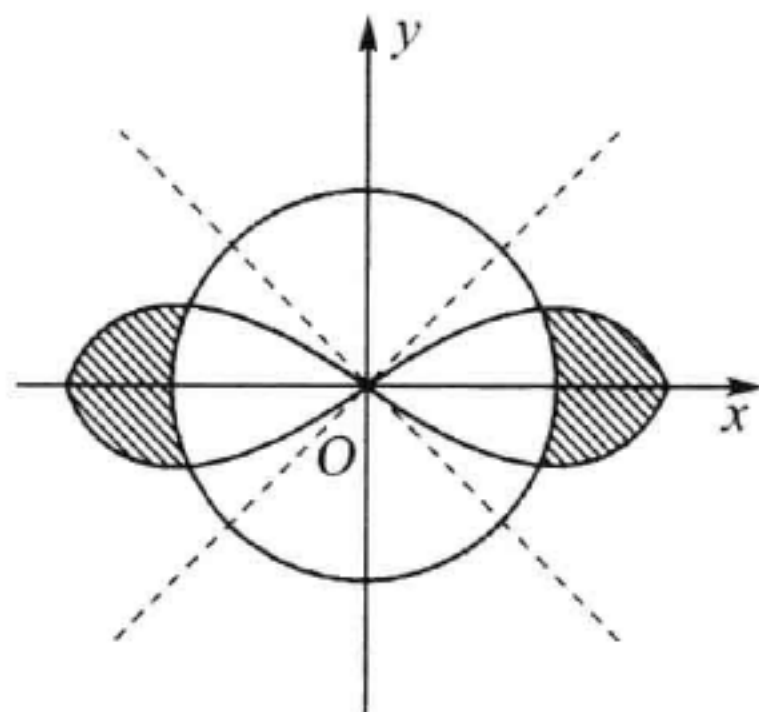
**【3987】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2); x^2 + y^2 \geq a^2.$

解 曲线的极坐标方程为  $r^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  及圆  $r = a$ , 它们在

第一象限的交点为  $(a, \frac{\pi}{6})$ , 如 3987 题图所示

由对称性即得, 所求面积为

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_a^{\sqrt{2a^2 \cos 2\varphi}} r dr$$



3987 题图

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (2a^2 \cos 2\varphi - a^2) d\varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3} a^2.$$

【3988】  $(x^3 + y^3)^2 = x^2 + y^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ .

解 将所给曲线方程化为极坐标方程得

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} \quad \left(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

故所求面积为

$$S = \iint_S r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}}} r dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} d\theta,$$

而

$$\frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta} \right),$$

并且

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \tan \frac{\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \ln \tan \frac{3\pi}{8} - \ln \tan \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \ln \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}} - \ln \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}} \right] = \sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta \cos \theta} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta\right)}{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2\arctan(\sin\theta - \cos\theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi.$$

于是, 所求面积为

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

**【3989】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2) \quad (a > 0).$

**解** 显然曲线关于  $Ox$  轴对称, 故只要求出  $y \geq 0$  的部分. 将方程化为极坐标得

$$r = a\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta - 3).$$

由于必须  $x^3 - 3xy^2 \geq 0$ ,

故  $\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta - 3) \geq 0$ ,

故有  $\cos\theta \geq 0$  且  $\cos\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  或  $\cos\theta \leq 0$  且  $\cos\theta \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 解之得

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi - \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$-\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

在  $Ox$  轴上方的部分为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ 及 } \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi - \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

由对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta-3)} r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta(4\cos^2\theta-3)} r dr \right] \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^2 \cos^2\theta (4\cos^2\theta - 3)^2 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^2 \cos^2\theta (4\cos^2\theta - 3)^2 d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

而令  $\theta = \pi - \varphi$ ,

有  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^2 \cos^2\theta (4\cos^2\theta - 3)^2 d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2\varphi (4\cos^2\varphi - 3)^2 d\varphi,$

故  $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2\theta (4\cos^2\theta - 3)^2 d\theta$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (16\cos^6\theta - 24\cos^4\theta + 9\cos^2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= a^2 \left( 16 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 24 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi a^2}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【3990】**  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 8a^2 xy;$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 \leq a^2 \quad (a > 0).$$

解 将方程化为极坐标方程得

$$r^2 = 8a^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta \quad (\text{双纽线})$$

即  $r = 2a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta},$

及圆周  $(r\cos\theta - a)^2 + (r\sin\theta - a)^2 = a^2,$

即  $r = a(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \pm a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}.$

显然, 两曲线关于射线  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  对称, 令

$$2a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} = a(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) - a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta},$$

得一个交点的极角  $(0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}),$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{8},$$

于是由对称性知, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \iint_S r dr d\theta \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\arcsin \frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [(2a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta})^2 - a(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \\
 &\quad - a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}]^2 d\theta \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [2a^2 \sin 2\theta + 2a^2 (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} - a^2] d\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用  $\sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \tan\theta}{1 + \tan^2\theta} \sqrt{\tan\theta},$

$$\sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \sqrt{\cot \theta},$$

并令  $\tan \theta = t$ , 及利用有理函数积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \sqrt{2 \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + C, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $S = a^2 [-\cos 2\theta + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \sqrt{\sin 2\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \arcsin(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) - \theta] \Big|_{\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{8}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= a^2 \left[ -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{1}{8} \right] \\ &= a^2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{1}{8} \right) \right] \\ &= a^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{8} \right) \\ &= a^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{8} \right), \end{aligned}$$

最后一步利用了

$$\sin \left( \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{14}}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4}.$$

根据广义极坐标公式:

$$x = ar \cos^\alpha \varphi, y = br \sin^\alpha \varphi \quad (r \geq 0),$$

其中  $a, b, \alpha$  为以适当的确定的常数, 及且

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(r, \varphi)} = \alpha a b r \cos^{\alpha-1} \varphi \sin^{\alpha-1} \varphi.$$

由此求出受下列曲线(参数是正数)限制的面积(3991 ~ 3994).

**【3991】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k}.$

解 令

$$x = a \cos \varphi, y = b r \sin \varphi,$$

则曲线方程化为

$$r = \frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin \varphi,$$

因此,首先必须

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \pi,$$

$$\text{若 } \cos \varphi \geq 0, \text{ 则 } \tan \varphi \geq -\frac{ak}{bh};$$

$$\text{若 } \cos \varphi \leq 0, \text{ 则 } \tan \varphi \leq -\frac{ak}{bh}.$$

从而  $\varphi$  应满足不等式

$$-\arctan \frac{ak}{bh} \leq \varphi \leq \pi - \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}.$$

于是,曲线所围的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_S ab r dr d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_{-\arctan \frac{ak}{bh}}^{\pi - \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}} \left( \frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin \varphi \right)^2 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \int_{-\arctan \frac{ak}{bh}}^{\pi - \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}} \sin^2(\varphi + \varphi_0) d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi_0 = \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } S &= \frac{ab}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \left[ \frac{\varphi + \varphi_0}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2(\varphi + \varphi_0) \right] \Big|_{-\varphi_0}^{\pi - \varphi_0} \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{ab\pi}{4} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【3992】 } \frac{x^3}{a^3} + \frac{y^3}{b^3} = \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2}; x=0, y=0.$$

解 令  $x = a \cos \varphi, y = b r \sin \varphi$ .

则曲线方程化为

$$r = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi}.$$

于是, 曲线所界的面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_S dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{r_1} ab r dr = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r_1^2 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \cos^4 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 \sin^4 \varphi + 2\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

其中 
$$r_1 = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi}.$$

由 1892 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos^4 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} &= \int \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^3 \varphi)} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= \frac{\tan \varphi}{3(\tan^3 \varphi + 1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(\tan \varphi + 1)^2}{\tan^2 \varphi - \tan \varphi + 1} \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C, \end{aligned}$$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \left\{ \frac{\tan \varphi}{3(\tan^3 \varphi + 1)} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{(\tan \varphi + 1)^2}{\tan^2 \varphi - \tan \varphi + 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\tan \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4. \end{aligned}$$

又利用分部积分公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin^4 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} &= \int \frac{\tan^4 \varphi}{(1 + \tan^3 \varphi)^2} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \tan^2 \varphi d\left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan^3 \varphi}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^3 \varphi} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^3 \varphi} d(\tan \varphi). \end{aligned}$$

利用待定系数法, 可算得



$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^3 \varphi} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{\tan^2 \varphi - \tan \varphi + 1}{(\tan \varphi + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 \sin^4 \varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^3 \varphi} + \frac{1}{9} \ln \frac{\tan^2 \varphi - \tan \varphi + 1}{(\tan \varphi + 1)^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2} &= \int \frac{\tan^2 \varphi}{(1 + \tan^3 \varphi)} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3(1 + \tan^3 \varphi)} + C, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)} d\varphi \\ &= ab \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{3(1 + \tan^3 \varphi)} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \\ &= \frac{ab}{3} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 + \frac{2\pi ab}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 + \frac{ab}{3} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{ab}{3} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{a^4}{h^4} + \frac{b^4}{k^4}\right) + \frac{a^2 b^2}{h^2 k^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

**【3993】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^4 = \frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{k^2} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

**解** 令  $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi$ .

则曲线方程化为

$$r^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

于是, 所求面积为

$$S = \iint_S ab r dr d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} d\varphi,$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} d\varphi &= \int \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^4} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} d\varphi &= \int \frac{\tan^2 \varphi}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^4} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= \int \frac{(\tan \varphi - 1)(\tan \varphi + 1) + 1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^4} d(\tan \varphi) \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^2} d(\tan \varphi) - 2 \int \frac{d(\tan \varphi)}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} + \int \frac{d(\tan \varphi)}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^4} \\ &= -\frac{1}{1 + \tan \varphi} + \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} + C, \end{aligned}$$

因此, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{ab}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{3(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \\ &\quad + \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{1 + \tan \varphi} + \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \\ &= \frac{ab}{6} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

注: 也可设

$$x = hr \cos \varphi, y = kr \sin \varphi.$$

**【3994】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^4 = \frac{x^2}{h^2} - \frac{y^2}{k^2} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = ar \sin \varphi.$$

则曲线方程化为

$$r^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4}.$$

$$\text{由于 } \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi \geq 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \tan^2 \varphi \leq \left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right)^2,$$

$$\text{且 } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } 0 \leq \varphi \leq \arctan \frac{ak}{bh}.$$

利用上题中的两个不定积分, 可得所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_S ab r dr d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\arctan \frac{ak}{bh}} \frac{\left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^4} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} \right] \Big|_0^{\arctan \frac{ak}{bh}} \\ &\quad - \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \left[ -\frac{1}{1 + \tan \varphi} + \frac{1}{(1 + \tan \varphi)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{3(1 + \tan \varphi)^3} \right] \Big|_0^{\arctan \frac{ak}{bh}} \\ &= \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{ak}{bh}\right)^3} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{ab}{6} \left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{3\left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{ak}{bh}\right) + 1}{\left(1 + \frac{ak}{bh}\right)^3} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{a^4 bk (ak + 2bh)}{6h^2 (ak + bh)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

【3994. 1】  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^5 = \frac{x^2 y^2}{c^4}.$

解 令  $x = a \cos^2 \varphi, y = b \sin^2 \varphi.$

则方程变为

$$r = \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^4} \cos^4 \varphi \cdot \sin^4 \varphi \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$|I| = 2abr \cos \varphi \sin \varphi.$$

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_S dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a^2 b^2}{c^4} \cos^4 \varphi \sin^4 \varphi} 2abr \cos \varphi \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{a^5 b^5}{c^4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 \varphi \cos^9 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{a^5 b^5}{c^4} \frac{1}{2^9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 2\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^5 b^5}{c^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{10}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^9 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^5 b^5}{c^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 \theta d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

利用 2281 题结论可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3},$$

因此

$$S = \frac{a^5 b^5}{c^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a^5 b^5}{1260 c^4}.$$

**【3995】**  $\sqrt[4]{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{y}{b}} = 1; x = 0, y = 0.$

**解** 令  $x = \arccos^8 \varphi, y = \arcsin^8 \varphi.$

则曲线方程化为

$$r = 1 \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

于是, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_S 8abr \cos^7 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi dr d\varphi = 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi d\varphi \\ &= 4ab \int_0^1 u^7 (1-u^2)^3 du \\ &= 4ab \int_0^1 (u^7 - 3u^9 + 3u^{11} - u^{13}) du \\ &= 4ab \left( \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{12} - \frac{1}{14} \right) = \frac{ab}{70}. \end{aligned}$$



进行适当的变量代换, 求出由下列曲线围成的图形面积 (3996 ~ 4007).

【3996】  $x + y = a, x + y = b, y = \alpha x, y = \beta x$   
 $(0 < a < b; 0 < \alpha < \beta).$

解 设  $x + y = u, \frac{y}{x} = v,$

则积分域变为

$$\sum: a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta,$$

且  $|I| = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2},$

所以, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\sum} \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} du dv = \int_a^b u du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dv}{(1+v)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(b^2 - a^2)(\beta - \alpha)}{(1+\alpha)(1+\beta)}. \end{aligned}$$

【3997】  $xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = x, y = 2x$   
 $(x > 0; y > 0).$

解 作变换

$$xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v$$

则积分域变为

$$\sum: a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, 1 \leq v \leq 2,$$

且有  $|I| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2v}.$

于是, 所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{\sum} \frac{1}{2v} du dv = \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} du \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2v} dv = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln 2.$$

【3998】  $y^2 = 2px, y^2 = 2qx, x^2 = 2ry, x^2 = 2sy$   
 $(0 < p < q; 0 < r < s).$

解 作变换

$$\frac{y^2}{x} = u, \frac{x^2}{y} = v.$$

则积分域变为

$$\Sigma: 2p \leq u \leq 2q, 2r \leq v \leq 2s,$$

且  $|I| = \frac{1}{3},$

于是, 所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{3} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_{2p}^{2q} du \int_{2r}^{2s} dv = \frac{4}{3} (q-p)(s-r).$$

【3998. 1】  $x^2 = ay, x^2 = by, x^3 = cy^2, x^3 = dy^2$   
 $(0 < a < b; 0 < c < d).$

解 作变换

$$u = \frac{x^2}{y}, v = \frac{x^3}{y^2}.$$

则变换将积分域变为

$$\Sigma: a \leq u \leq b, c \leq v \leq d,$$

且  $x = \frac{u^2}{v}, v = \frac{u^3}{v^2}.$

则  $I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{u^4}{v^4},$

从而  $|I| = \frac{u^4}{v^4},$

因此, 所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{u^4}{v^4} du dv = \int_a^b u^4 du \int_c^d \frac{dv}{v^4} = \frac{1}{15} (b^5 - a^5) \left( \frac{1}{c^3} - \frac{1}{d^3} \right).$$

【3998. 2】  $y = ax^p, y = bx^p, y = cx^q, y = dx^q$   
 $(0 < p < q; 0 < a < b; 0 < c < d).$

解 作变换

$$u = \frac{y}{x^p}, v = \frac{y}{x^q}.$$

则积分域变为

$$\Sigma: a \leq u \leq b, c \leq v \leq d,$$

且  $|I| = \frac{1}{q-p} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{p+1}{q-p}}}{v^{\frac{q+1}{q-p}}}.$

故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{q-p} \int_a^b u^{\frac{p+1}{q-p}} du \int_c^d \frac{1}{v^{\frac{q+1}{q-p}}} dv \\ &= \frac{1}{q-p} \cdot \left( \frac{q-p}{q+1} u^{\frac{q+1}{q-p}} \Big|_a^b \right) \cdot \left( -\frac{q-p}{p+1} v^{-\frac{p+1}{q-p}} \Big|_c^d \right) \\ &= \frac{q-p}{(q+1)(p+1)} (b^{\frac{q+1}{q-p}} - a^{\frac{q+1}{q-p}}) \left( \frac{1}{c^{\frac{p+1}{q-p}}} - \frac{1}{d^{\frac{p+1}{q-p}}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【3999】  $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1, \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 2$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}, 4 \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 作变换

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = u, \frac{x}{y} = v,$$

即  $x = \frac{u^2 v}{\left[ \sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right]^2}, y = \frac{u^2}{\left[ \sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right]^2}.$

则变换将积分域变为

$$1 \leq u \leq 2, \frac{a}{4b} \leq v \leq \frac{a}{b}.$$

且  $|I| = \frac{2u^3}{\left[ \sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right]^4}.$

于是所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_1^2 2u^3 du \int_{\frac{a}{4b}}^{\frac{a}{b}} \frac{dv}{\left[\sqrt{\frac{v}{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right]^4} \quad (\text{令 } v = at^2) \\
 &= \frac{15}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{b}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} \frac{2at}{\left(t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^4} dt \\
 &= 15a \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{b}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}} \left[ \frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^4} \right] dt \\
 &= 15a \left( \frac{7b}{72} - \frac{37b}{648} \right) \\
 &= \frac{65ab}{108}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【3999. 1】  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1, \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 4$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}, 8 \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 令

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = u, \frac{x}{y} = v,$$

则

$$x = \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}} v}{\left[\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$y = \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left[\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

变换将积分域变

$$\Sigma: 1 \leq u \leq 4, \frac{a}{8b} \leq v \leq \frac{a}{b}.$$

且  $|I| = \frac{3}{2} \frac{u^2}{\left[\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^3},$



因此,所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{3}{2} \int_1^4 u^2 du \int_{\frac{a}{8b}}^{\frac{a}{b}} \frac{dv}{\left[\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^3} \quad \left(\text{令}\left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = t\right) \\
 &= \frac{63}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{b}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{b}}} \frac{3at^2 dt}{\left[t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^3} \\
 &= \frac{63}{2} \times 3a^2 \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{b}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{b}}} \frac{dt}{\left[t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{b}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{b}}} \frac{dt}{\left[t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]^3} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

【4000】  $\frac{x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda - c^2} = 1$ , 其中  $\lambda$  取以下数值:

$$\frac{1}{3}c^2, \frac{2}{3}c^2, \frac{4}{3}c^2, \frac{5}{3}c^2 \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$$

解 将方程

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{\lambda - c^2} = 1,$$

变为  $\lambda^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + c^2)\lambda + c^2x^2 = 0$ ,

将  $\lambda$  作为未知数解方程,不妨记方程的两个解为  $\lambda, \mu$ , 则

$$\lambda = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + c^2 + \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2x^2}}{2},$$

$$\mu = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + c^2 - \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2x^2}}{2},$$

按上式变作变量代换,将  $(x, y)$  变为  $(\lambda, \mu)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \frac{D(\lambda, \mu)}{D(x, y)} \right| &= \frac{4c^2xy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^2 - 4c^2x^2}} \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{\lambda\mu}(c^2 - \mu)(\lambda - c)}{\lambda - \mu},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(\lambda, \mu)} \right| = \frac{1}{\left| \frac{D(\lambda, \mu)}{D(x, y)} \right|} = \frac{\lambda - \mu}{4 \sqrt{\lambda \mu (c^2 - \mu) (\lambda - c^2)}},$

因此, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\Omega} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\substack{\frac{4c^2}{3} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{5c^2}{3} \\ \frac{c^2}{3} \leq \mu \leq \frac{2c^2}{3}}} \frac{\lambda - \mu}{4 \sqrt{\lambda \mu (c^2 - \mu) (\lambda - c^2)}} d\mu d\lambda \\ &= \frac{c^2}{4} \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{u - v}{\sqrt{uv(1-v)(u-1)}} du dv \\ &= \frac{c^2}{4} \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{u} du}{\sqrt{u-1}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{v} dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} - \frac{c^2}{4} \int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{u(u-1)}} \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{v} dv}{\sqrt{1-v}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{u} du}{\sqrt{u-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}},$

$$\int_{\frac{4}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{u(u-1)}} = 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}}{2 - \sqrt{2}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v(1-v)}} = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}},$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{v} dv}{\sqrt{1-v}} = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{c^2}{6} (\sqrt{10} - 2) \left[ \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right] \\ &= \frac{c^2}{6} (\sqrt{10} - 2) \arcsin \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4001】** 求由椭圆

$$(a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1)^2 + (a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2)^2 = 1$$

围成的面积, 这里

$$\delta = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \neq 0.$$

**解** 作变换

$$u = a_1x + b_1y + c_1, v = a_2x + b_2y + c_2.$$

则椭圆所围的域变为

$$u^2 + v^2 \leq 1,$$

且  $|I| = \frac{1}{|\delta|} = \frac{1}{|a_1b_2 - a_2b_1|},$

因此,所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{|\delta|} = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} du dv = \frac{\pi}{|\delta|}.$$

【4002】 求由椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{\operatorname{ch}^2 u} + \frac{y^2}{\operatorname{sh}^2 u} = c^2 (u = u_1, u_2)$$

和双曲线

$$\frac{x^2}{\cos^2 v} - \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 v} = c^2 (v = v_1, v_2)$$

$$(0 < u_1 < u_2; 0 < v_1 < v_2; x > 0, y > 0)$$

围成的面积.

提示: 设  $x = c \operatorname{ch} u \cos v, y = c \operatorname{sh} u \sin v.$

解 作变换

$$x = c \operatorname{ch} u \cdot \cos v, y = c \operatorname{sh} u \cdot \sin v$$

则有  $|I| = |c^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 u - c^2 \cos^2 v|.$

变换将积分域变为:

$$u_1 \leq u \leq u_2, v_1 \leq v \leq v_2,$$

又  $\operatorname{ch}^2 u \geq 1 \geq \cos^2 v,$

故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= c^2 \int_{u_1}^{u_2} \int_{v_1}^{v_2} (\operatorname{ch}^2 u - \cos^2 v) du dv \\ &= c^2 (v_2 - v_1) \int_{u_1}^{u_2} \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 2u}{2} du \\ &\quad - c^2 (u_2 - u_1) \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{1 + \cos 2v}{2} dv \\ &= \frac{c^2}{4} [(v_2 - v_1)(\operatorname{sh} 2u_2 - \operatorname{sh} 2u_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$-(u_2 - u_1)(\sin 2v_2 - \sin 2v_1)].$$

【4003】 求用平面

$$x + y + z = 0,$$

与曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - xz - yz = a^2$ ,

相交所得的断面面积.

解 作下面的变量代换

$$x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}z, y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}z,$$

$$z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z.$$

这是一个正交变换,故  $Ox'y'z'$  成为一新的直角坐标系,在新的直角坐标系下,平面方程为  $z' = 0$ ,由于

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z', y = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z',$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z'.$$

将上面三式代入曲面方程得

$$x'^2 + y'^2 = \frac{2}{3}a^2,$$

截面为平面  $z' = 0$  上的圆域

$$x'^2 + y'^2 \leq \frac{2}{3}a^2,$$

故,所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{x'^2 + y'^2 \leq \frac{2a^2}{3}} dx' dy' = \frac{2\pi a^2}{3}.$$

【4004】 求用平面

$$z = 1 - 2(x + y),$$

与曲面  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$ ,

相交所得的断面面积.

解 平面被曲面所截部分记为  $S$ ,它在  $xOy$  平面上的投影记



为  $D$ . 它们的面积分别也记为  $S$  和  $D$ . 由于平面  $z = 1 - 2(x + y)$  的法线之方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \frac{2}{3}, \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{3}.$$

故  $D = S \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{3}S,$

从而  $S = 3D,$

而曲线  $\begin{cases} z = 1 - 2(x + y), \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0 \end{cases}$

在  $xOy$  平面上的投影曲线为

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{1 - 2(x + y)} = 0,$$

即  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3xy - x - y = 0.$

区域  $D$  就是由它所围之域. 作变换替换

$$x = u + v + \frac{1}{7}, y = u - v + \frac{1}{7}.$$

则  $|I| = \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| = 2,$

且曲线方程

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3xy - x - y = 0,$$

变为  $7u^2 + v^2 - \frac{1}{7} = 0.$

这是一个椭圆. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \iint_D dx dy = \iint_{49u^2 + 7v^2 \leq 1} 2 du dv \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{7\sqrt{7}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $S = 3D = \frac{6\pi}{7\sqrt{7}}.$

## § 3. 体积的计算

柱体上顶是连续曲面  $z = f(x, y) \geq 0$ , 下底是平面  $z = 0$ , 而侧面是从平面  $Oxy$  中的可求积区域  $\Omega$  (图 14) 的垂直柱面, 这种柱体的体积等于:

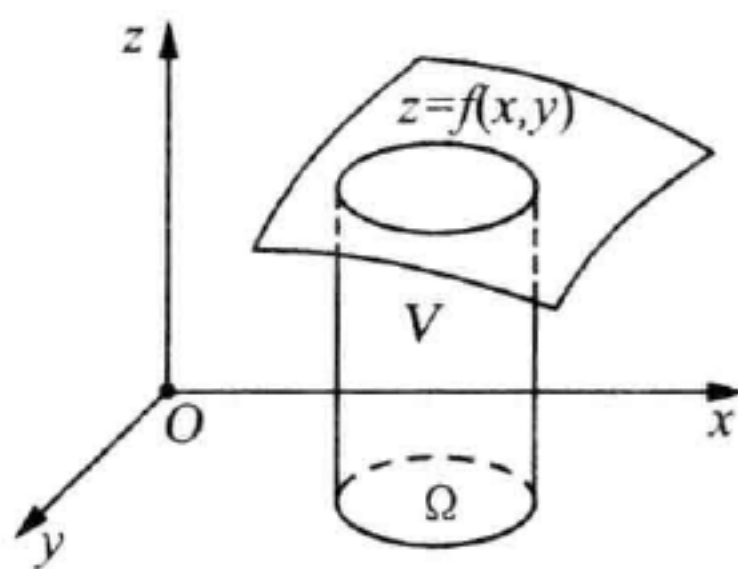


图 14

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

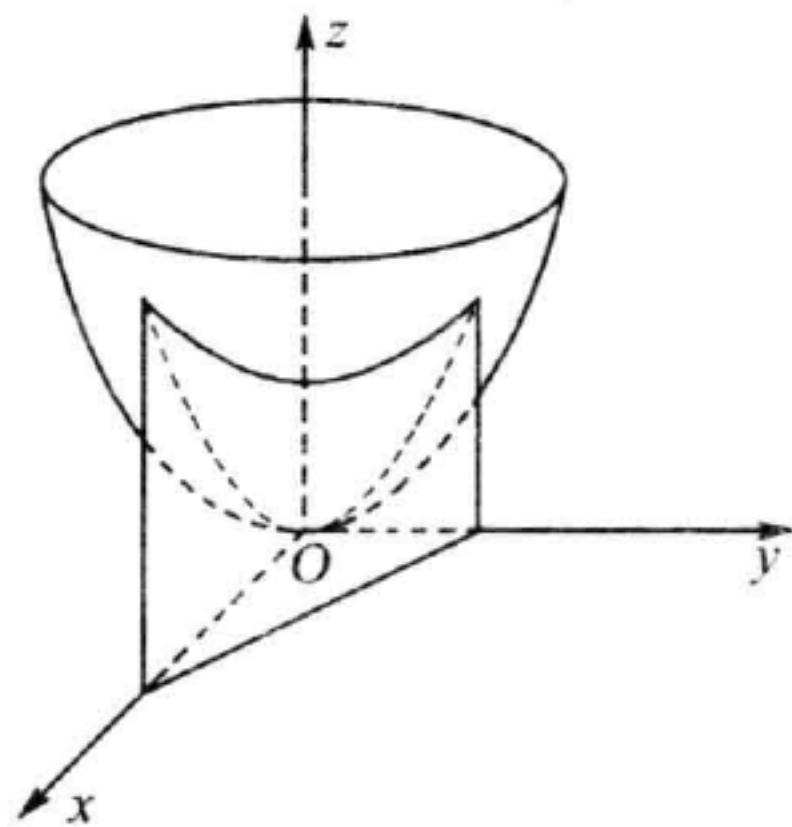
【4005】 画出一立体, 其体积等于积分:

$$V = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy.$$

解 积分域为三角形

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x.$$

柱体上顶为旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  物体的形状如 4005 题图所示

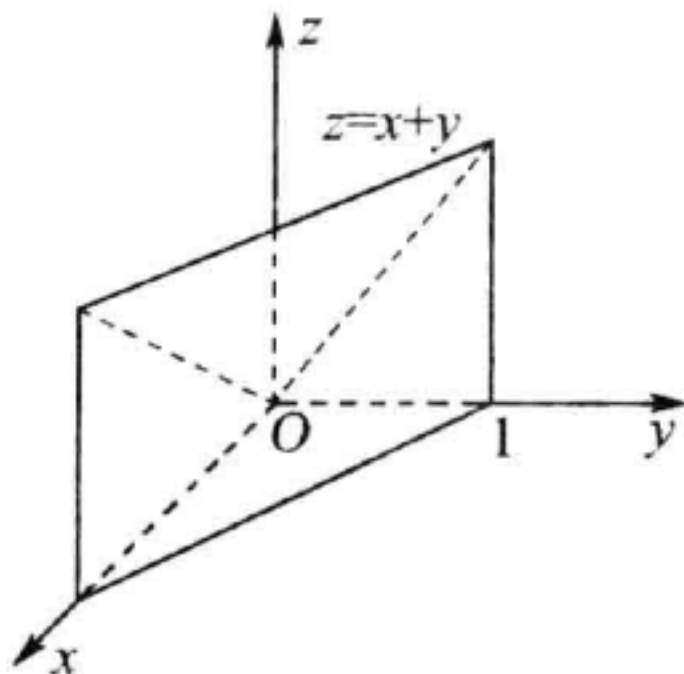


4005 题图

【4006】 描绘出以下二重积分表示的体积的形状:

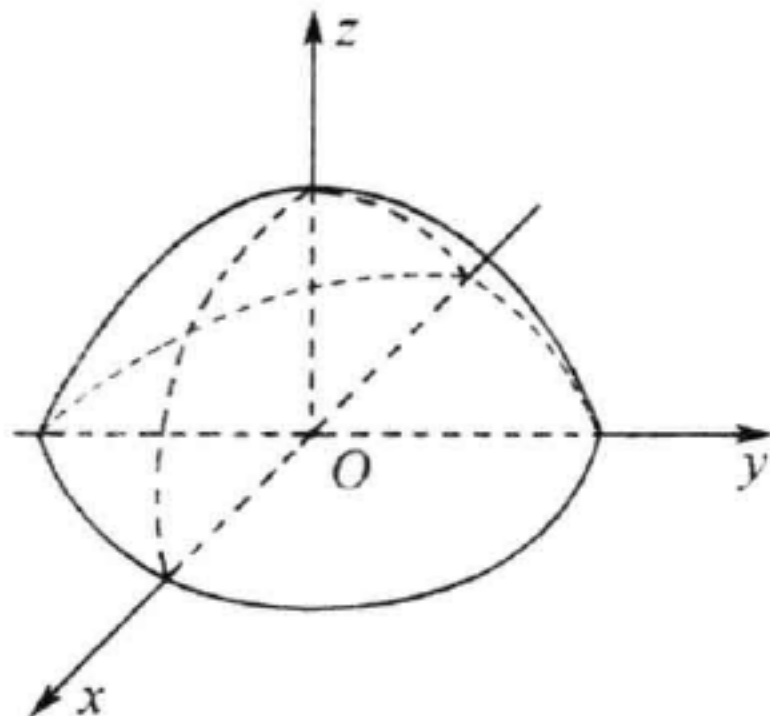
- (1)  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x+y \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (x+y) dx dy;$  (2)  $\iint_{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9}} dx dy;$   
 (3)  $\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy;$  (4)  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy;$   
 (5)  $\iint_{\substack{1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq y \leq 2x}} \sqrt{xy} dx dy;$  (6)  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sin \pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy.$

解 (1) 由平面  $z = x + y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  及  $x + y = 1$  所围立体的体积. 如 4006 题图 1 所示



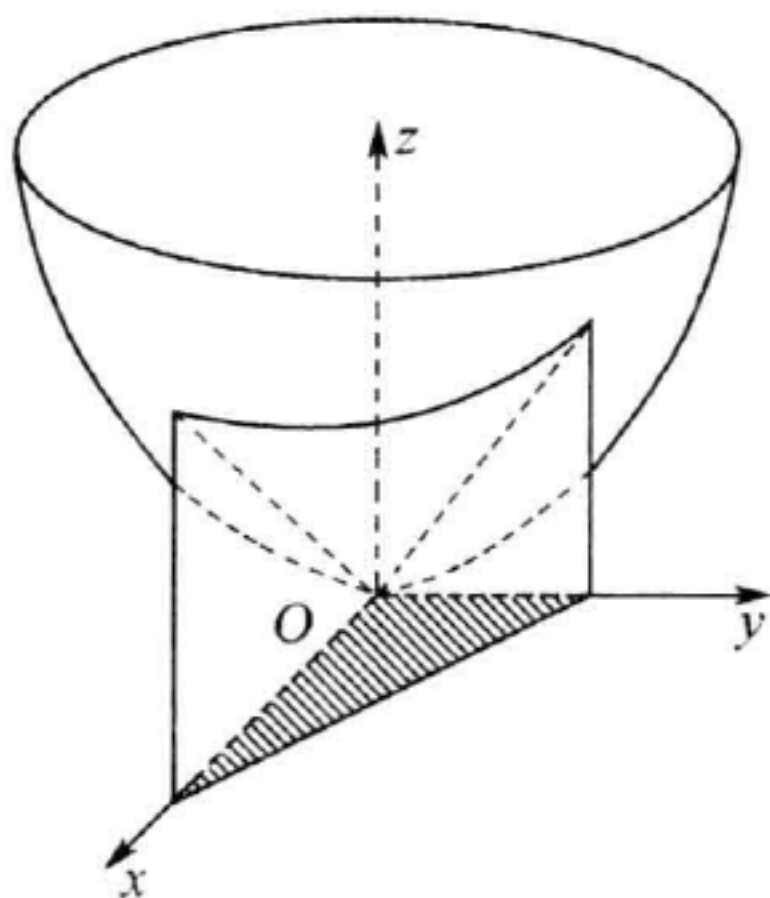
4006 题图 1

(2) 这是上半椭球  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1 (z \geq 0)$  的体积, 如 4006 题图 2 所示



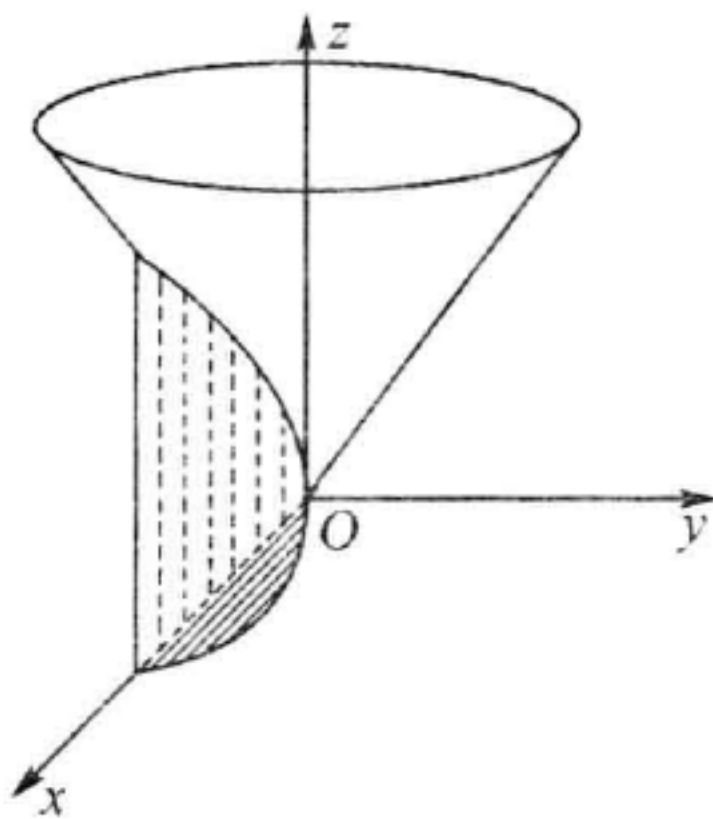
4006 题图 2

(3) 这是由旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , 平面  $x + y = 1, x + y = -1, x - y = 1, x - y = -1$  及  $z = 0$  所围立体的体积. 如 4006 题图 3 所示(仅画出第一卦限的部分)



4006 题图 3

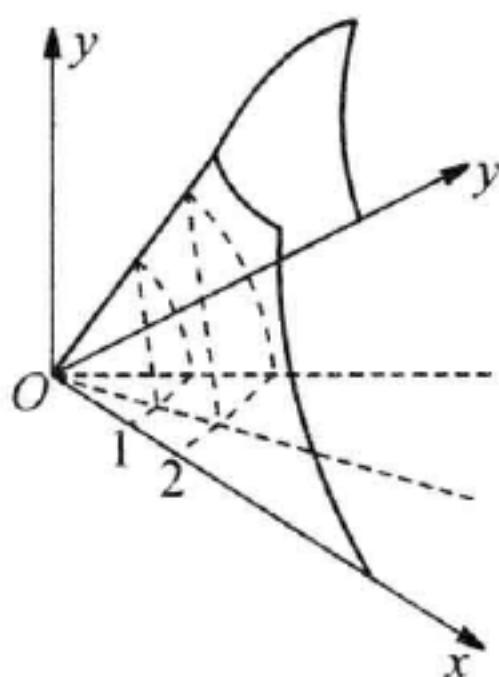
(4) 由圆锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = x$  及平面  $z = 0$  所围立体的体积. 如 4006 题图 4 所示



4006 题图 4

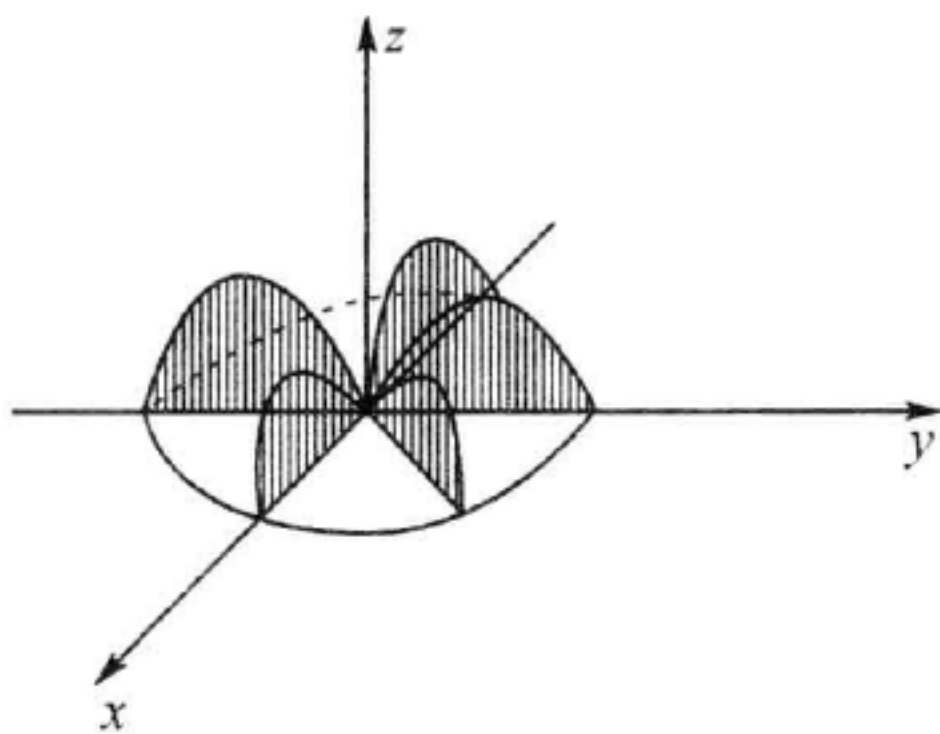
(5) 由双曲抛物面  $z = \sqrt{xy}$ , 平面  $y = x, y = 2x, x = 1, x = 2$  及  $z = 0$  所围立体的体积, 如 4006 题图 5 所示





4006 题图 5

(6) 由正弦旋转曲面  $z = \sin \pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  (一拱) 及平面  $z = 0$  所围立体的体积. 如 4006 题图 6 所示



4006 题图 6

求出由以下曲面围成的立体体积(4007 ~ 4012).

【4007】  $z = 1 + x + y, z = 0, x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } V &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1 + x + y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{2} - x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx = \frac{5}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

【4008】  $x + y + z = a, x^2 + y^2 = R^2, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$

$$(a \geq R\sqrt{2}).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } V &= \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} (a-x-y) dy \\
 &= \int_0^R \left[ (a-x) \sqrt{R^2-x^2} - \frac{R^2-x^2}{2} \right] dx \\
 &= \int_0^R a \sqrt{R^2-x^2} dx - \int_0^R x \sqrt{R^2-x^2} dx - \int_0^R \frac{R^2-x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi a R^2}{4} - \frac{R^3}{3} - \frac{R^3}{3} = \frac{\pi a R^2}{4} - \frac{2R^3}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

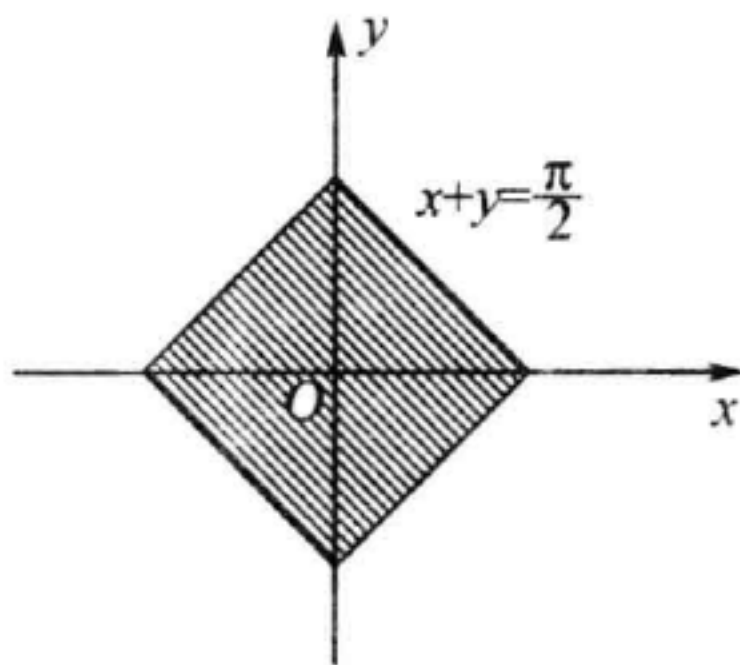
【4009】  $z = x^2 + y^2, y = x^2, y = 1, z = 0.$

解  $V = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{88}{105}.$

【4010】  $z = \cos x \cos y, z = 0, z = \cos x \cos y$

$$|x+y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, |x-y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

解 因函数  $z = \cos x \cos y$  的图形关于  $Oyz$  平面及  $Oxz$  平面对称, 而积分区域关于  $Ox$  及  $Oy$  轴对称, 如 4010 题图所示



4010 题图

故所求体积为

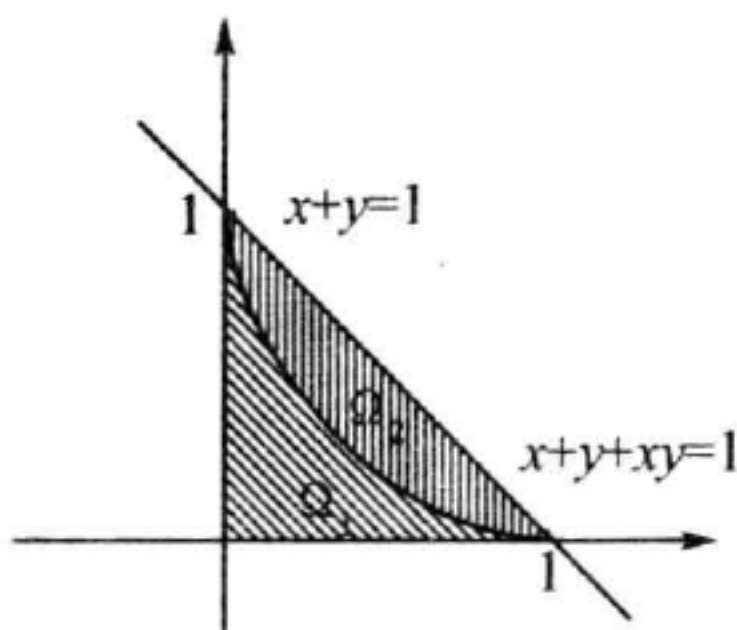
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} \cos x \cos y dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx \\
 &= 4 \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4011】  $z = \sin \frac{\pi y}{2x}, z = 0, y = x, y = 0, x = \pi.$

解  $V = \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^x \sin \frac{\pi y}{2x} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x dx = \pi.$

【4012】  $z = xy, x + y + z = 1, z = 0.$

解 体积由两部分组成



4012 题图

$$V_1: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1-x}{1+x}, 0 \leq z \leq xy,$$

$$V_2: 0 \leq x \leq 1, \frac{1-x}{1+x} \leq y \leq 1-x,$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y.$$

它们在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域分别  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$ , 因此, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_1 + V_2 \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} xy dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy \\ &= \left(-\frac{11}{4} + 4\ln 2\right) + \left(\frac{25}{6} - 6\ln 2\right) = \frac{17}{12} - 2\ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

变换成极坐标, 求出由以下曲面围成的立体体积 (4013 ~ 4020).

【4013】  $z^2 = xy, x^2 + y^2 = a^2.$

解 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} \sqrt{xy} dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \sqrt{\cos\varphi \sin\varphi} dr \\ &= \frac{4a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

利用 3856 题的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{4a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4a^3}{3} \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} = \frac{4a^3 \Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{3\sqrt{\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

【4014】  $z = x + y, (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy, z = 0 (x > 0, y > 0)$ .

解 柱顶为平面  $z = x + y$ , 积分区域为  $xOy$  平面上由曲线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy, x = 0, y = 0$  围成的区域,  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy$  的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = 2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi = \sin 2\varphi \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

于是所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\Omega} (x + y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi}} r^2 (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) dr \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{\frac{5}{2}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \varphi + \cos^{\frac{5}{2}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} B\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \frac{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{2!} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

注: 解答中利用 3856 题的结果及  $\Gamma$  函数的余元公式

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}.$$

【4015】  $z = x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 = x, x^2 + y^2 = 2x, z = 0$ .

解  $x^2 + y^2 = x, x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  的极坐标方程为

$$r = \cos\varphi, r = 2\cos\varphi \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

所求体积为



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} r^2 \cdot r dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (16\cos^4\varphi - \cos^4\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{15}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{15}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{45\pi}{32}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4016】  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 \geq a|x|$  ( $a > 0$ ).

解 先计算下面立体的体积

$$V_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq a|x|,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= 8 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq ax \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\
 &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\cos\varphi} r \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr \\
 &= -\frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{a\cos\varphi} d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{8a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - \frac{16a^3}{9},
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 所求体积为

$$V = \text{球体体积} - V_1 = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - \left( \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - \frac{16a^3}{9} \right) = \frac{16a^3}{9}.$$

【4017】  $x^2 + y^2 - az = 0, (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2),$

$$z = 0 \quad (a > 0).$$

解 在第一象限的积分区域为

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq r \leq a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

利用对称性得所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 4 \iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{1}{a} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \frac{1}{a} r^2 \cdot r dr \\
 &= a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^3}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4018】  $z = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}, z = 0, x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ .

解 利用对称性,得所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R e^{-r^2} r dr = \pi(1 - e^{-R^2}). \end{aligned}$$

【4019】  $z = c \cos \frac{\pi \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2a}, z = 0, y = x \tan \alpha, y = x \tan \beta$

$$(a > 0, c > 0, 0 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq 2\pi).$$

解 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\Omega} c \cos \frac{\pi \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2a} dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_0^a cr \cdot \cos \frac{\pi r}{2a} dr \\ &= c(\beta - \alpha) \left[ \frac{2ar}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi r}{2a} + \frac{4a^2}{\pi^2} \cos \frac{\pi r}{2a} \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= c(\beta - \alpha) \left( \frac{2a^2}{\pi} - \frac{4a^2}{\pi} \right) = 2a^2 c(\beta - \alpha) \left( \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【4020】  $z = x^2 + y^2, z = x + y$ .

解 立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影区域由曲线

$$x^2 + y^2 = x + y,$$

即 
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

围成,令  $x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi, y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \varphi,$

则积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

因此,所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}} [(x+y) - (x^2+y^2)] dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} [1 + r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)] \end{aligned}$$

$$- \left( r^2 + \frac{1}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \right) \Big] r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - r^2 \right) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

求出由以下曲面围成的立体体积(假定参数为正数)(4021 ~ 4035).

**【4021】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} \quad (z > 0).$

**解** 两曲面的交线在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

令  $x = ar\cos\varphi, y = br\sin\varphi,$

则两曲面的方程化为

$$z = c\sqrt{1-r^2},$$

及  $z = cr.$

积分区域为  $\Omega$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

因此, 曲面所界的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} \left[ c\sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)} - c\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} [c\sqrt{1-r^2} - cr] ab r dr$$

$$= abc \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r\sqrt{1-r^2} - r^2) dr$$

$$= 2\pi abc \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi abc(2 - \sqrt{2}).$$

**【4022】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$

解 由对称性并利坐标变换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi.$$

可得曲面所界的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} c \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abcr \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr = 4\pi abc \int_0^1 r(1 + r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \\ &= \frac{4\pi abc}{3} (1 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4\pi abc}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【4023】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}, z = 0.$

解 立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域的边界为椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b},$$

即  $\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$

令  $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi, \frac{y}{b} = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \varphi.$

则曲面方程化为

$$z = c \left[ \frac{1}{2} + r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + r^2 \right],$$

积区域为  $\Omega$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$I = \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(\gamma, \varphi)} \right| = abr,$$

所以, 曲面所界体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}} c \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy \\ &= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r \left[ \frac{1}{2} + r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + r^2 \right] dr \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= abc \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} (\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) + \frac{1}{16} \right] d\varphi \\
 &= abc \cdot \frac{3}{16} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{3}{8} abc \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4024】**  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{z}{c} = 1, z = 0.$

解 利用坐标变换

$$x = ar \cos\varphi, y = br \sin\varphi,$$

可得曲面所界体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} c \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)^2 \right] dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 c(1-r^4) abr dr \\
 &= abc \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 (r - r^5) dr = \frac{2}{3} \pi abc.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4025】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0.$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos^2\varphi, y = br \sin^2\varphi,$$

则曲面方程化为

$$z = c \sqrt{1-r^2}.$$

积分域为:

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

$$|I| = 2abcr \sin\varphi \cos\varphi = abcr \sin 2\varphi,$$

因此, 曲面所界体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iint_{\Omega} c \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \right)^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 abc \sin 2\varphi \cdot r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= abc \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \right) \left( \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \right) \\
 &= abc \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{abc}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4026】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}.$

**解** 作坐标代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$$

则曲面方程化为

$$z = \pm c \sqrt{1-r^2}, r^2 = \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi = \cos 2\varphi.$$

由  $r^2 = \cos 2\varphi \geq 0,$

可得  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}.$

利用对称可得曲面所界体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 8c \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sqrt{1-r^2} ab r dr d\varphi \\
 &= 8abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3} (1 - \sqrt{8} \sin^3 \varphi) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{8abc}{3} \left( \varphi + \sqrt{8} \cos \varphi - \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{8abc}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) = \frac{2abc}{9} (3\pi + 20 - 16\sqrt{2}).
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4027】**  $z^2 = xy, x+y=a, x+y=b \quad (0 < a < b).$

**解** 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影区域  $\Omega$  由直线  $x+y=a, x+y=b, x=0$  及  $y=0$  围成. 利用对称性, 知曲面所界体

积为 
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{xy} dx dy \\
 &= 2 \left( \int_0^a dx \int_{a-x}^{b-x} \sqrt{xy} dy + \int_a^b dx \int_0^{b-x} \sqrt{xy} dy \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^a \left[ \sqrt{x(b-x)^3} - \sqrt{x(a-x)^3} \right] dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{4}{3} \int_a^b \sqrt{x(b-x)}^3 dx \\
 & = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^b (b-x) \sqrt{x(b-x)} dx \\
 & \quad - \frac{4}{3} \int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{x(a-x)} dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x = b \sin^2 t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } \int_0^b (b-x) \sqrt{x(b-x)} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} b \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot b \cdot \cos t \cdot \sin t \cdot 2b \sin t \cos t dt \\
 &= 2b^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \cdot \sin^2 t dt \\
 &= 2b^3 \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 t dt \right) \\
 &= 2b^3 \left( \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{16} \pi b^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同样 } \int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{x(a-x)} dx = \frac{1}{16} \pi a^3,$$

因此, 曲面所界立体的体积为

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{16} \pi b^3 - \frac{1}{16} \pi a^3 \right) = \frac{\pi}{12} (b^3 - a^3).$$

$$\text{【4028】 } z = x^2 + y^2, xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = \frac{x}{2}, y = 2x, z = 0.$$

**解** 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $xy = a^2$ ,  $xy = 2a^2$  和直线  $y = \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $y = 2x$  所围. 故曲面所界立体的体积

$$\text{为 } V = \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $xy = u, \frac{y}{x} = v$ .

则积分域变为  $a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, \frac{1}{2} \leq v \leq 2$ ,

且  $|I| = \frac{1}{2v}, x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{u}{v} + uv\right),$

因此,所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dv \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} \left(\frac{u}{v} + uv\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2v} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{v^2}\right) dv \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} u du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} a^4 = \frac{9}{4} a^4. \end{aligned}$$

【4029】  $z = xy, x^2 = y, x^2 = 2y, y^2 = x, y^2 = 2x, z = 0.$

解 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $x^2 = y, x^2 = 2y, y^2 = x, y^2 = 2x$  围成. 所以曲面所界立体的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $u = \frac{x}{y^2}, v = \frac{y}{x^2},$

即  $x = u^{-\frac{1}{3}} v^{-\frac{2}{3}}, y = u^{-\frac{2}{3}} v^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$

则积分域变为

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq u \leq 1, \frac{1}{2} \leq v \leq 1,$$

且  $|I| = \frac{1}{3} u^{-2} v^{-2}.$

于是,所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dv \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 u^{-3} v^{-3} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} u^{-2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} v^{-2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

【4030】  $z = c \sin \frac{\pi xy}{a^2}, z = 0, xy = a^2, y = \alpha x,$

$$y = \beta x \quad (0 < \alpha < \beta; x > 0).$$

解 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $xy = a^2$ , 直线  $y = \alpha x, y = \beta x$  围成. 因此, 曲面所界立体的体积为



$$V = \iint_{\Omega} c \sin \frac{\pi xy}{a^2} dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = ar \sin \varphi$ .

则  $|I| = a^2 r$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } V &= c \iint_{\Omega} \sin \frac{\pi xy}{a^2} dx dy \\ &= a^2 c \int_{\arctan \alpha}^{\arctan \beta} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}}} \sin(\pi r^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) r dr d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \int_{\arctan \alpha}^{\arctan \beta} \frac{1}{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \ln \tan \varphi \Big|_{\arctan \alpha}^{\arctan \beta} \\ &= \frac{a^2 c}{\pi} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

【4031】  $z = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}}, z = 0, x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$ .

解 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由直线  $x + y = 1, x = 0$  及  $y = 0$  围成. 因此, 曲面所界立体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\Omega} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{1-x} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + y^{\frac{3}{2}}) dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-x) + \frac{2}{5} (1-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{7} x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{4}{35} (1-x)^{\frac{7}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{35} = \frac{8}{35}. \end{aligned}$$

【4032】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1, z = 0$ .

解 曲面所围立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$  围成. 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos^3 \varphi, y = br \sin^3 \varphi.$$

则  $\Omega$  变为域

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

且  $|I| = 3abr \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi$

由对称性得所求立体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\Omega} c \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \right] dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 c [1 - r^2 (\cos^6 \varphi + \sin^6 \varphi)] 3abr \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi dr \\ &= 12abc \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (\cos^6 \varphi + \sin^6 \varphi) \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right] \\ &= 6abc \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right] \\ &= 6abc \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^8 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} \varphi d\varphi \right] \\ &= 6abc \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{75}{256} \pi abc. \end{aligned}$$

**【4033】**  $z = c \arctan \frac{y}{x}, z = 0, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = a \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

( $y \geq 0$ ).

**解** 曲面所界立体的  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = a \arctan \frac{y}{x}$  及直线  $x = 0, y = 0$  围成. 作变量代换

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi.$$

则积分域  $\Omega$  变为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a\varphi,$$

故所求立体的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} c \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\varphi} c\varphi r dr$$

$$= c \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (a\varphi)^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{a^2 c}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \varphi^4 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^2 c \pi^4}{128}.$$

【4033. 1】  $z = ye^{-\frac{xy}{a^2}}, xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = m, y = n,$   
 $z = 0 \quad (0 < m < n).$

解 曲面所围立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2$  及直线  $y = m, y = n$  围成. 所以, 所求立体的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} ye^{-\frac{xy}{a^2}} dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $u = \frac{xy}{a^2}, v = y.$

则积分域  $\Omega$  变为

$$1 \leq u \leq 2, m \leq v \leq n, |I| = \frac{a^2}{v},$$

因此 
$$V = \int_1^2 du \int_m^n ve^{-u} \frac{a^2}{v} dv = a^2 (n - m) \int_1^2 e^{-u} du$$
  

$$= \frac{a^2 (n - m)}{e^2} (e - 1).$$

【4034】  $\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^n}{c^n} = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 \quad (n > 0).$

解 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$ , 由曲线  $\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} = 1$  及直线  $x = 0, y = 0$  围在. 所以, 所求立体的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} c \sqrt[n]{1 - \left(\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n}\right)} dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $x = ar \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi, y = br \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi.$

则积分域变为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

$$|I| = \frac{2ab}{n} r \cdot \cos^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi,$$

因此 
$$V = \frac{2abc}{n} \int_0^1 \sqrt[n]{1 - r^n} r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi d\varphi,$$

若令  $r^n = t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则得} \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt[n]{1-r^n} r dr &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}} t^{\frac{2}{n}-1} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}+1, \frac{2}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}+1\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{3n \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由 3856 题的结果有

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2-n}{n}} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)},$$

因此

$$V = \frac{abc}{3n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)} = \frac{abc}{3n^2} \frac{\Gamma^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}.$$

**【4035】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^n + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^m = 1, x=0, y=0,$

$$z=0 \quad (n>0, m>0).$$

**解** 曲面所界立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  由曲线  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^n = 1$  及直线  $x=0, y=0$  围成. 所以, 曲面所界立体的体积为

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} c \sqrt[m]{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)} dx dy.$$

作变量代换

$$x = a \cos^2 \varphi, y = b \sin^2 \varphi.$$

则积分域  $\Omega$  变为



$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

$$|I| = 2abr \cos \varphi \sin \varphi,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2abc \int_0^1 \sqrt[m]{1-r^n} \cdot r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= abc \int_0^1 \sqrt[m]{1-r^n} \cdot r dr \quad (\text{令 } r^n = t) \\ &= \frac{abc}{n} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{\frac{1}{m}} t^{\frac{2}{n}-1} dt = \frac{abc}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{m}+1, \frac{2}{n}\right) \\ &= \frac{abc}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+1\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{2}{n}+1\right)} \\ &= \frac{abc}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{2}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{2}{n}\right)} \\ &= \frac{abc}{n+2m} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{2}{n}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

## § 4. 曲面面积的计算

1. 曲面由显函数给出的情况 平滑曲面  $z = z(x, y)$  的面积用以下积分表示:

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy,$$

其中  $\Omega$  为给定曲面在  $Oxy$  面上的投影.

2. 曲面由参数给出的情况 若曲面方程是用参数给出

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v)$$

其中  $(u, v) \in \Omega$ ,  $\Omega$  为封闭的可求积有界区域, 而且若函数  $x, y$  和  $z$  在  $\Omega$  域内是连续可微的, 则对于曲面面积有以下公式:

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv.$$

其中  $E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

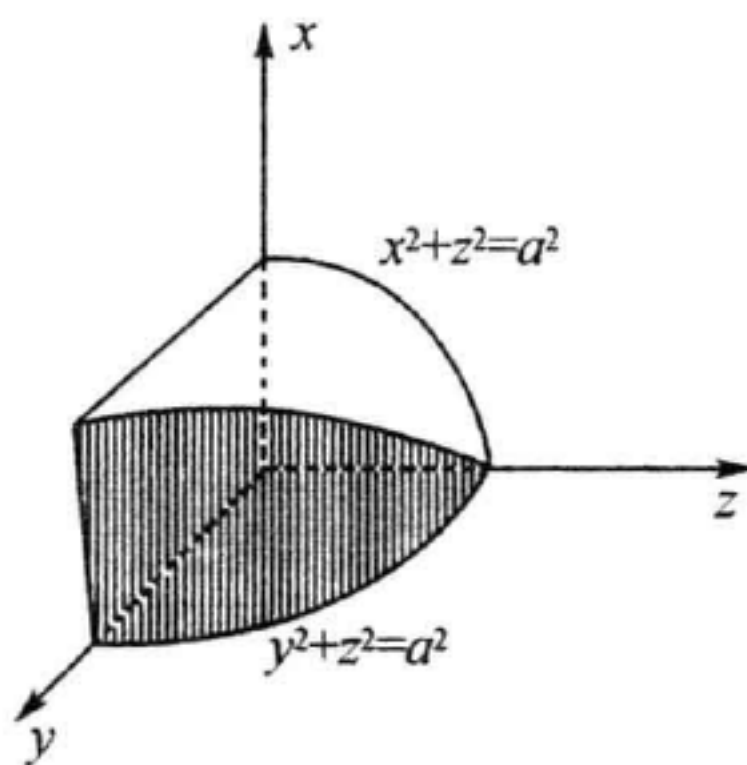
【4036】 求曲面  $az = xy$  包含在圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  内的那部分曲面面积.

解 所求曲面面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 + (x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + r^2} \cdot r dr = \frac{2\pi a^2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【4037】 求由曲面  $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  围成立体的曲面面积.

解 如 4037 题图所示: 两曲面的交线在  $yOz$  平面上的投影为圆



4037 题图

$$y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x = 0,$$

所以,利用对称性得所求面积为

$$S = 4 \iint_{y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2} dydz,$$

其中  $x = \sqrt{a^2 - z^2},$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } S &= 4 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{1 + 0 + \left(-\frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}\right)^2} dydz \\ &= 4 \cdot 4 \int_0^a dz \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} dy = 16a^2. \end{aligned}$$

**【4038】** 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  包括在圆柱  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  ( $b \leq a$ ) 内的那部分面积.

解 对于曲面

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

积分域为椭圆域  $\Omega$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1,$$

所以由对称性知,所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \iint_{\Omega} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\ &= 2 \cdot 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8a \int_0^a \left( \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right) dx \\
 &= 8a \int_0^a \left( \arcsin \frac{b}{a} \right) dx = 8a^2 \arcsin \frac{b}{a}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4039】** 求曲面  $z^2 = 2xy$  被平面  $x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  截下的那部分面积.

**解** 对曲面  $z^2 = 2xy$  有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} + \frac{x^2}{z^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{z^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy}{2xy}} = \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{xy}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

积分域由直线  $x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  围成. 所以, 由对称性知所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{xy}} dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2\sqrt{1-x}(1+2x)}{3\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t) \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} (1+2t^2) dt = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4040】** 求曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  位于圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = \pm ax$  之外的那部分面积(维维安尼问题).

**解** 只须求出球面被圆柱面割出部分的面积, 对于球面有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} \\
 &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用对称性知割出部分的面积为



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 4 \iint_{\left(x-\frac{a}{2}\right)^2+y^2 \leq \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \\
 &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^2-r^2}} dr = 8a^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

因而,所求的面积为

$$S_0 = \text{球面面积} - S = 4\pi a^2 - 8a^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = 8a^2.$$

**【4041】** 求曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  包含在圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  内的那部分的面积.

**解** 对于曲面

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad & \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{2},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以,所求曲面面积为

$$S = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

**【4042】** 求曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}$  包含在圆柱  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$  内的那部分的面积.

**解** 对于曲面

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{有} \quad & \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

积分域  $\Omega$  由双纽线  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  围成,由对称性知,所求曲面

$$\text{面积为} \quad S = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \frac{\sqrt{2}r \cdot \cos \varphi}{r \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \cdot r dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos\varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} d\varphi \\
&= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1-2\sin^2\varphi} d(\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi) \\
&= 2a^2 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi}{2} \sqrt{1-2\sin^2\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\sqrt{2}\sin\varphi) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
&= \frac{\pi a^2}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4043】 求曲面  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$  被平面  $x - y = \pm 1, x + y = \pm 1$  截下的那部分面积.

解 对于曲面

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2),$$

有  $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}.$

积分域  $\Omega$  由直线  $x - y = \pm 1, x + y = \pm 1$  围成. 所以, 所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy,$$

作变量代换

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v,$$

则积分域变为正方形:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq u \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq v \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

且  $|I| = 1.$

故利用对称可得

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} du \int_{-u}^u \sqrt{1 + u^2 + v^2} dv \\
&= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left[ \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{1 + u^2 + v^2} + \frac{1 + u^2}{2} \ln |v| \right] dv
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sqrt{1+u^2+v^2} \Big| \Big|_{-u}^u du \\
& = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left\{ u \sqrt{1+2u^2} + \frac{1+u^2}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+2u^2}+u}{\sqrt{1+2u^2}-u} \right\} du \\
& = \frac{2}{3} (1+2u^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + 2 \left( u + \frac{u^3}{2} \right) \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+2u^2}+u}{\sqrt{1+2u^2}-u} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\
& \quad - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left( u + \frac{u^3}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{(1+u^2) \sqrt{1+2u^2}} du \\
& = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} \ln 3 - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1+\frac{u^2}{3}}{1+u^2} \frac{d(1+2u^2)}{\sqrt{1+2u^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{1+2u^2} = t,$$

$$\text{即 } u^2 = \frac{t^2-1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1+\frac{u^2}{3}}{1+u^2} \frac{d(1+2u^2)}{\sqrt{1+2u^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t^2+5}{t^2+1} dt \\
& = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2}-1) + \frac{8}{3} \arctan t \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} \\
& = \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2}-1) + \frac{8}{3} \arctan \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{因此 } S &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} \ln 3 - \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{2}-1) - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \sqrt{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3} \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{7}{4} \ln 3 \right) - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \sqrt{2} + \frac{2\pi}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4044】** 求曲面面积  $x^2+y^2=2az$  包含在圆柱  $(x^2+y^2)^2=2a^2xy$  之内的那部分面积.

**解** 对于曲面

$$x^2+y^2=2az,$$

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2}.$$

积分域  $\Omega$  由双纽线  $r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi$  围成, 由对称性得所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{4}{3a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [a^3 (1 + \sin 2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^3] d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4a^2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^3 d\varphi - \frac{\pi a^2}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)^3 d\varphi \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi \right) d\varphi \quad \left( \text{令 } \frac{\pi}{4} - \varphi = t \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 t dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 t) d(\sin t) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $S = \frac{4a^2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{\pi a^2}{3} = \frac{a^2}{9} (20 - 3\pi).$

**【4045】** 求曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  被平面  $x + z = 0, x - z = 0$  ( $x > 0, y > 0$ ) 截下的那部分面积.

**解** 在  $xOz$  平面的积分域  $\Omega$  由直线  $x + z = 0, x - z = 0, x = a$  围成. 且对于柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , 有

$$\sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{x}{y} \right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$$

所以, 所求曲面面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dz = \int_0^a dx \int_{-x}^x \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dz$$



$$= \int_0^a \frac{2ax}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = 2a^2.$$

【4045. 1】 求曲面  $(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + z = 1$  被平面  $z = 0$  截下的那部分面积.

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y,$

所以  $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$

积分区域  $\Omega$  为圆域:  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1 + 9(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 9r^4} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (3r^2)^2} d(3r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{3r^2}{2} \sqrt{1 + 9r^4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(3r^2 + \sqrt{1 + 9r^4}) \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{10} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(3 + \sqrt{10}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【4045. 2】 求曲面  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{2z}{c} = 1$  被平面  $x = 0, y = 0$  和  $z = 0$  截下的那部分面积.

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{c}{a} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{c}{b} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right),$

从而  $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2}.$

积分域  $\Omega$  由直线  $\left|\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right| = 1$  及  $x = 0, y = 0$  围成. 因此所

求面积为  $S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2} dx dy.$

作变量代换  $x = ar \cos^2 \varphi, y = br \sin^2 \varphi$ ,  
则积分域  $\Omega$  变为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

$$|I| = 2abr \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2} r^2} \cdot 2abr \cos \varphi \sin \varphi dr \\ &= 2ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2} r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= ab \frac{a^2 b^2}{2c^2(a^2 + b^2)} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ 1 + \frac{c^2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 b^2} r^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3c^2(a^2 + b^2)} \{ [a^2 b^2 + c^2(a^2 + b^2)]^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^3 b^3 \}. \end{aligned}$$

【4045. 3】 求曲面  $\frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{y^2}{b} = 2z$  被曲面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (z \geq 0)$

截下的那部分面积.

解  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{a}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{b}.$

则  $\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}}.$

积分区域  $\Omega$  为椭圆域

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1,$$

故所求面积为

$$S = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy.$$

作变量代换  $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi$ ,

则

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + r^2} ab r dr \\ &= 2\pi ab \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} ab (\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【4045. 4】 求曲面  $\sin z = \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y$  被平面  $x = 1$  和  $x = 2$  ( $y \geq 0$ ) 截下的那部分面积.

解 由于  $|\sin z| \leq 1$ , 所以积分域  $\Omega$  为:  $0 \leq y \leq \operatorname{arcsch} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x}$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ . 将曲面方程改写为  $z = \arcsin(\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{sh} y)$ , 所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{sh} y}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} y}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y + \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{ch}^2 y}{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}} \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{ch} y}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}}. \end{aligned}$$

故所求曲面面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{ch} y}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}} dx dy \\ &= \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\operatorname{arcsch} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x}} \frac{\operatorname{ch} x \operatorname{ch} y}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}} dy \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} \int_0^{\operatorname{arcsch} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x}} \frac{d(\operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y)}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sh}^2 x \operatorname{sh}^2 y}} \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} \arcsin(\operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\operatorname{arcsch} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2}{\operatorname{sh} 1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(e + e^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

【4046】 求由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3}z^2$ ,  $x + y + z = 2a$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围的立体的表面积和体积.

解 曲面的交线在  $xOy$  平面上的投影曲线为

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 = (2a - x - y)^2,$$

$$\text{即} \quad x^2 + y^2 - xy + 2a(x + y) = 2a^2.$$

$$\text{令} \quad x = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}},$$

则方程变为

$$\frac{\left(u + \frac{4a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{(2\sqrt{3}a)^2} + \frac{v^2}{(2a)^2} = 1,$$

所以,所界物体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为以  $2a$  为短半轴,  $2\sqrt{3}a$  为长半轴的椭圆物体的表面积由截面和截出的锥面两部分组成.

对于  $z = 2a - x - y$ ,

$$\text{有} \quad \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

对于  $z = \sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2}$ ,

$$\text{有} \quad \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = 2.$$

于是,物体的表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{3} dx dy + \iint_{\Omega} 2 dx dy = (\sqrt{3} + 2)\pi \cdot 2a \cdot 2\sqrt{3}a \\ &= 4a^2 \pi (3 + 2\sqrt{3}). \end{aligned}$$

又所截椭圆锥的高  $h$  为坐标原点到平面  $x + y + z = 2a$  的距离,即

$$h = \left| \frac{-2a}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} \right| = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

截圆锥的底面面积为

$$A = \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3}\pi \cdot 2a \cdot 2\sqrt{3}a = 12\pi a^2,$$

因此,所求物体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Ah = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 12\pi a^2 \cdot \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi a^3.$$

**【4047】** 求由两条纬线和两条经线所围的那部分球面面积.

**解** 球面的参数方程为

$$x = R\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = R\sin\varphi\cos\psi, z = R\sin\psi,$$

其中  $R$  为球的半径,  $\varphi$  为经线的经度,  $\psi$  为纬线的纬度, 因为

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$$



$$= R^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi + R^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi = R^2 \cos^2 \psi,$$

$$G = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right)^2$$

$$= R^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \psi + R^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \psi + R^2 \cos^2 \psi = R^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}$$

$$= R^2 \sin \varphi \cos \psi \cos \varphi \sin \psi - R^2 \sin \varphi \cos \psi \cos \varphi \sin \psi + 0$$

$$= 0.$$

故  $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = R^2 \cos \psi,$

于是所求面积为

$$S = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} R^2 \cos \psi d\psi = R^2 (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) (\sin \psi_2 - \sin \psi_1).$$

**【4048】** 求螺旋面  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = h\varphi$  (其中  $0 < r < a, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi$ ) 的面积.

解 因为

$$E = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 = 1,$$

$$G = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 = r^2 + h^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0,$$

故  $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2},$

因此所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{r}{2} \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} + \frac{h^2}{2} \ln(r + \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= \pi a \sqrt{a^2 + h^2} + \pi h^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{h}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4049】** 求环面  $x = (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi, y = (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi, z = a \sin \psi$  ( $0 < a \leq b$ ) 被两条经线  $\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi = \varphi_2$  和两条纬线  $\psi =$

$\psi_1, \psi = \psi_2$  所围的那部分面积. 整个环的表面积等于多少?

解 因为

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = (b + a \cos \psi)^2,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 = a^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} = 0,$$

故  $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = a(b + a \cos \psi),$

因此, 所求面积为

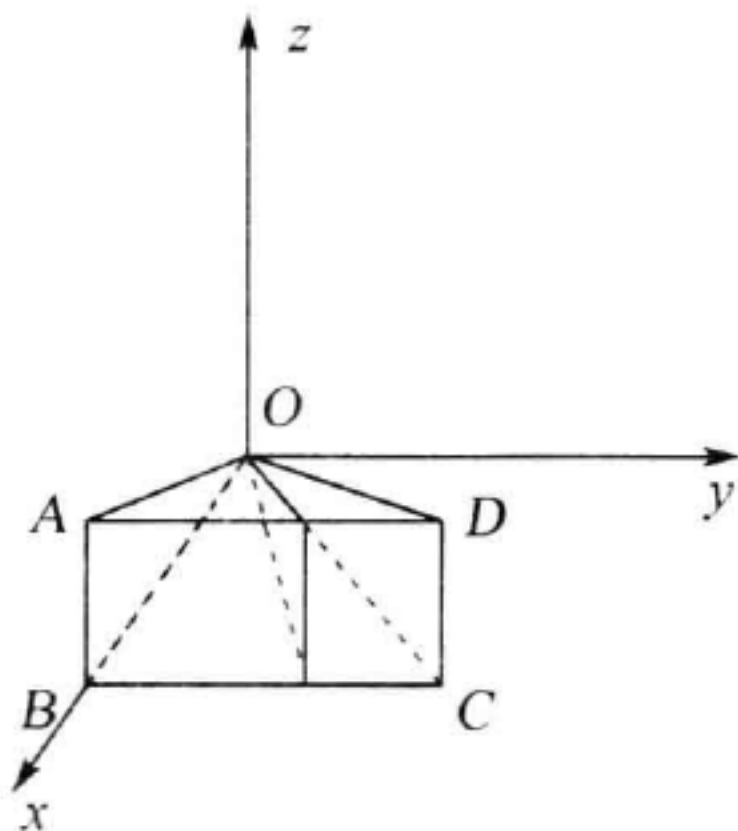
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} a(b + a \cos \psi) d\psi \\ &= a(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) [b(\psi_2 - \psi_1) + a(\sin \psi_2 - \sin \psi_1)]. \end{aligned}$$

整个环面的表面积为

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a(b + a \cos \psi) d\psi = 4\pi^2 ab.$$

【4050】 求从坐标原点可以看见矩形  $x = a > 0, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$  的立体角  $\omega$ . 若  $a$  很大, 则对于  $\omega$  推导近似公式.

解 以坐标原点为球心作单位球, 则  $\omega$  即为该球面含于四面体  $OABCD$  内的面积, 其中  $ABCD$  是以  $b, c$  为边长的矩形, 如 4050 题图所示. 取球面坐标系, 则由 4047 题知



4050 题图

$$\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \cos\psi,$$

又  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  的变化域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

$$0 \leq \psi \leq \arcsin \frac{c \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}.$$

于是, 立体角

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} d\varphi \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{c \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}} \cos \psi d\psi \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \frac{c \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2 \cos^2 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}} \frac{d\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \sin \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \sin \varphi\right)^2}} \\ &= \arcsin \left[ \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \cdot \sin \left( \arcsin \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right) \right] \\ &= \arcsin \frac{bc}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $a$  很大时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{bc}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}} \\ &= \frac{bc}{a^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2}} \approx \frac{bc}{a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

故得  $\omega$  的近似公式

$$\omega \approx \frac{bc}{a^2}.$$

## § 5. 二重积分在力学上的应用

1. **重心** 若  $x_0$  和  $y_0$  为平面  $Oxy$  上薄板  $\Omega$  的重心坐标而  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$  为薄板的密度, 则

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{\Omega} \rho x \, dx \, dy, y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iint_{\Omega} \rho y \, dx \, dy, \quad (1)$$

其中  $M = \iint_{\Omega} \rho \, dx \, dy$  为薄板的质量.

若薄板是均质的, 则公式 (1) 中应假定  $\rho = 1$ .

2. **转动惯量**  $I_x$  和  $I_y$  为平面  $Oxy$  上薄板  $\Omega$  对着坐标轴  $Ox$  和  $Oy$  的转动惯量, 相应地用下式表示:

$$I_x = \iint_{\Omega} \rho y^2 \, dx \, dy, I_y = \iint_{\Omega} \rho x^2 \, dx \, dy, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\rho = \rho(x, y)$  为薄板的密度.

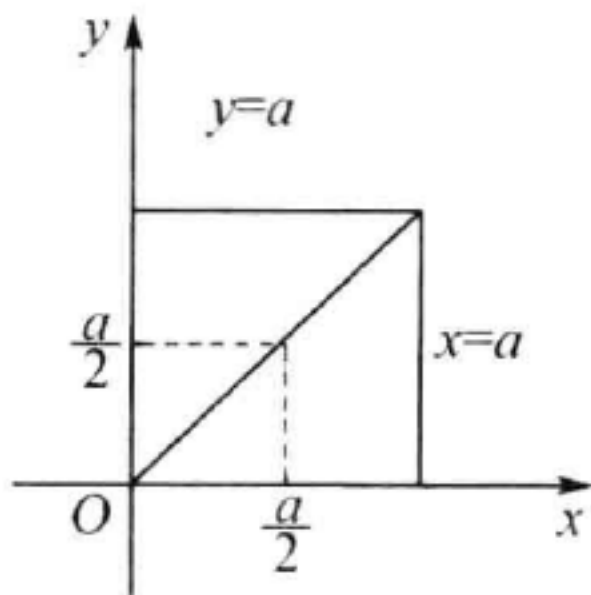
下面来研究离心转动惯量:

$$I_{xy} = \iint_{\Omega} \rho xy \, dx \, dy. \quad (3)$$

公式 (2) 和 (3) 中假定  $\rho = 1$ , 得出平面图形的几何转动惯量.

**【4051】** 求边长为  $a$  的正方形薄板的质量. 若薄板上每一个点的密度与该点离正方形的顶点的距离成正比, 且在正方形中心等于  $\rho_0$ .

**解** 取如 4051 题图所示的坐标系. 则密度



4051 题图



$$\rho = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{由 } \rho_0 = k \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2},$$

$$\text{故 } k = \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{a},$$

$$\text{从而 } \rho = \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

因此薄板的质量为

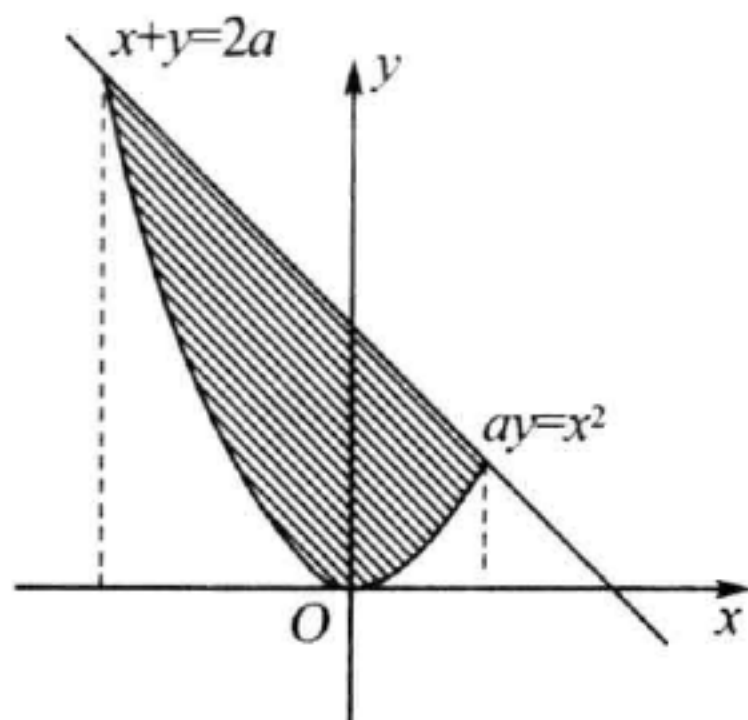
$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{a} \int_0^a dx \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{a} \int_0^a \left[ \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \right] \Big|_0^a dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{2a} \int_0^a \left( a \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{2a} \left[ \int_0^a a \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx + \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} \right) \Big|_0^a \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a}{3} \int_0^a \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{3} a^3 \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{4a}{3} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{3} a^3 \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4a}{3} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \right) \Big|_0^a \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a^2}{3} \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \Big|_0^a \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0}{2a} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} a^3 + \frac{2a^3}{3} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\rho_0 a^2}{3} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].$$

求由下列曲线所围的均质薄板的重心坐标(4052 ~ 4058).

【4052】  $ay = x^2, x + y = 2a \quad (a > 0).$

解 密度  $\rho$  为常数, 积分域如 4052 题图所示. 质量



4052 题图

$$M = \rho \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} dy = \frac{9}{2} \rho a^2,$$

对于坐标轴的一次矩为

$$M_y = \rho \int_{-2a}^a x dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} dy = -\frac{9}{4} \rho a^3,$$

$$M_x = \rho \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} y dy = \frac{36}{5} \rho a^3,$$

所以重心  $(x_0, y_0)$  为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = -\frac{a}{2}, y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{8}{5}a.$$

【4053】  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}, x = 0, y = 0.$

解 质量及对坐标轴的一次矩分别为

$$M = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \rho a^2,$$

$$M_y = \rho \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^2} dy = \frac{1}{30} \rho a^3,$$

$$M_x = \rho \int_0^a y dy \int_0^{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{y})^2} dx = \frac{1}{30} \rho a^3,$$

所以重心 $(x_0, y_0)$ 为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{a}{5}, y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{a}{5}.$$

【4054】  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

解 质量和对  $Oy$  轴的一次矩分别为

$$M = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \rho \int_0^a (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

(令  $x = a \cos^3 t$ )

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3\rho a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = 3\rho a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt \\ &= 3\rho a^2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi a^2 \rho}{32}, \end{aligned}$$

$$M_y = \rho \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = \rho \int_0^a x (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

令  $x = a \cos^3 t$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3\rho a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^5 t dt \\ &= 3\rho a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t)^2 d(\sin t) = \frac{8a^3 \rho}{105}. \end{aligned}$$

于是重心的横坐标

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{256a}{315\pi}.$$

由关于直线  $y = x$  的对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{256a}{315\pi}.$$

【4055】  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$  (线圈).

解 作变量代换

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{a^2 b}{c^2} r \cos^4 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \\ y &= \frac{ab^2}{c^2} r \cos^2 \varphi \sin^4 \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

则原曲线方程变为

$$r = 1 \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

又 
$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(r, \theta)} = \frac{2a^3b^3}{c^4} r (\sin^5 \varphi \cos^7 \varphi + \sin^7 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi).$$

故利用 3856 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_{\Omega} \rho dx dy \\ &= \frac{2a^3b^3}{c^4} \rho \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 \varphi \cos^7 \varphi + \sin^7 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^3b^3}{c^4} \rho \left[ \frac{1}{2} B(3, 4) + \frac{1}{2} B(4, 3) \right] = \frac{a^3b^3}{c^4} \rho B(3, 4), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \iint_{\Omega} \rho x dx dy \\ &= \frac{2a^5b^4}{c^6} \rho \int_0^1 r^2 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi (\sin^5 \varphi \cos^7 \varphi \\ &\quad + \sin^7 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{a^5b^4}{c^6} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 \varphi \cos^{11} \varphi d\varphi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 \varphi \cos^9 \varphi d\varphi \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^5b^4}{c^6} \rho [B(4, 6) + B(5, 5)]. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{a^2b}{3c^2} \cdot \frac{B(4, 6) + B(5, 5)}{B(3, 4)},$$

而 
$$B(4, 6) = \frac{\Gamma(4)\Gamma(6)}{\Gamma(10)} = \frac{3!5!}{9!},$$

$$B(5, 5) = \frac{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(5)}{\Gamma(10)} = \frac{(4!)^2}{9!},$$

$$B(3, 4) = \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(7)} = \frac{2!3!}{6!},$$

因此 
$$x_0 = \frac{a^2b}{3c^2} \cdot \frac{6![3!5! + (4!)^2]}{2!3!9!} = \frac{a^2b}{14c^2}.$$

同理可求得



$$y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{ab^2}{14c^2}.$$

【4056】  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2 xy \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

解 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

质量及对  $Oy$  轴的一次矩为

$$M = \iint_{\Omega} \rho dx dy = \rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} r dr = \frac{\rho a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\rho a^2}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \iint_{\Omega} \rho x dx dy = \rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} r^2 \cos \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\rho a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{5}{2}} \varphi \cdot \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rho a^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \rho a^3 \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \rho a^3 \frac{\frac{3}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \rho a^3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{16} \pi \rho a^3, \end{aligned}$$

于是  $x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\pi a}{8}.$

由关于直线  $y = x$  的对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = \frac{\pi a}{8},$$

即重心为  $\left(\frac{\pi a}{8}, \frac{\pi a}{8}\right).$

【4057】  $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi), \varphi = 0.$

解 质量和对坐标轴的一次矩分别为

$$M = \rho \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos \varphi)} r dr = \frac{1}{2} \rho a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^2 d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{4}\rho a^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \rho \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \cos\varphi dr = \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\varphi)^3 \cos\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \int_0^\pi \left(2\cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}\right)^3 \left(2\cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} - 1\right) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \left(32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^8 t dt - 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 t dt\right) \\ &= \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \left(32 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 16 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{5\pi\rho a^3}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \rho \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{\rho a^3}{3} \int_0^\pi (1+\cos\varphi)^3 \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{\rho a^3}{3} \frac{(1+\cos\varphi)^4}{4} \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{4\rho a^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

于是重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{5a}{6}, y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{16a}{9\pi}.$$

【4058】  $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$

$$(0 \leq t \leq 2\pi), y = 0.$$

解 质量及对  $Ox$  轴的一次矩为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \rho \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{y_1} dy = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 3\pi\rho a^2, \\ M_x &= \rho \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{y_1} y dy = \frac{1}{2}\rho a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = \frac{5\pi}{2}\rho a^3, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $y_1 = a(1 - \cos t)$ ,

于是  $y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{5a}{6}.$

由对称性知  $x_0 = \pi a.$

【4059】 求圆薄板  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  的重心坐标, 设薄板在  $M(x, y)$  点上的密度与  $M$  点到  $A(a, 0)$  点的距离成正比.

解 由题设知密度为

$$\rho = k \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} \quad (k \text{ 为常数}).$$

于是质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} k \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} dy \\ &= k \int_{-a}^a \left[ y \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (x-a)^2 \cdot \ln(y + \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}) \right]_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \\ &= k \left( \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{2a}(a-x) \sqrt{a+x} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{-a}^a (x-a)^2 \ln(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{2a}) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a (a-x)^2 \ln(a-x) dx \right) \\ &= \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{2a}(a-x)(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \sqrt{2a} \int_{-a}^a \left[ 2a(x+a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx \\ &= \sqrt{2a} \left[ \frac{4a}{3} (x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} (x+a)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{32}{15} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\sqrt{a+x} = t,$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-a}^a (x-a)^2 \ln(\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{2a}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2a}} 2t(2a-t^2)^2 \ln(t + \sqrt{2a}) dt \\ &= 8a^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2a}} t \ln(t + \sqrt{2a}) dt - 8a \int_0^{\sqrt{2a}} t^3 \ln(t + \sqrt{2a}) dt \\ &\quad + 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2a}} t^5 \ln(t + \sqrt{2a}) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 8a^2 \left( \frac{a}{2} + a \ln \sqrt{2a} \right) - 8a \left( \frac{7}{12}a^2 + a^2 \ln \sqrt{2a} \right) \\
&\quad + 2 \left( \frac{37}{45}a^3 + \frac{4}{3}a^3 \ln \sqrt{2a} \right) \\
&= \frac{44}{45}a^3 + \frac{4}{3}a^3 \ln 2a.
\end{aligned}$$

令  $a - x = t$ ,

则有 
$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a (a-x)^2 \ln(a-x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2a} t^2 \ln t dt = \frac{1}{6} t^3 \ln t \Big|_0^{2a} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2a} t^3 \frac{1}{t} dt \\
&= \frac{4}{3} a^3 \ln 2a - \frac{4}{9} a^3,
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
M &= \left[ \frac{32}{15}a^3 + \frac{44}{45}a^3 + \frac{4}{3}a^3 \ln 2a - \left( \frac{4}{3}a^3 \ln 2a - \frac{4}{9}a^3 \right) \right] k \\
&= \frac{32}{9}ka^3.
\end{aligned}$$

同理,可求得

$$M_y = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} kx \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} dy = -\frac{32}{45}ka^4,$$

故 
$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = -\frac{a}{5}.$$

由对称性可知

$$y_0 = 0.$$

**【4060】** 确定变面积的重心曲线,其中变面积由曲线  $y = \sqrt{2px}$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = X$  围成.

**解** 变动面积的质量为

$$M = \rho \int_0^X dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} dy = \rho \frac{2\sqrt{2p}}{3} X^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

而一次矩

$$M_y = \rho \int_0^X x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} dy = \rho \frac{2\sqrt{2p}}{5} X^{\frac{5}{2}},$$



$$M_x = \rho \int_0^X dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} y dy = \rho \frac{p}{2} X^2,$$

于是,变动面积的重心坐标为:

$$x_0 = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{3}{5} X, y_0 = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\sqrt{pX}}{\sqrt{2}},$$

因此,重心的轨迹方程为

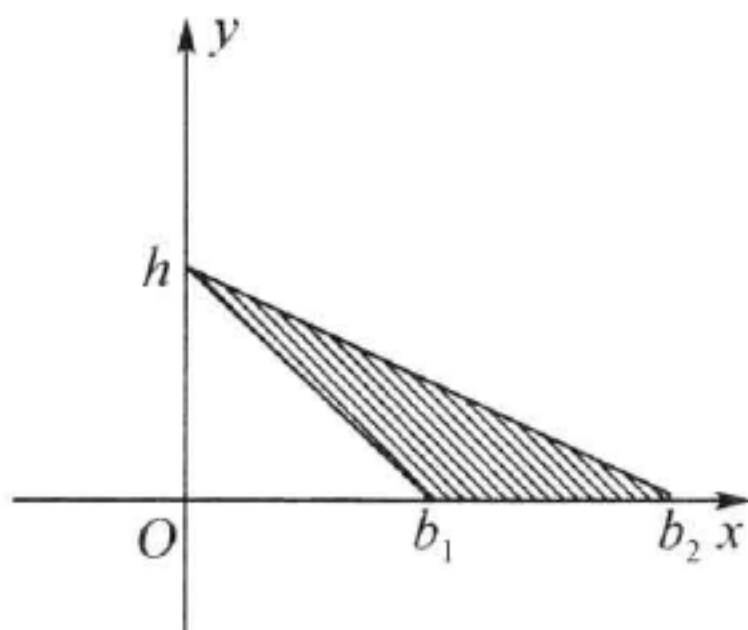
$$y_0 = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{p \cdot \frac{5}{3} x_0} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{30px_0}.$$

求出由以下曲线围成的面积( $\rho = 1$ )对于坐标轴  $Ox$  和  $Oy$  的转动惯量  $I_x$  和  $I_y$  (4061 ~ 4065).

【4061】  $\frac{x}{b_1} + \frac{y}{h} = 1, \frac{x}{b_2} + \frac{y}{h} = 1, y = 0$

$$(b_1 > 0, b_2 > 0, h > 0).$$

解 设  $b_2 > b_1$ , 则如 4061 题图所示



4061 题图

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_0^h y^2 dy \int_{b_1(1-\frac{y}{h})}^{b_2(1-\frac{y}{h})} dx = (b_2 - b_1) \int_0^h y^2 \left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) dy \\ &= \frac{(b_2 - b_1)h^3}{12}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \int_0^h dy \int_{b_1(1-\frac{y}{h})}^{b_2(1-\frac{y}{h})} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} (b_2^3 - b_1^3) \int_0^h \left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right)^3 dy \\ &= \frac{h(b_2^3 - b_1^3)}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

若  $b_1 > b_2$ , 则

$$I_x = \frac{(b_1 - b_2)h^3}{12}, I_y = \frac{h(b_1^3 - b_2^3)}{12}.$$

**【4062】**  $(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2, x=0, y=0$   
 $(0 \leq x \leq a).$

解  $I_x = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} y^2 dy$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^a [a^3 - 3a^2 \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + 3a(2ax-x^2) - (2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ a^3 x - 3a^2 \left( \frac{x-a}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-a}{2} \right) + 3a^2 x^2 - ax^3 \right] \Big|_0^a - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^a (2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= a^4 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^a (2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx,$$

令  $x-a = a \sin t$ ,

则  $\int_0^a (2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a^4 \cos^4 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^4 \cos^4 t dt$

$$= a^4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16} a^4,$$

所以  $I_x = a^4 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3\pi}{16} a^4 = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - 5\pi).$

根据图形的对称性有

$$I_y = I_x = \frac{a^4}{16} (16 - 5\pi).$$

**【4063】**  $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi).$

解 曲线所界的平面域  $\Omega$  为

$$-\pi \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq a(1 + \cos \varphi),$$

$$I_x = \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} a^4 (1 + \cos \varphi)^4 \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
&= \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^4 \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
&= 2^6 a^4 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{10} \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\
&= 2^6 a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10} t (1 - \cos^2 t) dt \\
&= 2^6 a^4 \cdot \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{11}{12}\right) \\
&= \frac{21}{32} \pi a^4, \\
I_y &= \iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^3 \cos^2 \varphi dr \\
&= \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^4 \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
&= \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi)^4 d\varphi - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^4 \\
&= 2^4 a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^4 \\
&= \frac{70\pi a^4}{32} - \frac{21}{32} \pi a^4 = \frac{49}{32} \pi a^4.
\end{aligned}$$

【4064】  $x^4 + y^4 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$ .

解 曲线的图形关于两坐标轴和直线  $y = x$  对称, 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi} \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi).$$

由对称性有

$$I_x = I_y,$$

所以 
$$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{\cos^4 + \sin^4 \varphi}}} r^3 dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^4}{(\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi)^2} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^4}{(\cos^4 \varphi + \sin^4 \varphi)^2} d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^4}{(1 - 2\sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi) d\varphi} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^4 d\varphi}{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\varphi\right)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $t = 4\varphi$ ,

并利用 2063 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^4 d\varphi}{\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\varphi\right)^2} &= \frac{4a^4}{9} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos t\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{4a^4}{9} \left[ -\frac{\frac{1}{3} \sin t}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos t\right)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}}} \tan \frac{t}{2} \right] \right] \bigg|_0^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{4a^4}{9} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{8}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi a^4}{4\sqrt{2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $I_x = I_y = \frac{3\pi a^4}{4\sqrt{2}}$ .

**【4065】**  $xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, x = 2y, 2x = y$

$(x > 0, y > 0)$ .

**解** 作变量代换

$$u = xy, v = \frac{y}{x},$$

则  $x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}}, y = \sqrt{uv}, |I| = \frac{1}{2v}$ .

积分域  $\Omega$  变为

$$a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, \frac{1}{2} \leq v \leq 2,$$



因此 
$$I_x = \iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dv \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} uv \cdot \frac{1}{2v} du = \frac{9a^4}{8},$$

$$I_y = \iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dv \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} \frac{u}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{2v} du = \frac{9a^4}{8}.$$

【4066】 求出由曲线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$  围成的面积  $S$  的极力矩:  $I_0 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ .

解 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi \quad (\text{双纽线}).$$

利用对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^4 \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi a^4}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

【4066. 1】 求出由曲线  $ay = x^2, ax = y^2 (a > 0)$  围成的均质图形的离心转动惯量  $I_{xy}$ .

解 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} ay = x^2, \\ ax = y^2. \end{cases}$$

得两曲线的交点为  $(0, 0), (a, a)$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{\sqrt{ax}} xy dy \\ &= \int_0^a \left( \frac{a}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2a^2} x^5 \right) dx = \frac{a^4}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

【4067】 证明公式:  $I_l = I_{l_0} + Sd^2$ , 其中  $I_l, I_{l_0}$  为图形  $S$  对这两个平行轴  $l$  和  $l_0$  的转动惯量, 其中  $l_0$  经过图形的重心而  $d$  为两条轴之间的距离.

证 取  $l_0$  轴为  $Ox$  轴, 面积的重心为坐标原点, 则

$$I_l = \iint_S (y - d)^2 dx dy$$

$$= \iint_S y^2 dx dy - 2d \iint_S y dx dy + d^2 \iint_S dx dy.$$

因为面积的重心为坐标原点,故

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{S} \iint_S y dx dy = 0,$$

即  $\iint_S y dx dy = 0.$

又  $\iint_S y^2 dx dy = I_{l_0}, \iint_S dx dy = S,$

因此  $I_l = I_{l_0} + d^2 S.$

**【4068】** 证明:平面域  $S$  对于通过重心  $O(0,0)$  并与  $Ox$  轴成  $\alpha$  角的直线的转动惯量等于:

$$I = I_x \cos^2 \alpha - 2I_{xy} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha,$$

其中  $I_x$  和  $I_y$  为域  $S$  对于  $Ox$  轴和  $Oy$  轴的转动惯量,  $I_{xy}$  为离心惯

量  $I_{xy} = \iint_S \rho xy dx dy.$

**证** 取直角坐标系  $uOv$ , 使  $Ou$  轴与  $Ox$  轴的夹角为  $\alpha$ , 则有

$$u = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha, v = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha.$$

这是旋转变换, 且

$$|I| = 1.$$

于是 
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_S v^2 du dv = \iint_S (-x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha)^2 dx dy \\ &= \cos^2 \alpha \iint_S y^2 dx dy - 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha \iint_S xy dx dy \\ &\quad + \sin^2 \alpha \iint_S x^2 dx dy \\ &= I_x \cos^2 \alpha - 2I_{xy} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + I_y \sin^2 \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

**【4069】** 求边长为  $a$  的正三角形对于通过三角形重心并与其高成  $\alpha$  角的直线的转动惯量.

**解** 利用上题的结果, 取重心为坐标原点, 不妨取  $Ox$  轴平行于三角形的一条边, 则过重心与高成  $\alpha$  角的直线, 即为过坐标原点

与  $Ox$  轴成  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$  角的直线, 于是, 要求的转动惯量为

$$I_\alpha = I_x \sin^2 \alpha - 2I_{xy} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \alpha.$$

由于三角形三边所在的直线方程为

$$y = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}, y = -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},$$

所以根据对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}}^{-\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}} y^2 dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 - \left( -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)^3 \right] dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \left( -\sqrt{3}x^3 + \sqrt{3}ax^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a^2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}a^3 \right) dx = \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{xy} = \iint_S xy dx dy = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}}}^{-\sqrt{3}x + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}} x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} x^2 \left( -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是 
$$I_\alpha = \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}} \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}} \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{a^4}{32\sqrt{3}}.$$

**【4070】** 若水位为  $z = h$ , 计算水对圆柱形容器  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ,  $z = 0$  的侧壁 ( $x \geq 0$ ) 的压力.

**解** 设  $F_x, F_y$  分别表示压力在  $Ox$  与  $Oy$  轴上的投影. 由对称性, 显然有  $F_y = 0$ . 下面求  $F_x$  由于

$$dS = a d\theta dz \quad \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

而在面积微元  $dS$  上的压力在  $Ox$  轴上的投影为

$$dF_x = z \cos \theta dS$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此 } F_x &= \iint_S z \cos \theta dS = \iint_S az \cos \theta d\theta dz \\
 &= a \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \right) \cdot \left( \int_0^h z dz \right) = ah^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4071】 把半径为  $a$  的球沉入密度为  $\delta$  的液体中, 深度为  $h$  (从球心计算), 这里  $h \geq a$ . 求液体对球表面的上部和下部的压力.

解 设球面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ , 则球面上的点  $(x, y, z)$  处沉入液体的深度  $d$  为

$$d = h - z \quad (-a \leq z \leq a).$$

于是, 上半球面  $S_1$  的点和下半球面  $S_2$  上的点的深度分别为

$$d = h - \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)},$$

$$\text{及 } d = h + \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}.$$

设上半球与下半球的压力分别为  $P_1$  及  $P_2$ , 由对称性知压力在  $Ox$  轴上和  $Oy$  轴上的投影均为 0, 设  $\gamma$  为球上各点处压力的方向 (即内法线方向) 与  $Oz$  轴正向的夹角, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= P_{1z} = \iint_{S_1} d\delta \cdot \cos \gamma dS \\
 &= - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \delta [h - \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}] dx dy \\
 &= -h\pi a^2 \delta + \delta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr \\
 &= -\pi a^2 \delta \left( h - \frac{2a}{3} \right) \quad (P_1 < 0 \text{ 表示压力向下}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{同理, 有 } P_2 &= P_{2z} = \iint_{S_2} d\delta \cos \gamma dS \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \delta [h + \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}] dx dy \\
 &= \pi a^2 \delta \left( h + \frac{2a}{3} \right) \quad (P_2 > 0 \text{ 表示压力向上}).
 \end{aligned}$$



【4072】 底半径等于  $a$  而高度为  $b$  的直圆柱体完全沉入密度为  $\delta$  的液体中, 其中心位于水面以下的深度为  $h$ , 而圆柱体的轴与垂线成  $\alpha$  角. 确定液体对圆柱体上下底的压力.

解 取圆柱的中心为坐标原点, 取  $Oxy$  平面为水平面,  $Oz$  轴垂直向上, 并且取圆柱的轴(朝上的方向)在  $Oxy$  平面上一投影所在的方向为  $Ox$  轴, 取  $Oy$  轴使  $Ox$  轴,  $Oy$  轴和  $Oz$  轴构成右手系.

因此, 液面方程为  $z = h$ .

设圆柱上底面为  $S_1$ , 下底面为  $S_2$ , 则  $S_1$  所在平面的方程为

$$x \sin \alpha + z \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{2}. \quad (1)$$

$S_2$  所在平面的方程为

$$x \sin \alpha + z \cos \alpha = -\frac{b}{2}. \quad (2)$$

在点  $(x, y, z)$  处 ( $z \leq h$ ), 液体的深度为  $h - z$ .

用  $F_{x1}, F_{y1}, F_{z1}$  分别表示液体在圆柱上底面  $S_1$  上的压力在  $Ox$  轴、 $Oy$  轴和  $Oz$  轴上的投影.

用  $F_{x2}, F_{y2}, F_{z2}$  分别表示液体在圆柱下底面  $S_2$  上的压力在  $Ox$  轴、 $Oy$  轴和  $Oz$  轴上的投影.

由对称性可知

$$F_{y1} = F_{y2} = 0,$$

$$F_{x1} = - \iint_{S_1} \delta (h - z) \sin \alpha dS = - \delta \sin \alpha \iint_{S_1} (h - z) dS, \quad (3)$$

$$F_{z1} = - \iint_{S_1} \delta (h - z) \cos \alpha dS = - \delta \cos \alpha \iint_{S_1} (h - z) dS. \quad (4)$$

由 (1) 式可得, 在  $S_1$  上有

$$z = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \left( \frac{b}{2} - x \sin \alpha \right).$$

由于  $S_1$  的面积为  $\pi a^2$ , 有

$$\iint_{S_1} (h - z) dS = \iint_{S_1} \left[ h - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \left( \frac{b}{2} - x \sin \alpha \right) \right] dS$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos\alpha}\right) \iint_{S_1} dS + \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \iint_{S_1} x dS \\
 &= \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos\alpha}\right) \pi a^2 + \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \iint_{S_1} x dS.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{1}{\pi a^2} \iint_{S_1} x dS$  是  $S_1$  的重心的  $x$  坐标, 也即  $\frac{b}{2} \sin\alpha$ , 所以有

$$\iint_{S_1} x dS = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 b \sin\alpha,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{代入即得 } \iint_{S_1} (h - z) dS &= \left(h - \frac{b}{2\cos\alpha}\right) \pi a^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 b \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \\
 &= \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

将上式代入 ③ 式和 ④ 式, 得

$$F_{x1} = -\pi a^2 \delta \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \sin\alpha,$$

$$F_{z1} = -\pi a^2 \delta \left(h - \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \cos\alpha,$$

$$\text{同理有 } F_{x2} = \iint_{S_2} \delta(h - z) \sin\alpha dS = \delta \sin\alpha \iint_{S_2} (h - z) dS,$$

$$F_{z2} = \iint_{S_2} \delta(h - z) \cos\alpha dS = \delta \cos\alpha \iint_{S_2} (h - z) dS.$$

再由 ② 式, 并利用与计算  $F_{x1}, F_{z1}$  类似的方法可计算得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{S_2} (h - z) dS &= \iint_{S_2} \left[h + \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} \left(\frac{b}{2} + x \sin\alpha\right)\right] dS \\
 &= \left(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是有 } F_{x2} = \pi a^2 \delta \left(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \sin\alpha,$$

$$F_{z2} = \pi a^2 \delta \left(h + \frac{b}{2} \cos\alpha\right) \cos\alpha.$$

**【4073】** 确定均质圆柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$  对质点

$P(0,0,b)$  的引力, 其中圆柱体的质量等于  $M$ , 而质点的质量等于  $m$ .

**解** 由题设及对称性可知, 引力在  $Ox$  轴和  $Oy$  轴上的投影等于零, 只需计算引力在  $Oz$  轴上的投影  $F_z$ . 在圆柱体上取一细圆环, 其体积为

$$dV = 2\pi r dr dz,$$

其相应的质量为

$$dM = \frac{M}{\pi a^2 h} dV = \frac{2Mr}{a^2 h} dr dz.$$

$dM$  对质点  $P$  的引力为

$$\begin{aligned} dF_z &= -K \frac{dM \cdot m}{[r^2 + (b-z)^2]} \cdot \frac{(b-z)}{\sqrt{r^2 + (b-z)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{2KrmM(b-z)}{a^2 h \sqrt{[r^2 + (b-z)^2]^3}} dr dz. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 所求的引力为

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= -\frac{2KmM}{a^2 h} \int_0^h dz \int_0^a \frac{r(b-z)}{\sqrt{[r^2 + (b-z)^2]^3}} dr \\ &= -\frac{2KmM}{a^2 h} \left[ \int_0^h \operatorname{sgn}(b-z) dz - \int_0^h \frac{b-z}{\sqrt{a^2 + (b-z)^2}} dz \right] \\ &= -\frac{2KmM}{a^2 h} \left[ |b| - |b-h| + \sqrt{a^2 + (b-z)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

其中  $K$  为引力常数.

**【4074】** 物体在椭圆平台  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$  上的压力分布由下式

给出:

$$p = p_0 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right).$$

确定物体在这个平台上的平均压力.

**解** 物体在椭圆平台上的平均压力

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{1}{\pi ab} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} P_0 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dx dy \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi ab} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 P_0 (1 - r^2) ab r dr \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi ab} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{P_0 ab}{4} = \frac{P_0}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4075】 草地具有边长为  $a$  和  $b$  的矩形形状, 草地上均匀覆盖着密度等于  $p$  千克力/ $m^2$  的干草. 若运送  $P$  千克草到距离为  $r$  的地方所需的功等于  $kPr$  ( $0 < k < 1$ ), 那么要所有的干草收集到草地中心, 最少需要花费多少功?

解 取矩形中心为坐标原点,  $Ox$  轴平行于  $a$  边,  $Oy$  轴平行于  $b$  边, 由于将面积  $dx dy$  上的草移到中心所需作的功力

$$dW = Kp \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy.$$

由对称性可知, 所要求的功为

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 4Kp \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx \\
 &= 4Kp \left[ \int_0^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a}{2\cos\varphi}} r^2 dr d\varphi + \int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{b}{2\sin\varphi}} r^2 dr \right] \\
 &= \frac{Kp}{6} \left[ a^3 \int_0^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{\cos^3 \varphi} d\varphi + b^3 \int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^3 \varphi} d\varphi \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{\cos^3 \varphi} d\varphi \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\sin \varphi}{2\cos^2 \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \left( \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| \right] \Big|_0^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \\
 &= \frac{b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \int_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^3 \varphi} \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{\cos \varphi}{2\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{\varphi}{2} \right| \right] \Big|_{\arctan \frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2b^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是可得

$$W = \frac{Kp}{12} \left( 2ab \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a^3 \ln \frac{b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} + b^3 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \right).$$

注:计算中利用了 2000 题和 1999 题的结果.

## § 6. 三重积分

1. 三重积分的直接算法 若函数  $f(x, y, z)$  是连续的, 且域  $V$  有界, 且可用以下不等式确定:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \leq x \leq x_2, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x), \\ z_1(x, y) \leq z \leq z_2(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $y_1(x), y_2(x), z_1(x, y), z_2(x, y)$  为连续函数, 则函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在域  $V$  上的三重积分可按照下式计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

有时采用下式也很方便:

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \iint_{S(x)} f(x, y, z) dy dz,$$

其中  $S(x)$  为用平面  $x = \text{常数}$  截域  $V$  的断面.

2. 三重积分中的变量替换 若  $Oxyz$  空间的有界三维闭域  $V$  利用下列连续可微分函数双方单值地反应到  $O'uvw$  空间的域  $V'$ :

$$x = x(u, v, w), y = y(u, v, w), z = z(u, v, w).$$

而且当  $(u, v, w) \in V'$  时, 函数行列式  $I = \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, w)}$ , 几

乎处处(指测度) 保持不变符号, 则下式是正确的:

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$



$$= \iiint_V f(x(u,v,w), y(u,v,w), z(u,v,w)) |I| du dv dw$$

作为特殊情况,有:

① 圆柱坐标系  $\varphi, r, h$ , 这里:

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = h$$

和

$$\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, h)} = r.$$

② 球坐标系  $\varphi, \psi, r$ , 这里:

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, \quad z = r \sin \psi$$

和

$$\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, \psi)} = r^2 \cos \psi.$$

计算以下三重积分(4076 ~ 4080).

【4076】  $\iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$  其中域  $V$  由曲面  $z = xy, y = x, x = 1, z = 0$  围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 dy \int_0^{xy} z^3 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^5 \int_0^x y^6 dy = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 x^{12} dx = \frac{1}{364}. \end{aligned}$$

【4077】  $\iiint_V \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $x+y+z=1, x=0, y=0, z=0$  围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \iiint_V \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1+x+y+z)^2} \right] \Big|_0^{1-x-y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[ -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^2} \right] dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{1}{8} y - \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)} \right] \Big|_0^{1-x} dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{2(1+x)} \right] dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4078】  $\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,

$x=0, y=0, z=0$  围成.

解  $\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \, dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y(1-x^2-y^2) \, dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)y^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4 \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x(1-x^2)^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{48}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4079】  $\iiint_V \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx \, dy \, dz$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$

$+ \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  围成.

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则  $I = abcr^2 \cos \psi$ ,

积分域  $V$  变为:

$$0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

因此  $\iiint_V \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx \, dy \, dz$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abcr^4 \, dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{5}abc.$$

【4080】  $\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ ,

$z = 1$  围成.

解  $V$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域  $\Omega$  为

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1.$$

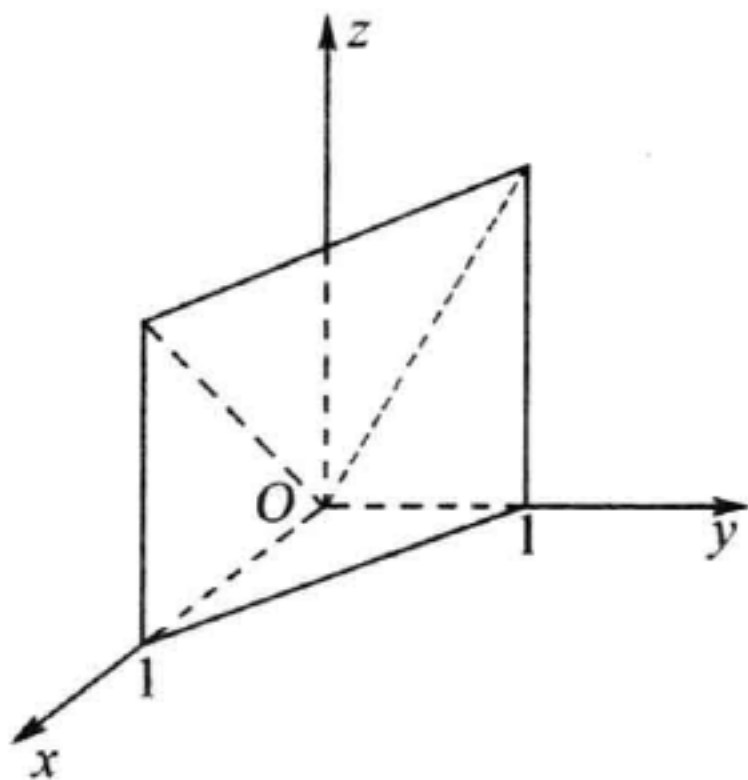
因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} [\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r - r^2) r dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

在下列三重积分中用不同的方法配置积分的限(4081 ~ 4083).

【4081】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$ .

解 积分域  $V$  如 4081 题图 1 所示

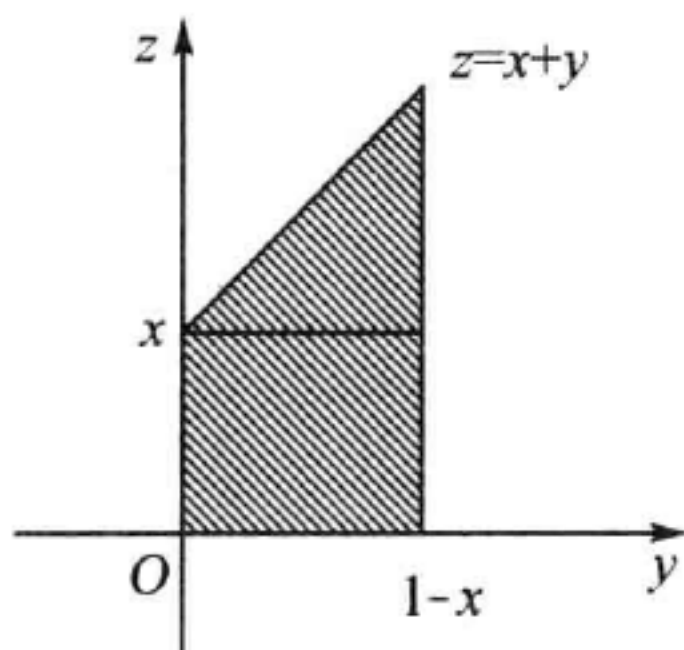


4081 题图 1

如果先对  $y$  积分, 再对  $z, x$  积分, 则对于固定的  $x$ , 平面  $x =$  常数截立体所得的截面在  $yOz$  平面上的投影域由直线

$$z = 0, z = x + y, y = 0, y = 1 - x,$$

围成, 如 4081 题图 2 所示



4081 题图 2

所以

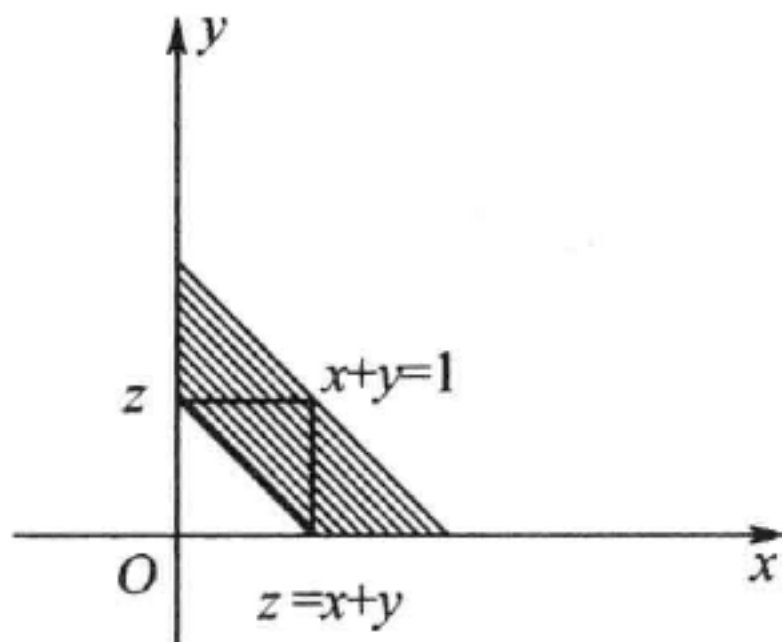
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \left\{ \int_0^x dz \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_x^1 dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$z =$  常数, 截立体所得到的截面在  $xOy$  平面上的投影是直线

$$x + y = 1, x + y = z, x = 0,$$

及  $y = 0,$

围成, 如 4081 题图 3 所示



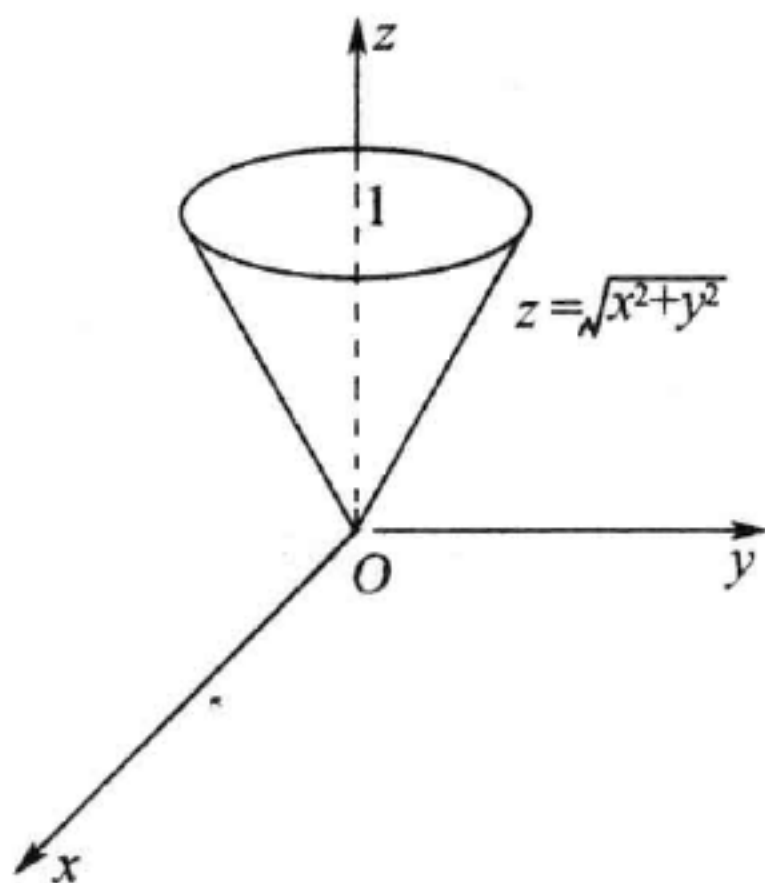
4081 题图 3

所以 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \left\{ \int_0^z dy \int_{z-y}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx + \int_z^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx \right\}.$$

【4082】 
$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz.$$

解 积分域  $V$  如 4082 题图 1 所示

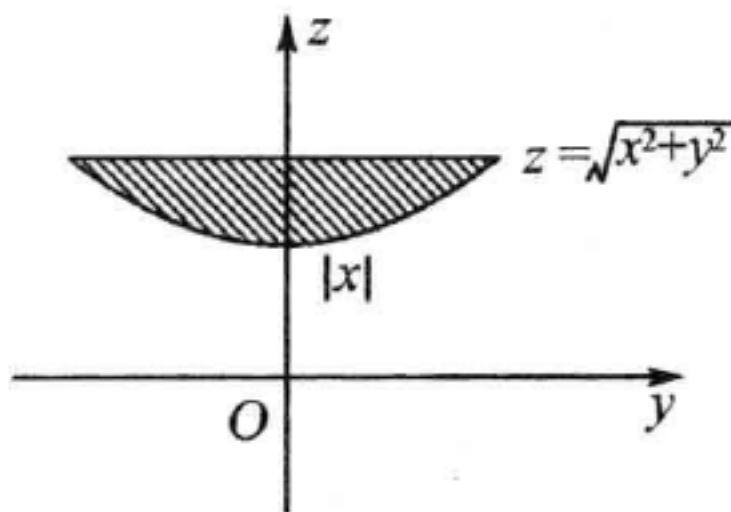


4082 题图 1

对于固定的  $x$  ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 有

$$|x| \leq z \leq 1, -\sqrt{z^2 - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{z^2 - x^2}.$$

如 4082 题图 2 所示



4082 题图 2

所以 
$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$$



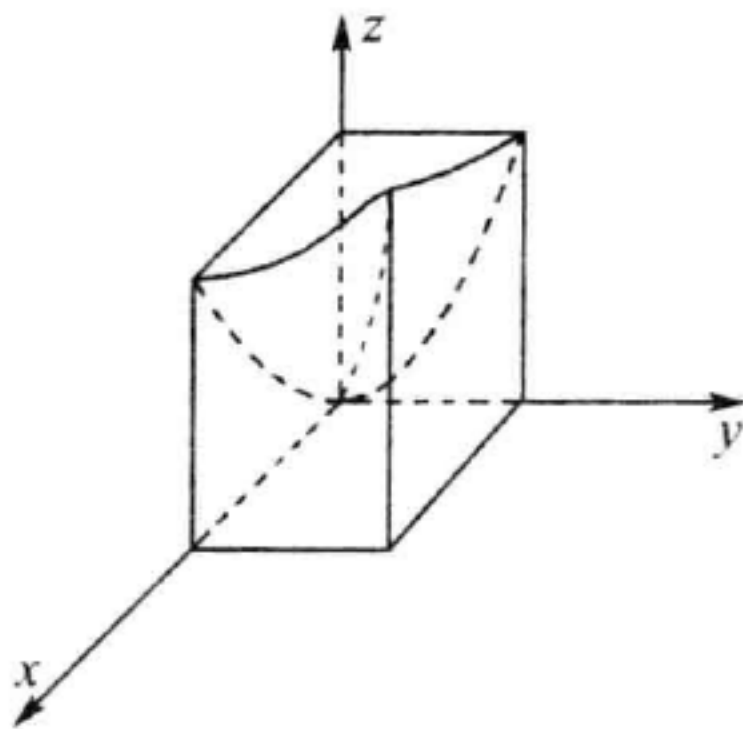
$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{|x|}^1 dz \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dy,$$

同样 
$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_{-z}^z dy \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dx.$$

**【4083】** 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

解 积分域如 4083 题图所示



4083 题图

对于固定的  $x$

当  $0 \leq z \leq x^2$ , 有  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

当  $x^2 \leq z \leq x^2 + 1$  时, 有

$$\sqrt{z-x^2} \leq y \leq 1,$$

所以 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \left[ \int_0^{x^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{x^2}^{x^2+1} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-x^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dy \right]$$

同样有 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \left[ \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} dy \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx \right]$$

$$+\int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dx.$$

用单积分代替三重积分(4084 ~ 4085).

【4084】  $\int_0^x d\xi \int_0^\xi d\eta \int_0^\eta f(\zeta) d\zeta.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x d\xi \int_0^\xi d\eta \int_0^\eta f(\zeta) d\zeta &= \int_0^x d\xi \int_0^\xi d\zeta \int_\zeta^\xi f(\zeta) d\eta \\ &= \int_0^x d\xi \int_0^\xi f(\zeta) (\xi - \zeta) d\zeta = \int_0^x d\zeta \int_\zeta^x (\xi - \zeta) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(\zeta) (x - \zeta)^2 d\zeta. \end{aligned}$$

【4085】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x+y} f(z) dz.$

解 交换积分顺序先对  $y$  积分, 再对  $x$  积分, 最后对  $z$  积分. 将原积分分为两部分

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 dz \left[ \int_z^1 dx \int_0^1 f(z) dy + \int_0^z dx \int_{z-x}^1 f(z) dy \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 f(z) dx + \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z (1 - z + x) f(z) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f(z) (1 - z) dz + \int_0^1 f(z) (1 - z) z dz + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(z) z^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} \right) f(z) dz, \\ &\int_1^2 dz \int_{z-1}^1 dx \int_{z-x}^1 f(z) dy = \int_1^2 dz \int_{z-1}^1 f(z) (1 - z + x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 f(z) (z - 2)^2 dz, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x+y} f(z) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} \right) f(z) dz + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 f(z) (z - 2)^2 dz. \end{aligned}$$

【4086】 若  $f(x,y,z) = F'''_{xyz}(x,y,z)$  和  $a,b,c,A,B,C$  为常数, 求  $\int_a^A dx \int_b^B dy \int_c^C f(x,y,z) dz.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_a^A dx \int_b^B dy \int_c^C f(x, y, z) dz \\
 &= \int_a^A dx \int_b^B [F''_{xy}(x, y, c) - F''_{yx}(x, y, c)] dy \\
 &= \int_a^A [F'_x(x, B, C) - F'_x(x, b, c) - F'_x(x, B, C) \\
 &\quad + F'_x(x, b, c)] dx \\
 &= F(A, B, C) - F(a, B, C) - F(A, b, C) + F(a, b, C) \\
 &\quad - F(A, B, c) + F(a, B, c) + F(A, b, c) - F(a, b, c).
 \end{aligned}$$

变换到球坐标, 计算积分(4087 ~ 4088).

【4087】  $\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2$

$+ z^2 = z$  围成.

解 令  $x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi$ ,  $z = r \sin \psi$ .

则曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$ ,

化为  $r = \sin \psi$ .

从而  $V = \left\{ (r, \varphi, \psi) \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \sin \psi \right\}$ ,

$$|I| = r^2 \cos \psi$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sin \psi} r \cdot r^2 \cos \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \psi \cos \psi d\psi = \frac{\pi}{10}.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4088】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz$ .

解 积分域是由球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ , 及曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  及平面  $x = 0, y = 0$  围成, 变换为球坐标则  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2},$$

因此

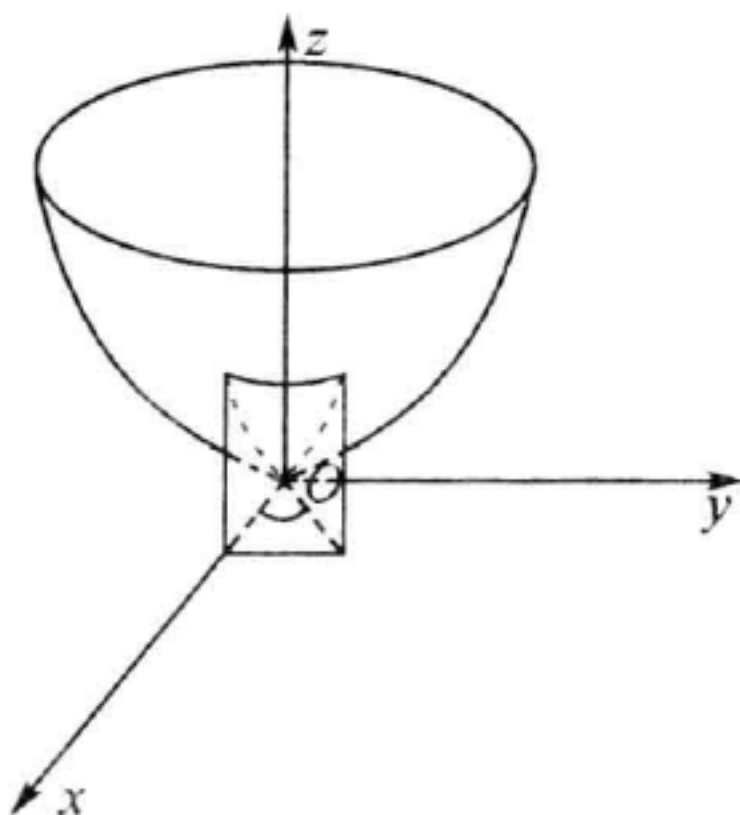
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sin^2 \psi \cdot r^2 \cos \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \psi \cos \psi d\psi = \frac{\pi}{15} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

【4089】 在下列积分中变换到球坐标:

$$\iiint_V f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz,$$

其中域  $V$  由曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2, x = y, x = 1, y = 0, z = 0$  围成.

解 如 4089 题图所示



4089 题图

利用球面坐标, 由

$$y = 0, x = y, x = 1$$

知  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$

又由原点出发的射线由曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  进入而由平面  $x = 1$  穿出, 所以  $\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos^2 \psi} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \cos \psi}$

而  $\psi$  的变化域由  $z = 0, z = x^2 + y^2$  及  $x = 1$  所决定, 即

$$0 \leq \psi \leq \arctan \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}.$$

事实上, 在  $z = x^2 + y^2$  及  $x = 1$  的交线上有

$$r = \frac{1}{\cos\varphi\cos\psi} = \frac{\sin\psi}{\cos^2\psi},$$

即  $\psi = \arctan \frac{1}{\cos\varphi},$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\arctan \frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_{\frac{\sin\psi}{\cos^2\psi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi\cos\psi}} r^2 f(r) dr. \end{aligned}$$

【4090】 进行相应的变量代换, 计算三重积分:

$$\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz,$$

其中  $V$  为椭球  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  内部.

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = br\sin\varphi\cos\psi, z = cr\sin\psi.$$

则有  $|I| = abcr^2 \cos\psi,$

积分域  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1.$

由对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 abcr^2 \cos\psi \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr \\ &= 4\pi abc \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr \quad (\text{令 } r = \sin t) \\ &= 4\pi abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi abc}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{\pi^2 abc}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

【4091】 转换为柱坐标, 计算积分:



$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz,$$

其中域  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z, z = 2$  围成.

解 令  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z$ .

则  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ ,

化为  $r^2 = 2z$ ,

积分域为  $V = \left\{ (r, \varphi, z) \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2, \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq 2 \right\}$ ,

$$|I| = r,$$

因此  $\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^2 dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^2 r^2 \cdot r dz = \frac{16\pi}{3}$ .

【4092】 计算积分  $\iiint_V x^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中域  $V$  由曲面  $z = ay^2, z = by^2, y > 0 (0 < a < b), z = \alpha x, z = \beta x (0 < \alpha < \beta), z = h (h > 0)$  围成.

解 作变换

$$u = \frac{z}{y^2}, v = \frac{z}{x}, w = z,$$

则  $x = \frac{w}{v}, y = \sqrt{\frac{w}{u}}, z = w$ .

从而积分域变为  $V$ :

$$a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta, 0 \leq w \leq h,$$

且

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\frac{w}{v^2} & \frac{1}{v} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{w}}{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}} & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{uw}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-w^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2v^2 u^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

因此  $\iiint_V x^2 dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^h w^{\frac{7}{2}} dw \int_a^\beta \frac{1}{v^4} dv \int_a^b \frac{1}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} du$

$$= \frac{2}{27} h^4 \sqrt{h} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^3} - \frac{1}{\beta^3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right).$$

【4093】 求积分  $\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ , 其中域  $V$  位于卦限  $x > 0$ ,

$y > 0, z > 0$  且由曲面  $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{m}, z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{n}, xy = a^2, xy = b^2, y = \alpha x, y = \beta x$  ( $0 < a < b; 0 < \alpha < \beta; 0 < m < n$ ) 围成.

解 作变量代换

$$u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}, v = xy, w = \frac{y}{x}.$$

则  $x = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}}, y = \sqrt{vw}, z = uv \left( w + \frac{1}{w} \right),$

则积分域为  $V$ :

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq u \leq \frac{1}{m}, a^2 \leq v \leq b^2, \alpha \leq w \leq \beta,$$

$$\text{且 } I = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{vw}} & -\frac{\sqrt{v}}{2w^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{w}}{2\sqrt{v}} & \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{w}} \\ v\left(w + \frac{1}{w}\right) & u\left(w + \frac{1}{w}\right) & uv\left(1 - \frac{1}{w^2}\right) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{v}{2w} \left( w + \frac{1}{w} \right),$$

$$xyz = uv^2 \left( w + \frac{1}{w} \right),$$

所以  $\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{m}} u \, du \int_{a^2}^{b^2} v^3 \, dv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left( w + \frac{2}{w} + \frac{1}{w^3} \right) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) (b^8 - a^8) \left[ (\beta^2 - \alpha^2) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 \beta^2} \right) + 4 \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right].$$

【4094】 求函数  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  在域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$\leq x + y + z$  内的平均值.

解 域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq x + y + z$ ,

即为球体  $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}$ ,

其体积  $V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi$ .

作变换  $x = r\cos\varphi\cos\psi + \frac{1}{2}, y = r\sin\varphi\cos\psi + \frac{1}{2},$

$$z = r\sin\psi + \frac{1}{2},$$

则平均值  $P = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r^2 \cos\psi \left( \frac{3}{4} + r^2 + r\sin\psi + r\cos\varphi\cos\psi + r\sin\varphi\cos\psi \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r^2 \cos\varphi \left( \frac{3}{4} + r^2 \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{20} \cos\psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}\pi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}\pi} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}\pi}{5} = \frac{6}{5}.$$

【4095】 求函数  $f(x, y, z) = e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}}$  在域  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq$

1 内的平均值.

解 域  $V$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1,$$

为椭球, 其体积

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3}abc,$$

作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则  $|I| = abcr^2 \cos \psi,$

所以,平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_V e \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz \\ &= \frac{3}{4\pi abc} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 e^r abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \right) \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi d\psi \right) \left( \int_0^1 r^2 e^r dr \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{4\pi} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2(e-2) = 3(e-2). \end{aligned}$$

【4096】 用中值定理,估算积分:

$$u = \frac{\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2} dx dy dz}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}},$$

其中  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2$ .

证 由积分中值定理,有

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2} dx dy dz}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_0-a)^2 + (y_0-b)^2 + (z_0-c)^2}} \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 \leq R^2$ ,

记  $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\},$

$$d(x, y, z) = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}.$$

则  $d(x, y, z)$  表示点  $(x, y, z)$  到点  $(a, b, c)$  的距离. 因此

$$\max_V d(x, y, z) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R,$$

$$\min_V d(x, y, z) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R,$$

再记  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{d(x, y, z)}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}.$$

则当  $(x, y, z) \in V$  时,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R} \leq f(x, y, z) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R},$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R} \leq f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R}. \quad (2)$$

下面我们证明上述不等式中等号不成立. 事实上, 若

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R}, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R},$$

则由 ① 式及 ③ 有

$$\iiint_V F(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 0.$$

由 ② 有

$$F(x, y, z) \geq 0 \quad ((x, y, z) \in V).$$

且  $F(x, y, z)$  为连续函数, 因此在  $V$  上  $F(x, y, z) \equiv 0$  这不可能, 因此

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R},$$

同样

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R},$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} - R \\ & < \sqrt{(x_0 - a)^2 + (y_0 - b)^2 + (z_0 - c)^2} \\ & < \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + R. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(x_0 - a)^2 + (y_0 - b)^2 + (z_0 - c)^2} \\ & = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + \theta R, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $|\theta| < 1$ ,



故 
$$u = \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{R^3}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + \theta R} \quad (-1 < \theta < 1).$$

**【4097】** 证明:若函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在域  $V$  内是连续的,且对于任何域  $\omega \subset V$

$$\iiint_{\omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 0,$$

则当  $(x, y, z) \in V$  时,  $f(x, y, z) \equiv 0$ .

**证** 采用反证法,若存在  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in V$ ,使得  $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ ,不妨设  $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) > 0$ ,则由  $f(x, y, z)$  的连续性,存在  $z_0$  的一个闭邻域  $\omega \subset V$ ,使得当  $(x, y, z) \in \omega$  时,

$$f(x, y, z) > \frac{f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{2} > 0,$$

故 
$$\iiint_{\omega} f(x, y, z) dV > \frac{f(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{2} \cdot V_{\omega} > 0,$$

其中  $V_{\omega}$  表示  $\omega$  的体积.

这与题设相矛盾.因此,当  $(x, y, z) \in V$  时,

$$f(x, y, z) \equiv 0.$$

**【4098】** 求  $F'(t)$ , 设:

$$(1) F(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz,$$

其中  $f$  为可微分函数;

$$(2) F(t) = \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t \\ 0 \leq z \leq t}} f(xyz) dx dy dz.$$

**解** (1) 作球坐标变换得

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr = 4\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr,$$

所以  $F'(t) = 4\pi t^2 f(t^2).$

(2) 作变换

$$x = tu, y = tv, z = tw.$$

则积分域变为

$$0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 1,$$

$$0 \leq w \leq 1, I = t^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } F(t) &= \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t \\ 0 \leq z \leq t}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq w \leq 1}} f(t^3 uvw) t^3 du dv dw, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } F'(t) &= 3 \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq w \leq 1}} t^2 f(t^3 uvw) du dv dw \\ &\quad + 3 \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq w \leq 1}} f'(t^3 uvw) t^5 uvw du dv dw \\ &= \frac{3}{t} \left[ F(t) + \iiint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t \\ 0 \leq z \leq t}} f'(x, y, z) xyz dx dy dz \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【4099】 求:

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz$$

其中  $m, n$  和  $p$  为非负整数.

解 分两种情况讨论

(1) 若  $m, n, p$  中至少有一个是奇数, 例如, 设  $p$  为奇数. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1 \\ z \geq 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz + \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1 \\ z \leq 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz \\ &= I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

在  $I_2$  中作变量代换

$$x = u, y = v, z = -w,$$

$$\text{则 } |I| = \left| \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, w)} \right| = 1,$$

且  $p$  为奇数, 所以

$$I_2 = - \iiint_{\substack{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1 \\ w \geq 0}} u^m v^n w^p du dv dw = -I_1,$$

因此  $I = 0$ .

(2)  $m, n, p$  均为偶数, 这时被积函数  $x^m y^n z^p$  关于三个坐标平面均对称, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz \\ &= 8 \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0}} x^m y^n z^p dx dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

作变量代换

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi,$$

并利用 3856 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^m \varphi \sin^n \varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m+n+1} \psi \sin^p \psi d\psi \int_0^1 r^{m+n+p+2} dr \\ &= \frac{8}{m+n+p+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{m+n+2}{2}, \frac{p+1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{m+n+p+3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+2}{2}\right)} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+p+3}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{m+n+p+3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{p+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{m+n+p+3}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{m+n+p+3} \frac{\frac{(m-1)!!}{2^{\frac{m}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!!}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{(p-1)!!}{2^{\frac{p}{2}}} \pi \sqrt{\pi}}{\frac{(m+n+p+1)!!}{2^{\frac{m+n+p+2}{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{m+n+p+3} \cdot \frac{(m-1)!!(n-1)!!(p-1)!!}{(m+n+p+1)!!}.$$

【4100】 假定:  $x+y+z=\xi, y+z=\xi\eta, z=\xi\eta\zeta$ ; 计算狄利克雷积分

$$\iiint_V x^p y^q z^r (1-x-y-z)^s dx dy dz$$

$$(p > 0, q > 0, r > 0, s > 0),$$

其中域  $V$  由平面  $x+y+z=1, x=0, y=0, z=0$  围成.

解 作坐标变换

$$x+y+z=u, y+z=uv, z=uvw.$$

$$\text{则 } x=u(1-v), y=uv(1-w), z=uvw.$$

$$\text{故 } |I| = u^2 v,$$

积分域变为

$$0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 1, 0 \leq w \leq 1.$$

于是

$$\iiint_V x^p y^q z^r (1-x-y-z)^s dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 u^{p+q+r+2} (1-u)^s du \int_0^1 v^{q+r+1} (1-v)^p dv \cdot \int_0^1 w^r (1-w)^q dw$$

$$= B(p+q+r+3, s+1) \cdot B(q+r+2, p+1) \cdot B(r+1, q+1)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p+q+r+3) \cdot \Gamma(s+1) \cdot \Gamma(q+r+2) \cdot \Gamma(p+1) \cdot \Gamma(r+1) \cdot \Gamma(q+1)}{\Gamma(p+q+r+s+4) \cdot \Gamma(p+q+r+3) \cdot \Gamma(q+r+2)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p+1) \Gamma(q+1) \Gamma(r+1) \Gamma(s+1)}{\Gamma(p+q+r+s+4)}.$$

## § 7. 利用三重积分计算体积

域  $V$  的体积用下式表示:

$$V = \iiint_V dx dy dz,$$

求由下列曲面围成的立体体积(4101 ~ 4106).

$$\text{【4101】 } z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2x^2 + 2y^2, y = x, y = x^2.$$

解 积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq x,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 2x^2 + 2y^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故体积为 } V &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2x^2+2y^2} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^6 \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3}x^4 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{21}x^7 \right) = \frac{3}{35}. \end{aligned}$$

【4102】  $z = x + y, z = xy, x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0.$

解 积分域为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x, \\ xy \leq z \leq x + y. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故体积为 } V &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_{xy}^{x+y} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + y - xy) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ x(1-x) + \frac{(1-x)^3}{2} \right] dx = \frac{7}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

【4103】  $x^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y = \pm a, x - y = \pm a.$

解 由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dz \\ &= 8 \int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \\ &= 8a \left[ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right] \Big|_0^a + \frac{8}{3} (a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{3} (3\pi - 4). \end{aligned}$$

【4104】  $az = x^2 + y^2, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (a > 0).$

解 作柱面坐标变换

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = 2.$$

则积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq a, \frac{r^2}{a} \leq z \leq r,$$

且  $|I| = r,$



因此  $V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{a}}^r dz = 2\pi \int_0^a \left(r^2 - \frac{r^3}{a}\right) dr = \frac{\pi a^3}{6}.$

【4105】  $az = a^2 - x^2 - y^2, z = a - x - y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, (a > 0).$

解 由

$$az = a^2 - x^2 - y^2, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0.$$

所界的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{a^2-x^2-y^2}{a}} dz \right) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a \frac{a^2-r^2}{a} r dr \\ &= \frac{\pi a^3}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

由  $z = a - x - y, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  所界的体积为

$$V_2 = \iiint_{\substack{x+y+z \leq a \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0}} dx dy dz = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{a-x-y} dz = \frac{a^3}{6},$$

因此, 所求体积为

$$V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\pi a^3}{8} - \frac{a^3}{6}.$$

【4106】  $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2, z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

解 利用柱面坐标

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z.$$

则积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2, r \leq z \leq 6 - r^2.$$

因此, 体积为

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^2 r dr \int_r^{6-r^2} dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 (6r - r^2 - r^3) dr = \frac{32\pi}{3}.$$

变换为球坐标或圆柱坐标, 计算由下列曲面围成的立体体积 (4107 ~ 4110).

【4107】  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az, x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2.$

解 利用柱面坐标, 则曲面方程为

$$r^2 + z^2 = 2az$$

及  $r^2 = z^2$ ,

它们交线在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为  $r = a$ .

注意到  $x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2$ , 知体积的一部分为球  $r^2 + z^2 \leq 2az$  的上半部分, 即

$$a \leq z \leq a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2},$$

因此, 域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq a,$$

$$r \leq z \leq a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2},$$

故体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_r^{a+\sqrt{a^2-r^2}} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^a r(a + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - r) dr \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{ar^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3}(a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{r^3}{3} \right] \Big|_0^a = \pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

【4108】  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)$ .

解 利用球面坐标, 曲面方程变为

$$r^2 = a \cos 2\psi \quad \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right),$$

利用对称性得所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\psi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\psi}} r^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \psi \cdot (\cos 2\psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\psi \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(\sin \psi) \quad (\text{令 } \sin \psi = t) \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1 - 2t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{2}t = \sin u) \\ &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 u du = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 a^3}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【4109】  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = 3xyz.$

解 立体位于第一、第三、第六及第八卦限由对称性知,在每一卦限的立体体积相等,利用球面坐标得

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3\cos^2\psi\cos\varphi\sin\psi}} r^2 \cos\psi dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\psi \sin\psi d\psi \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin^2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4\psi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4110】  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2, x^2 + y^2 = z^2$   
( $z \geq 0$ )( $0 < a < b$ ).

解 利用球面坐标,积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, a \leq r \leq b,$$

因此,体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_a^b r^2 \cos\psi dr = 2\pi \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3) \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})(b^3 - a^3)}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

根据公式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= ar \cos^\alpha \varphi \cos^\beta \psi, \\ y &= br \sin^\alpha \varphi \cos^\beta \psi, \\ z &= cr \sin^\beta \psi \end{aligned} \right\} (a, b, c, \alpha, \beta \text{ 为常数}),$$

引入广义坐标  $r, \varphi$  和  $\psi$  ( $r \geq 0; 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ),

$$\text{且 } \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, \psi)} = \alpha \beta a b c r^2 \cos^{\alpha-1} \varphi \sin^{\alpha-1} \varphi \cos^{2\beta-1} \psi \sin^{\beta-1} \psi.$$

在以下例题中利用广义球坐标计算由下列曲面围成的立体体积(4111 ~ 4115).

【4111】  $\left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2 = \frac{x}{h}.$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则曲面方程变为

$$r^3 = \frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi \cos \psi.$$

由  $r \geq 0$  得

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以,积分域  $V$  为

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi \cos \psi},$$

因此,体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{h} \cos \varphi \cos \psi}} abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{a^2 bc}{3h} \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \right) \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \psi d\psi \right) = \frac{\pi a^2 bc}{3h}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4112】**  $\left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}.$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi,$$

并利用对称性得体积

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\cos \psi} abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} abc \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 abc}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4112. 1】**  $\left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}.$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \varphi,$$

则曲面方程变为  $r^2 = \cos 2\psi$ . 由  $r^2 \geq 0$  知  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 利用对称性可得体积

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\psi}} abc r^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= 8abc \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos 2\psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cos \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{4abc}{3} \cdot \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(\sin \psi) \quad (\text{令 } \sin \psi = t) \\ &= \frac{4abc\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1 - 2t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{2}t = \sin u) \\ &= \frac{4abc\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 u du = \frac{4abc\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 abc}{4\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

【4113】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}.$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi, z = z.$$

则在曲面的交线上  $r$  满足

$$r^4 + r^2 - 1 = 0,$$

解之得  $r = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}},$

且两曲面的方程分别为

$$z = c \sqrt{1-r^2} \quad (z \geq 0), z = cr^2,$$

因此体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}} abr dr \int_{r^2}^{c\sqrt{1-r^2}} dz \\ &= 2\pi abc \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}} r(\sqrt{1-r^2} - r^2) dr \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi abc \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{4}r^4 \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{5-1}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{5\pi abc(3-\sqrt{5})}{12}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4114】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^4}{c^4} = 1.$

**解** 令  $x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi, z = z.$   
 则得体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abr dr \int_{-c(1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}^{c(1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} dz = 4\pi abc \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} r dr \\
 &= 4\pi abc \left[ -\frac{2}{5}(1-r^2)^{\frac{5}{4}} \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8\pi abc}{5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4115】**  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 + \frac{z^4}{c^4} = 1.$

**解** 曲面关于三个坐标平面对称. 故我们只须考虑第一卦限内的立体体积  $\frac{1}{8}V$ . 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi, z = cr \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi.$$

则有  $|I| = \frac{1}{2} abcr^2 \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi.$

曲面方程变  $r = 1$ , 故积分域为:

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} abcr^2 \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi d\psi.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用 3856 题的结果及 Gamma 函数的余元公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \psi d\psi = \frac{2}{3} \pi abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi abc}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{\pi abc}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi abc}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} abc \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

利用合适的变量代换, 计算由下列曲面围成的立体体积(设参数为正数)(4116 ~ 4124).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【4116】} \quad &\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = \frac{x}{h} + \frac{y}{k} \\
 &(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, \quad y = br \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, \quad z = cr \sin^2 \psi,$$

则有  $|I| = 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \cdot \sin \psi$ .

且积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \left(\frac{a}{h} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi\right) \cos^2 \psi,$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\left(\frac{a}{h} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi\right) \cos^2 \psi} 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \sin \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left(\frac{a}{h} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi\right)^3 d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9 \psi \sin \psi d\psi \\
 &= \frac{2}{15} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left[\frac{a}{h} + \left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right) \sin^2 \varphi\right]^3 d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{2}{15} abc \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{a}{h} + \left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right) \sin^2 \varphi\right]^3 d\left[\frac{a}{h} + \left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right) \sin^2 \varphi\right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{15} abc \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{a}{h} + \left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right) \sin^2 \varphi\right]^4 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{abc}{60} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{b}{k} - \frac{a}{h}\right)} \left[\left(\frac{b}{k}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{abc}{60} \cdot \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \left( \frac{b^2}{k^2} + \frac{a^2}{h^2} \right).$$

$$\text{【4116. 1】} \quad \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right)^2 = \frac{x}{h} - \frac{y}{k}$$

$$(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, y = br \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, z = cr \sin^2 \varphi.$$

则有  $|I| = 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \sin \psi.$

积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_0, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \left( \frac{a}{h} \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi \right) \cos^2 \psi,$$

其中  $\varphi_0 = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{bh}{ak}},$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\varphi_0} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\left(\frac{a}{h} \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi\right) \cos^2 \psi} 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \sin \psi dr \\ &= \frac{4}{3} abc \int_0^{\varphi_0} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left[ \frac{a}{k} \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{b}{k} \sin^2 \varphi \right]^3 d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^9 \psi \sin \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{2}{15} abc \int_0^{\varphi_0} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \left[ \frac{a}{h} - \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \sin^2 \varphi \right]^3 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2}{15} abc \frac{1}{-2 \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right)} \int_0^{\varphi_0} \left[ \frac{a}{h} - \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \sin^2 \varphi \right]^3 d \left[ \frac{a}{h} - \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \sin^2 \varphi \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{15} abc \cdot \frac{1}{-2 \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right)} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{a}{h} - \left( \frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h} \right) \sin^2 \varphi \right]^4 \Big|_0^{\varphi_0} \\ &= \frac{abc}{60} \frac{1}{\frac{b}{k} + \frac{a}{h}} \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^4 - \left( \frac{b}{k} \right)^4 \right] \\ &= \frac{abc}{60} \left( \frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{k^2} \right) \left( \frac{a}{h} - \frac{b}{k} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4117】} \quad \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}\right)^4 = \frac{xyz}{abc}$$

$$(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, \quad y = br \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \psi, \quad z = cr \sin^2 \psi$$

则有  $|I| = 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \sin \psi$ ,

且积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos^4 \psi \sin^2 \psi,$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos^4 \psi \sin^2 \psi} 4abcr^2 \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi \cos^3 \psi \sin \psi dr \\ &= \frac{4}{3} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 \varphi \cdot \sin^7 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{15} \psi \sin^7 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{4}{3} abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(4, 4) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (8, 4) \\ &= \frac{abc}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4) \cdot \Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(8)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(8) \cdot \Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(12)} \\ &= \frac{abc}{3} \cdot \frac{(3!)^3}{11!} = \frac{abc}{554400}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4118】} \quad \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^2 \varphi \cos \psi, \quad y = br \sin^2 \varphi \cos \psi, \quad z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则有  $|I| = 2abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \psi$ ,

且积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

因此, 体积为

$$V = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 2abcr^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cdot \cos \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{2abc}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi = \frac{abc}{3}.$$

【4118. 1】  $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{z}{a}} = 1$

$$(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^4 \varphi \cos^4 \psi, \quad y = br \sin^4 \varphi \cos^4 \psi, \quad z = cr \sin^4 \varphi.$$

则  $|I| = 16abcr^2 \cos^3 \varphi \sin^3 \varphi \cos^7 \psi \sin^3 \psi,$

且积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 16abcr^2 \cos^3 \varphi \sin^3 \varphi \cos^7 \psi \sin^3 \psi dr \\ &= \frac{16abc}{3} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 \psi \sin^3 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{16abc}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(2, 2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(4, 2) \\ &= \frac{4abc}{3} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(2) \cdot \Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(4)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4) \Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(6)} \\ &= \frac{4abc}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{abc}{90}. \end{aligned}$$

【4118. 2】  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{y}{b}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{z}{c}} = 1$

$$(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos^6 \varphi \cdot \cos^6 \psi, \quad y = br \sin^6 \varphi \cos^6 \psi,$$

$$z = cr \sin^6 \varphi.$$

则  $|I| = 36abcr^2 \cdot \cos^5 \varphi \cdot \sin^5 \varphi \cos^{11} \psi \sin^5 \psi,$

且积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$



因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 36abc r^2 \cdot \cos^5 \varphi \sin^5 \varphi \cos^{11} \psi \sin^5 \psi dr \\
 &= 12abc \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \varphi \sin^5 \varphi d\varphi \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{11} \psi \cdot \sin^5 \psi d\psi \\
 &= 12abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(3, 3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(3, 6) \\
 &= 3abc \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma(3)}{\Gamma(6)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3) \cdot \Gamma(6)}{\Gamma(9)} = 3abc \frac{2^3}{8!} = \frac{abc}{1680}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4118. 3】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.$

**解** 曲面关于三个坐标平面对称, 因此我们只要求第一卦限内的立体体积, 令

$$x = ar \cos^3 \varphi \cos^3 \psi, y = br \sin^3 \varphi \cos^3 \psi, z = cr \sin^3 \psi.$$

则  $|I| = 9abc r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \cos^5 \psi \cdot \sin^2 \psi.$

积分域  $V_1$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 9abc r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos^5 \psi \sin^2 \psi dr \\
 &= 3abc \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right) \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \psi \sin^2 \psi d\psi \right) \\
 &= 3abc \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, 3\right) \\
 &= \frac{3abc}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma(3)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{3abc}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}\right)^3}{\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2^4} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{abc \pi}{70}
 \end{aligned}$$

注:运算中利用了公式

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

【4119】  $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2(x^2 + y^2), xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2,$   
 $x = 2y, 2x = y \quad (x > 0, y > 0).$

解 令

$$u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}, v = xy, w = \frac{x}{y}.$$

则  $x = \sqrt{vw}, y = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}}, z = u\left(vw + \frac{v}{w}\right).$

变换的雅可比行列式为

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{w}}{2\sqrt{v}} & \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{w}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{vw}} & -\frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{w^3}} \\ vw + \frac{v}{w} & u\left(w + \frac{1}{w}\right) & u\left(v - \frac{v}{w^2}\right) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2w^2}\right),$$

且积分域  $V$  为

$$1 \leq u \leq 2, a^2 \leq v \leq 2a^2, \frac{1}{2} \leq w \leq 2,$$

因此, 体积为

$$V = \int_1^2 du \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} dv \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(\frac{v}{2} + \frac{v}{2w^2}\right) dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_1^2 du\right) \left(\int_{a^2}^{2a^2} v dv\right) \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{w^2}\right) dw\right) = \frac{9a^4}{4}.$$

【4120】  $x^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + z^2 = b^2, x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 0$   
 $(x > 0).$

解 令  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = y, z = r \sin \varphi.$

则  $|I| = r,$

积分域  $V$  为

$$a \leq r \leq b, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$-r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \leq y \leq r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi},$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_a^b r dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{-r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}^{r\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} dy = \int_a^b r^2 dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{2}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{4}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{2}\pi} = \frac{2}{3}(b^3 - a^3) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right), \end{aligned}$$

注: 利用了余元公式

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}.$$

$$\text{【4121】 } (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = \frac{a^6 z^2}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

解 由对称性知, 我们只要考虑第一封限内的立体, 利用球坐标:

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

则  $|I| = r^2 \cos \psi,$

积分域  $V_1$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a \tan^{\frac{1}{3}} \psi,$$

因此, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{a \tan^{\frac{1}{3}} \psi} r^2 \cos \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \psi d\psi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4122】} \quad \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2 = \frac{z}{h} \cdot e^{\frac{-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}}.$$

**解** 由于  $z \geq 0$ , 故立体在  $xOy$  平面的上方, 再由对称性知, 我们只要求出第一卦限内立体的体积, 然后再乘以 4, 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

积分域  $V_1$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \left( \frac{c}{h} \sin \psi e^{-\sin^2 \psi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

因此, 所求立体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\left( \frac{c}{h} \sin \psi e^{-\sin^2 \psi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\
 &= \frac{4abc^2}{3h} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \psi \cos \psi \cdot e^{-\sin^2 \psi} d\psi \\
 &= -\frac{\pi abc^2}{3h} e^{-\sin^2 \psi} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi abc^2}{3h} (1 - e^{-1}).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4123】} \quad \frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}}{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \left( \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right).$$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, x = 0, x = a.$$

**解** 令

$$u = \frac{x}{a}, v = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}, w = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}.$$

则有  $\frac{D(u, v, w)}{D(x, y, z)} = \frac{1}{abc}$ .

从而  $|I| = abc$ .

积分域  $V$  为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq u \leq 1, \frac{2}{\pi} w \arcsin w \leq v \leq 1, \\ -1 \leq w \leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

事实上, 由  $\frac{2}{\pi} w \arcsin w \leq 1$ ,

可得  $-1 \leq w \leq 1$ ,

因此, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dw \int_{\frac{2}{\pi} w \arcsin w}^1 abc \, dv \\ &= 2abc \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi} w \arcsin w\right) dw \\ &= 2abc - \frac{2abc}{\pi} \int_0^1 \arcsin w \, d(w^2) \\ &= 2abc - \frac{2abc}{\pi} w^2 \arcsin w \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2abc}{\pi} \int_0^1 w^2 (1 - w^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dw \\ &= abc + \frac{abc}{\pi} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ &= abc + \frac{abc}{\pi} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= abc + \frac{abc}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} \\ &= abc + \frac{abc}{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{1!} \\ &= abc + \frac{abc}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})^2}{2} = \frac{3abc}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4124】**  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = \ln \frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}}{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}},$



$$x = 0, z = 0,$$

$$\frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 0, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.$$

解 令

$$u = \frac{x}{a}, v = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}, w = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}.$$

则  $|I| = abc.$

曲面方程  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = \ln \frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}}{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}},$

变为  $v = we^{-w}$ , 平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$  变为  $w = 1, \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 0$  变

为  $u = w, x = 0$  变为  $u = 0, z = 0$  变为  $v = w$ . 因此, 积分域为

$$0 \leq u \leq w, we^{-w} \leq v \leq w, 0 \leq w \leq 1,$$

故体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 dw \int_0^w du \int_{we^{-w}}^w abc dv = abc \int_0^1 (w^2 - w^2 e^{-w}) dw \\ &= 5abc \left( \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

**【4125】** 曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$  将球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4az$  分成两部分的体积的比值是多少?

**解** 曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$  与球面  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2a)^2 = 4a^2$  有交线为圆周

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3a^2, \\ z = a. \end{cases}$$

且有公共的顶点  $(0, 0, 4a)$ , 因此, 球内位于曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$  下方部分的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \int_0^a dz \left( \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4az-z^2} dx dy \right) + \int_a^{4a} dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4az-az} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^a \pi(4az - z^2) dz + \int_a^{4a} \pi(4a^2 - az) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi \left( 2az^2 - \frac{1}{3}z^3 \right) \Big|_0^a + \pi \left( 4a^2z - \frac{a}{2}z^2 \right) \Big|_a^{4a} = \frac{37}{6}\pi a^3.$$

从而,另一部分的体积为

$$V_2 = V - V_1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2a)^3 - \frac{37}{6}\pi a^3 = \frac{27}{6}\pi a^3,$$

因此  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{37}{27}$ .

【4126】 求由下列曲面

$$x^2 + y^2 = az, z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (a > 0),$$

所围的立体体积和表面积.

解 两曲面的交线为圆周

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ z = a. \end{cases}$$

又曲面的顶点为 $(0, 0, 2a)$ ,所以体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^a dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq az} dx dy + \int_a^{2a} dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq (2a-z)^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^a az \pi dz + \int_a^{2a} (2a-z)^2 \pi dz \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}a^3 + \frac{\pi a^3}{3} = \frac{5\pi a^3}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

对于曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = az$ , 有

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4x^2 + 4y^2},$$

对于曲面  $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以,曲面的表面积为

$$S = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr + \sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{a} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{12} (a^2 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a \right) + \sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \\
&= \frac{\pi a^2}{6} (6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

【4127】 若

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

求由平面  $a_i x + b_i y + c_i z = \pm h_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  所围的平行六面体的体积.

解 令

$$u = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z, v = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z,$$

$$w = a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z.$$

则有  $\frac{D(u, v, w)}{D(x, y, z)} = \Delta, |I| = \frac{1}{|\Delta|},$

积分域  $V$  变为

$$-h_1 \leq u \leq h_1, -h_2 \leq v \leq h_2,$$

$$-h_3 \leq w \leq h_3,$$

因此, 体积

$$V = \int_{-h_1}^{h_1} du \int_{-h_2}^{h_2} dv \int_{-h_3}^{h_3} \frac{1}{|\Delta|} dw = \frac{8h_1 h_2 h_3}{|\Delta|}.$$

【4128】 若

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

求由曲面  $(a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z)^2 + (a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z)^2 + (a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z)^2 = h^2$  所围的立体体积.

解 令

$$u = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z, v = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z,$$

$$w = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z.$$

则有  $|I| = \frac{1}{|\Delta|},$

积分域  $V$  为

$$u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq h^2,$$

因此, 所求体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{|\Delta|} \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq h^2} du dv dw = \frac{4\pi h^3}{3|\Delta|}.$$

【4129】 求由曲面

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^n + \frac{z^{2n}}{c^{2n}} = \frac{z}{h} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{n-2} \quad (n > 1).$$

围成的立体体积.

**解** 显然  $z \geq 0$ , 且曲面关于  $xOz, yOz$  平面对称. 故我们只须考虑第一卦限内的立体. 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则有  $|I| = abcr^2 \cos \psi,$

且积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{h} \frac{\sin \psi \cos^{2n-4} \psi}{\cos^{2n} \psi + \sin^{2n} \psi}},$$

因此, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{h} \frac{\sin \psi \cos^{2n-4} \psi}{\cos^{2n} \psi + \sin^{2n} \psi}}} abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3h} abc^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \psi \cos^{2n-3} \psi}{\cos^{2n} \psi + \sin^{2n} \psi} d\psi \quad (\text{令 } \cos \psi = t) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3h} abc^2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^{2n-3}}{t^{2n} + (1-t^2)^n} dt \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{3h} abc^2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^{2n-4} d(1-t^2)}{t^{2n} + (1-t^2)^n} \quad (\text{令 } 1-t^2 = x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3h} abc^2 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^{n-2} dx}{(1-x)^n + x^n} = \frac{\pi}{3h} abc^2 \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^n}$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{x}{1-x}.$$

并利用 3851 题的结果有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^n} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^n} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}},$$

$$\text{因此 } V = \frac{\pi^2 abc^2}{3nh \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}.$$

**【4130】** 求位于空间  $Oxyz$  的正卦限 ( $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ ) 且由曲面  $\frac{x^m}{a^m} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^p}{c^p} = 1$  ( $m > 0, n > 0, p > 0$ ),  $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  所围的立体体积.

**解** 令

$$x = ar^{\frac{2}{m}} \cos^{\frac{2}{m}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{m}} \psi, y = br^{\frac{2}{n}} \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi, z = cr^{\frac{2}{p}} \sin^{\frac{2}{p}} \psi$$

则有

$$\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, \psi)} = \frac{8abc}{mnp} \cdot r^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{p} - 1} \cos^{\frac{2}{m} - 1} \varphi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{n} - 1} \varphi \cdot \cos^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} - 1} \psi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \psi,$$

积分域为:  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1$ ,

因此, 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{8abc}{mnp} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2}{m} - 1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n} - 1} \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} - 1} \psi \\ &\quad \cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \psi d\psi \cdot \int_0^1 r^{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{p} - 1} dr \\ &= \frac{8abc}{mnp} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2}{m} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{p}} \\
&= \frac{abc}{mn + np + mp} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \\
& \quad \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{p}\right)} \\
&= \frac{abc}{mn + np + mp} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{p}\right)}.
\end{aligned}$$

## § 8. 三重积分在力学上的应用

1. 物体的质量 若一物体占有体积  $V$  且  $\rho = \rho(x, y, z)$  为在点  $(x, y, z)$  的密度, 则物体的质量等于

$$M = \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz. \quad (1)$$

2. 物体的重心 物体的重心坐标  $x_0, y_0, z_0$  按照下式计算:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V \rho x dx dy dz, \\ y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V \rho y dx dy dz, \\ z_0 = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

若物体是均质的, 则公式 (1) 和 (2) 中可以假定  $\rho = 1$ .

3. 转动惯量 以下积分对应地被称为物体对坐标平面的转动惯量:  $I_{xy} = \iiint_V \rho z^2 dx dy dz, I_{yz} = \iiint_V \rho x^2 dx dy dz,$

$$I_{zx} = \iiint_V \rho y^2 dx dy dz.$$

以下积分被称为物体对某个轴线的转动惯量:

$$I_l = \iiint_V \rho r^2 dx dy dz,$$

其中  $r$  为物体变点  $(x, y, z)$  到轴线  $l$  的距离.

特别是对于坐标轴  $Ox, Oy$  和  $Oz$  来说,相应地具有:

$$I_x = I_{xy} + I_{xz}, I_y = I_{yx} + I_{yz}, I_z = I_{zx} + I_{zy}.$$

以下积分被称为物体对坐标起点的转动惯量:

$$I_0 = \iiint_V \rho (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz.$$

显然,有  $I_0 = I_{xy} + I_{yz} + I_{zx}$ .

4. 引力场的势 以下积分被称为物体在  $P(x, y, z)$  点的牛顿势:

$$u(x, y, z) = \iiint_V \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r},$$

其中  $V$  为物体体积,  $\rho = \rho(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  为物体的密度,且

$$r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}.$$

质量  $m$  的质点被物体以力量  $F = (X, Y, Z)$  所吸引,引力在坐标轴  $Ox, Oy, Oz$  的投影  $X, Y, Z$  等于

$$X = km \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = km \iiint_V \rho \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

$$Y = km \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = km \iiint_V \rho \frac{\eta - y}{r^3} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

$$Z = km \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = km \iiint_V \rho \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

其中  $k$  为引力定律常数.

【4131】 若物体在  $M(x, y, z)$  点的密度用公式  $\rho = x + y + z$  给出,求占单位体积  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$  的物体质量.

解 质量

$$M = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x+y+z) dz = \frac{3}{2}.$$

【4132】 若物体密度按照规律  $\rho = \rho_0 e^{-k\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$  变化, 这里  $\rho_0 > 0$  及  $k > 0$  为常数, 求充满无穷域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 1$  的物体质量.

解 利用球坐标

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \geq 1} \rho_0 e^{-k\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_1^{+\infty} \rho_0 e^{-kr} \cdot r^2 \cos\phi dr \\ &= 4\pi\rho_0 \int_1^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-kr} dr \\ &= 4\pi\rho_0 \left( -\frac{r^2}{k} - \frac{2r}{k^2} - \frac{2}{k^3} \right) e^{-kr} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ &= 4\pi\rho_0 e^{-k} \left( \frac{1}{k} + \frac{2}{k^2} + \frac{2}{k^3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

求由下列曲面所围的均质物体的重心坐标(4133 ~ 4141).

【4133】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}, z = c.$

解 作变量代换

$$x = a \cos\varphi, y = b r \sin\varphi, z = z.$$

则  $|I| = abr.$

积分域为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{z}{c}, 0 \leq z \leq c.$

从而, 质量为

$$M = ab \int_0^c dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{z}{c}} r dr = \frac{\pi abc}{3}.$$

设重心为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 由对称性知  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ , 而

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{M} ab \int_0^c z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{z}{c}} r dr = \frac{3}{\pi abc} \cdot \frac{\pi abc^2}{4} = \frac{3c}{4},$$

所以,重心为  $(0, 0, \frac{3c}{4})$ .

【4134】  $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = a, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ .

解 物体的质量为

$$M = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{6}a^4.$$

重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{6}{a^4} \cdot \frac{a^5}{15} = \frac{2a}{5},$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} y dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{2a}{5},$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} \frac{1}{2} (x^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + y^4) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a \left( \frac{a^5}{10} - \frac{1}{2} a^4 x + \frac{4}{3} a^2 x^2 - 2a^2 x^3 + 2ax^4 - \frac{14}{15} x^5 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{6}{a^4} \cdot \frac{7}{180} a^6 = \frac{7}{30} a^2. \end{aligned}$$

【4135】  $x^2 = 2pz, y^2 = 2px, x = \frac{p}{2}, z = 0$ .

解 质量为

$$M = \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2px}}^{\sqrt{2px}} dy \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2p}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{2}{p}} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{p^3}{28}.$$

重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} x dx \int_{-\sqrt{2px}}^{\sqrt{2px}} dy \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2p}} dz = \frac{28}{p^3} \cdot \frac{p^4}{72} = \frac{7}{18} p,$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2px}}^{\sqrt{2px}} y dy \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2p}} dz = 0,$$

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2px}}^{\sqrt{2px}} dy \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2p}} z dz = \frac{28}{p^3} \cdot \frac{p^4}{704} = \frac{7}{176} p.$$

【4136】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0.$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则  $I = abcr^2 \cos \psi.$

积分域为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$

所以, 质量为

$$M = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 abcr^2 \cos \psi dr = \frac{1}{6} \pi abc.$$

重心坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 abcr^2 \cos \psi \cdot ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \psi d\psi \int_0^1 a^2 bcr^3 dr \\ &= \frac{6}{\pi abc} \cdot \frac{\pi a^2 bc}{16} = \frac{3}{8} a. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性知  $y_0 = \frac{3}{8} b, z_0 = \frac{3}{8} c.$

【4137】  $x^2 + z^2 = a^2, y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (z \geq 0).$

解 物体的质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^a dz \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^a (a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{8a^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a dz \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} x dx = 0,$$

同样  $y_0 = 0,$

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a z dz \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-z^2}} dx$$



$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a 4z(a^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{3}{8a^3} \cdot a^4 = \frac{3}{8}a.$$

**【4138】**  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z, x + y = z.$

解 由

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z, x + y = z.$$

所围成的立体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为圆

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2.$$

令  $x = 1 + r\cos\varphi, y = 1 + r\sin\varphi, z = z.$

则质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)+\frac{r^2}{2}}^{2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)} dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{2}\right) r dr = \pi, \\ x_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)+\frac{r^2}{2}}^{2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)} (1 + r\cos\varphi) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{2}\right) r dr \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{2}\right) dr \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} (\pi + 0) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

同样

$$y_0 = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{1+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)+\frac{r^2}{2}}^{2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \left[ 3 + (\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi)(2r - r^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4}r^4 - r^2 \right] dr \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{10\pi}{3} = \frac{10}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4139】**  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xyz}{abc}$

$$(x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0; a > 0, b > 0, c > 0).$$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$$

则  $|I| = abcr^2 \cos \psi.$

积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^2 \psi \sin \psi,$$

则质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^2 \psi \sin \psi} abcr^2 \cos \psi dr \\ &= \frac{abc}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 \psi \sin^3 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{abc}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(2, 2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B(4, 2) \\ &= \frac{abc}{12} \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(4)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(4) \cdot \Gamma(2)}{\Gamma(6)} \\ &= \frac{abc}{12 \times 5!} = \frac{abc}{1440}, \\ x_0 &= \frac{1}{M} a^2 bc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos^2 \psi \sin \psi} r^3 \cos \varphi \cos^2 \psi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \varphi \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10} \psi \sin^4 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(3, \frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{11}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{16} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(3)\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(8)} \\ &= \frac{1440}{abc} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc \cdot 2! \cdot \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2} \sqrt{\pi}\right)^2}{16 \times 7!} = \frac{9\pi}{448} a. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性知

$$y_0 = \frac{9\pi}{448} b, z_0 = \frac{9\pi}{448} c.$$

【4140】  $z = x^2 + y^2, z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2),$

$$x + y = \pm 1, x - y = \pm 1.$$

解 作变量代换

$$u = x - y, v = x + y, z = z.$$

则  $|I| = \frac{1}{2}.$

积分域为

$$-1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1,$$

$$\frac{u^2 + v^2}{4} \leq z \leq \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2},$$

所以  $M = \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{\frac{u^2+v^2}{4}}^{\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dz = \frac{1}{3}.$

又  $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, v = \frac{v-u}{2},$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{\frac{u^2+v^2}{4}}^{\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dz = 0,$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{\frac{u^2+v^2}{4}}^{\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \frac{v-u}{4} dz = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{\frac{u^2+v^2}{4}}^{\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) (u^2 + v^2)^2 dv \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{16} \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2u^4 + \frac{4u^2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \right) du = \frac{7}{20}. \end{aligned}$$

【4141】  $\frac{x^n}{a^n} + \frac{y^n}{b^n} + \frac{z^n}{c^n} = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$

$$(n > 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$$

解 作变量代换

$$x = ar \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi, y = br \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi,$$

$$z = cr \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi.$$

则有  $|I| = \frac{4}{n^2} abcr^2 \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi.$

所以  $M = \frac{4}{n^2} abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 r^2 \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi dr$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2} abc \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{abc}{3n^2} \frac{\Gamma^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)},$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{4}{n^2} a^2 bc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 r \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi \cdot r^2 \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi$$

$$\cdot \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cdot \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{n^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cdot \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{6}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{4n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3n^2 \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{abc \cdot \Gamma^3\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{a^2 bc}{4n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)} \cdot a,$$

同样可求得

$$y_0 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)} \cdot b,$$

$$z_0 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{4}{n}\right)} \cdot c.$$

【4142】 确定具有立方体形状  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$  的物体的重心坐标. 其中物体在  $(x, y, z)$  点的密度等于

$$\rho = x^{\frac{2\alpha-1}{1-\alpha}} y^{\frac{2\beta-1}{1-\beta}} z^{\frac{2\gamma-1}{1-\gamma}}$$

这里  $0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \beta < 1, 0 < \gamma < 1$ ;

解 物体的质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_0^1 x^{\frac{2\alpha-1}{1-\alpha}} dx \int_0^1 y^{\frac{2\beta-1}{1-\beta}} dy \int_0^1 z^{\frac{2\gamma-1}{1-\gamma}} dz \\ &= \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} x^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{1-\beta}{\beta} y^{\frac{\beta}{1-\beta}} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma} z^{\frac{\gamma}{1-\gamma}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)}{\alpha\beta\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

重心坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{2\alpha-1}{1-\alpha}+1} dx \int_0^1 y^{\frac{2\beta-1}{1-\beta}} dy \int_0^1 z^{\frac{2\gamma-1}{1-\gamma}} dz \\ &= \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} \cdot (1-\alpha) \cdot \frac{(1-\beta)}{\beta} \cdot \frac{(1-\gamma)}{\gamma} \\ &= \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

同样可求得

$$y_0 = \beta \quad z_0 = \gamma.$$

确定由下列曲面围成的均质物体对坐标平面的转动惯量(参数是正数)(4143 ~ 4147).

【4143】  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0.$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} dy \int_0^{c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b})} z^2 dz \\ &= \frac{c^3}{3} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{b}\right)^3 dy \\ &= \frac{c^3}{3} \int_0^a \left[ -\frac{b}{4} \left(1 - \frac{a}{x} - \frac{y}{b}\right)^4 \Big|_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{bc^3}{12} \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^4 dx = \frac{abc^3}{60}$$

利用对称性可得

$$I_{yz} = \frac{a^3 bc}{60}, I_{xz} = \frac{ab^3 c}{60}.$$

**【4144】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$

解 令  $x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = br \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = cr \sin \psi.$

则  $|I| = abcr^2 \cos \psi.$

积分为域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz = abc^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 r^4 \cos \psi \cdot \sin^2 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{abc^3}{5} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \psi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4\pi}{15} abc^3. \end{aligned}$$

利用对称性可得

$$I_{yz} = \frac{4\pi}{15} a^3 bc, I_{xz} = \frac{4\pi}{15} ab^3 c.$$

**【4145】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}, z = c.$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi, z = z.$$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 dr \int_c^c z^2 \cdot abr dz \\ &= \frac{2ab\pi}{3} \int_0^1 (c^3 - c^3 r^3) r dr = \frac{1}{5} \pi abc^3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{yz} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 dr \int_c^c (\arccos \varphi)^2 abr dz \\ &= a^3 bc \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 (1-r) r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{20} a^3 bc. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性知

$$I_{xz} = \frac{\pi}{20} ab^3 c.$$

【4146】  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{x}{a}.$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi, z = z.$$

则  $|I| = abr.$

积分域为  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos \varphi,$

$$-c \sqrt{1-r^2} \leq z \leq c \sqrt{1-r^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} abr dr \int_{-c\sqrt{1-r^2}}^{c\sqrt{1-r^2}} z^2 dz \\ &= \frac{2}{3} abc^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr \\ &= \frac{2}{3} abc^3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1 - (\sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{5}{2}}] d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4}{15} abc^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^5 \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4}{15} abc^3 \left( \varphi + \cos \varphi - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \varphi + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2abc^3}{225} (15\pi - 16). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{yz} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} abr dr \int_{-c\sqrt{1-r^2}}^{c\sqrt{1-r^2}} (ar \cos \varphi)^2 dz \\ &= 2a^3 bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} \sqrt{1-r^2} r^3 dr \\ &= 2a^3 bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_{\varphi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \cos^3 t \cdot \sin t dt \\ &= 2a^3 bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi \left\{ \int_{\varphi}^0 |\sin t| \cos^3 t \sin t dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \cos^3 t \sin t dt \right\} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2a^3bc \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{2}{15} + \int_{\varphi}^0 |\sin t| \sin t \cos^3 t dt \right\} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
&= 2a^3bc \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left( - \int_{\varphi}^0 \sin^2 t \cos^3 t dt \right) \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_{\varphi}^1 \sin^2 t \cos^3 t dt \right) \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right\} \\
&= 2a^3bc \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_0^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right) \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right) \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right\} \\
&= 2a^3bc \left( \frac{\pi}{15} - \frac{92}{1575} \right) = \frac{2a^3bc}{1575} (105\pi - 92).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{zx} &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} abr dr \int_{-c\sqrt{1-r^2}}^{c\sqrt{1-r^2}} (br \sin \varphi)^2 dz \\
&= 2ab^3c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} \sqrt{1-r^2} r^3 \sin^2 \varphi dr \\
&= 2ab^3c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_{\varphi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \sin t \cdot \cos^3 t dt \\
&= 2ab^3c \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{2}{15} + \int_{\varphi}^0 |\sin t| \sin t \cos^3 t dt \right\} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \\
&= 2ab^3c \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left( - \int_{\varphi}^0 \sin^2 t \cos^3 t dt \right) \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_{\varphi}^0 \sin^2 t \cos^3 t dt \right) \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right\} \\
&= 2ab^3c \left\{ \frac{\pi}{15} + \int_0^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right) \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \varphi - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \right) \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \right\} \\
&= 2ab^3c \left( \frac{\pi}{15} - \frac{272}{1575} \right) = \frac{2ab^3c}{1575} (105\pi - 272).
\end{aligned}$$

**【4147】**  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2 \frac{z}{c}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}.$

**解** 两曲面的交线在  $xOy$  平面上的投影为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 2\frac{x}{a} - 2\frac{y}{b} = 0,$$

即  $\left(\frac{x}{a} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b} - 1\right)^2 = 2.$

令  $x = a(1 + r\cos\varphi), y = b(1 + r\sin\varphi), z = z,$

则  $|I| = abr$

积分域为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2},$

$$c\left[1 + \frac{r^2}{2} + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)\right] \leq z \leq c[2 + r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)]$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} abr dr \int_{c[1+\frac{r^2}{2}+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)]}^{c[2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)]} z^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3}abc^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \left[ (8 + 12r(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 6r^2(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^2 - \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{2}\right)^3 - 3\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{2}\right)^2 r(\cos\varphi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin\varphi) - 3\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{2}\right)r^2(\cos\varphi + \sin\varphi)^2 \right] dr \\ &= \frac{7}{2}\pi abc^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{yz} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} abr \cdot a^2(1 + r\cos\varphi)^2 dr \int_{c[1+\frac{r^2}{2}+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)]}^{c[2+r(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi)]} dz \\ &= a^3bc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r(1 + 2r\cos\varphi + r^2\cos^2\varphi) \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{2}\right) dr \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3}a^3bc. \end{aligned}$$

由对称可得

$$I_{xz} = \frac{4\pi}{3}ab^3c.$$

**【4147. 1】**  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}.$

解 令

$$x = ar\cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = br\sin\varphi\sin\psi, z = cr\sin\psi.$$

则  $|I| = abcr^2\cos\psi.$

曲面方程变为

$$r^2 = \cos 2\psi,$$

故积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos 2\psi},$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\psi}} abc r^2 \cdot \cos \psi \cdot (cr \sin \psi)^2 dr \\ &= abc^3 \cdot 2\pi \frac{1}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos 2\psi)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos \psi \sin^2 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5} abc^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{5}{2}} \sin^2 \psi d(\sin \psi) \\ &\quad (\text{令 } \sin \psi = t) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5} abc^3 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1 - 2t^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} t^2 dt \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{2}t = \sin u) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5} abc^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 u \cdot \sin^2 u du \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{5} abc^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} abc^3 \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(5)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} abc^3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}}{4!} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{256} abc^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{yz} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\psi \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\psi}} abc r^2 \cos \psi (ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi)^2 dr \\ &= a^3 bc \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos 2\psi)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos^2 \psi d\psi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - 2\sin^2 \psi)^{\frac{5}{2}} \cos^2 \psi d(\sin \psi) \\ &\quad (\text{令 } \sin \psi = t) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (1 - 2t^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 - t^2) dt \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{2}t = \sin u) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 u \, du - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 u \cdot \sin^2 u \, du \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{4!} \right] \\
&= \frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 bc \cdot \frac{15\pi}{2^4 \sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{96} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi^2 a^3 bc}{512}.
\end{aligned}$$

由对称性可得

$$I_{xz} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi^2 ab^3 c}{512}.$$

**【4147. 2】**  $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^n = 1, x=0, y=0, z=0$   
 $(n > 0; x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0).$

解 令

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= ar \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi, y = br \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi, \\
z &= cr \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \psi.
\end{aligned}$$

则  $|I| = \frac{4}{n^2} abc r^2 \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \psi.$

积分域为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{xy} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^1 \frac{4}{n^2} abc^3 r^4 \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \sin^{\frac{6}{n}-1} \psi \, dr \\
&= \frac{4}{5n^2} abc^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{6}{n}-1} \psi \cdot \cos^{\frac{4}{n}-1} \psi \, d\psi \\
&= \frac{4}{5n^2} abc^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{n}, \frac{2}{n}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{5n^2} abc^3 \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)} abc^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{yz} &= \frac{1}{5n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)} \cdot a^3 bc, \\
 I_{zx} &= \frac{1}{5n^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{n}\right)} \cdot ab^3 c.
 \end{aligned}$$

确定由下列曲面所围的均质物体对  $Oz$  轴的转动惯量(4148 ~ 4149).

**【4148】**  $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = \pm 1, x - y = \pm 1, z = 0$ .

解 
$$I_z = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz,$$

作变量代换

$$u = x + y, v = x - y, z = z,$$

即 
$$x = \frac{u+v}{2}, v = \frac{u-v}{2}, z = z,$$

则 
$$|I| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  变为  $z = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2}$  积分域  $V$  为

$$-1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2},$$

又 
$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2},$$

所以 
$$I_z = \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_0^{\frac{u^2+v^2}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^2+v^2}{2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 (u^2+v^2)^2 dv = \frac{14}{45}.$$

**【4149】**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2, x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \quad (z > 0).$

解 令

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z.$$

则  $|I| = r.$

积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, r \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-r^2},$$

所以 
$$I_z = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} r \cdot r^2 dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^3 \sqrt{2-r^2} - r^4) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[ \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{2-r^2} dr - \frac{1}{5} \right].$$

令  $r = \sqrt{2} \sin t.$

则有 
$$\int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{2-r^2} dr = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^2 t d(\cos t)$$

$$= -4\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 t \right) = \frac{8\sqrt{2}-7}{15},$$

因此 
$$I_z = 2\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{8\sqrt{2}-7}{15} - \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{4\pi}{15} (4\sqrt{2}-5).$$

**【4149. 1】**  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = a^5 z.$

解 显然  $z \geq 0$ , 令

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

则  $|I| = r^2 \cos \psi$

积分域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt[5]{\sin \psi},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{a\sqrt[5]{\sin \psi}} r^2 \cdot \cos \psi \cdot r^2 \cdot \cos^2 \psi dr \\ &= \frac{a^5}{5} \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \psi \cdot \sin \psi d\psi = \frac{a^5 \pi}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4150】** 若球在动点  $P(x, y, z)$  的密度与这个点到球心的距离成正比, 求质量为  $M$  非均质球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  对其直径的转动惯量.

解 令

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

则质量 
$$M = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^R r^2 \cos \psi k r dr = k\pi R^4.$$

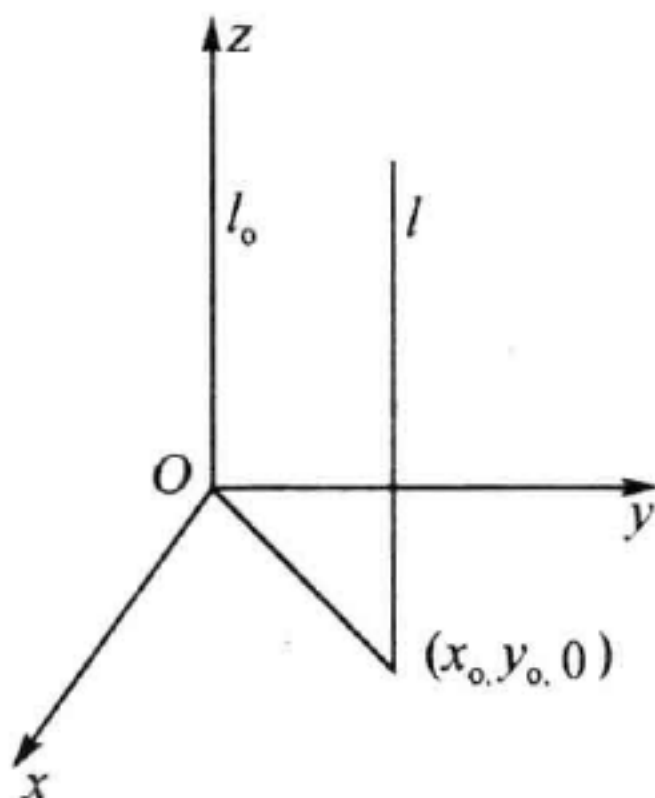
由此得  $k = \frac{M}{\pi R^4}$ , 即密度  $\rho = \frac{Mr}{\pi R^4}$ . 所以, 所求转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^R r^2 \cos^2 \psi \cdot r^2 \cos \psi \cdot \frac{Mr}{\pi R^4} dr \\ &= \frac{2M}{R^4} \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \psi d\psi \right) \left( \int_0^R r^5 dr \right) = \frac{4MR^2}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4151】** 证明等式  $I_l = I_{l_0} + Md^2$ , 其中  $I_l$  为物体对某个轴  $l$  的转动惯量;  $I_{l_0}$  为平行于  $l$  并通过物体重心的轴  $l_0$  的转动惯量;  $d$  为轴之间的距离,  $M$  为物体的质量.

证 设重心为坐标原点  $O$ ,  $z$  轴与  $l_0$  重合, 建立坐标系,  $l$  与  $xOy$  平面的交点为  $(x_0, y_0, 0)$ . 如 4151 题图所示, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_l &= \iiint_V [(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2] \rho dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \rho dx dy dz + (x_0^2 + y_0^2) \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$



4151 题图

$$- 2x_0 \iiint_V x \rho dx dy dz - 2y_0 \iiint_V y \rho dx dy dz.$$

由于重心在原点,故

$$\frac{1}{M} \iiint_V x \rho dx dy dz = 0, \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V y \rho dx dy dz = 0,$$

并且  $M = \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz, d^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2,$

因此  $I_l = I_{l_0} + Md^2.$

【4152】 证明: 体积为  $V$  的物体对通过其重心  $O(0,0,0)$  并与坐标轴形成  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  角度的轴  $l$  的转动惯量等于:

$$I_l = I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \beta + I_z \cos^2 \gamma - 2K_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ - 2K_{xz} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma - 2K_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma,$$

其中  $I_x, I_y, I_z$  为物体对坐标轴的转动惯量且

$$K_{xy} = \iiint_V \rho xy dx dy dz, K_{xz} = \iiint_V \rho xz dx dy dz,$$

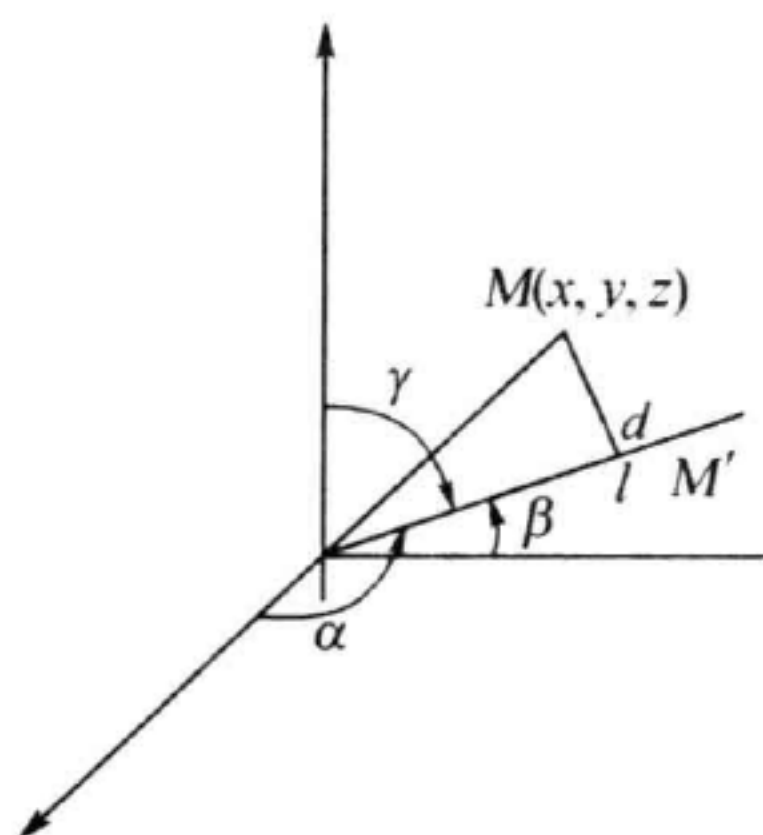
$$K_{yz} = \iiint_V \rho yz dx dy dz,$$

为离心矩.

证 如 4152 题图所示

$$d = \frac{|\vec{OM} \times \vec{OM}'|}{|\vec{OM}'|}.$$





4152 题图

设  $r = |\vec{OM}'|$ , 则

$$\vec{OM} \times \vec{OM}' = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} y & z \\ r \cos \beta & r \cos \gamma \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} z & x \\ r \cos \gamma & r \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ r \cos \alpha & r \cos \beta \end{vmatrix} \right\}.$$

注意到  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ,

因此  $d^2 = (x^2 + y^2) \cos^2 \gamma + (y^2 + z^2) \cos^2 \alpha + (z^2 + x^2) \cos^2 \beta$   
 $- 2xy \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2yz \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 2xz \cos \alpha \cos \gamma.$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} I_l &= \iiint_v \rho d^2 dx dy dz \\ &= \cos^2 \gamma \iiint_v \rho \cdot (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\ &\quad + \cos^2 \alpha \iiint_v \rho (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ &\quad + \cos^2 \beta \iiint_v \rho (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ &\quad - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \iiint_v \rho xy dx dy dz \\ &\quad - 2 \cos \beta \cos \gamma \iiint_v \rho yz dx dy dz \\ &\quad - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \iiint_v \rho xz dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \beta + I_z \cos^2 \gamma - 2k_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ - 2k_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 2k_{zx} \cos \gamma \cos \alpha.$$

【4153】 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质圆柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z = \pm h$ , 对直线  $x = y = z$  的转动惯量.

解 利用上一题结果. 直线  $x = y = z$  通过圆柱的重心  $O(0, 0, 0)$ , 且具有方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

利用柱坐标计算积分

$$I_x = \iiint_V \rho_0 (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 (r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + z^2) dz \\ = \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 \right) \rho_0,$$

$$I_y = \iiint_V \rho_0 (x^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 (r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + z^2) dz \\ = \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 \right) \rho_0,$$

$$I_z = \iiint_V \rho_0 (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 dz = \pi h a^4 \rho_0,$$

$$K_{xy} = \iiint_V xy dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi dz \\ = 0,$$

$$K_{yz} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 r \sin \varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$$

$$K_{zx} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_{-h}^h \rho_0 r \cos \varphi \cdot z dz = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{因此 } I_l &= I_x \cos^2 \alpha + I_y \cos^2 \beta + I_z \cos^2 \gamma \\
&\quad - 2K_{xy} \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2K_{yz} \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 2K_{zx} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\
&= \frac{\rho_0}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 + \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 h + \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 h^3 + \pi a^4 h \right) \\
&= \frac{2\pi\rho_0 a^2 h}{3} \left( a^2 + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \right) = \frac{M}{3} \left( a^2 + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \right),
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $M = 2\pi\rho_0 a^2 h$  为圆柱的质量.

**【4154】** 求由曲面  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$  围成的密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质物体对坐标原点转动惯量.

解 令

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

则  $|I| = r^2 \cos \psi$ .

曲面所界的域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \psi.$$

对坐标原点的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned}
I_0 &= \iiint_V \rho_0 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{a \cos \psi} \rho_0 r^2 \cdot r^2 \cos \psi dr \\
&= \frac{4\pi\rho_0 a^5}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \psi d\psi \\
&= \frac{4\pi\rho_0 a^5}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 a^5 \rho_0}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4155】** 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质球  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \leq R^2$  在点  $P(x, y, z)$  的牛顿势.

提示: 假定轴  $O\xi$  通过点  $P(x, y, z)$ .

解 由对称性可知, 所求的牛顿势与  $\xi, \eta, \delta$  轴取的方向无关. 现  $O\delta$  轴通过点  $(x, y, z)$  即得牛顿势为

$$u(x, y, z) = \iiint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \delta^2 \leq R^2} \rho_0 \frac{d\xi d\eta d\delta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + y^2 + (\delta - \gamma)^2}}$$

$$= \rho_0 \int_{-R}^R d\delta \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq R^2 - \delta^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\delta - r)^2}},$$

其中  $\gamma = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

利用极坐标

$$\xi = \rho \cos \theta, \eta = \rho \sin \theta,$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq R^2 - \delta^2} \frac{d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\delta - r)^2}} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - \delta^2}} \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (\delta - r)^2}} \\ &= 2\pi \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\delta - r)^2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - \delta^2}} \\ &= 2\pi (\sqrt{R^2 - 2r\delta + r^2} - |\delta - r|). \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 - 2r\delta + r^2} d\delta \\ &= -\frac{1}{3r} (R^2 - 2r\delta + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-R}^R \\ &= \frac{1}{3r} [(R+r)^3 - |R-r|^3] \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}R^3 \frac{1}{r} + 2rR & (r > R), \\ \frac{2}{3}r^2 + R^2 & (r \leq R). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-R}^R |\delta - r| d\delta = \begin{cases} 2Rr & (r > R), \\ r^2 + R^2 & (r \leq R). \end{cases}$$

因此  $u(x, y, z) = \rho_0 \int_{-R}^R 2\pi (\sqrt{R^2 - 2r\delta + r^2} - |\delta - r|) d\delta$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho_0 & (r > R), \\ 2\pi \rho_0 \left( R^2 - \frac{1}{3}r^2 \right) & (r \leq R). \end{cases}$$

**【4156】** 设密度  $\rho = f(R)$ , 这里  $f$  为已知函数且  $R = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}$ , 求球壳层  $R_1^2 \leq \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \leq R_2^2$  在点  $P(x, y, z)$  的

牛顿势.

解 取  $O\delta$  轴通过点  $P(x, y, z)$ , 则牛顿势为

$$u(x, y, z) = \iiint_{R_1^2 \leq \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \delta^2 \leq R_2^2} f(\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \delta^2}) \frac{d\xi d\eta d\delta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\delta - r_0)^2}},$$

其中  $r_0 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

利用球坐标即得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r^2 \cos\psi \cdot \frac{f(r)}{\sqrt{r^2 + r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \sin\psi}} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 f(r) \frac{\cos\psi d\psi}{\sqrt{r^2 + r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \sin\psi}} d\psi \\ &= 2\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r^2 f(r) \left[ -\frac{1}{rr_0} \sqrt{r^2 + r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \sin\psi} \right] \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r^2 f(r) \left[ -\frac{1}{rr_0} (|r - r_0| - r - r_0) \right] dr \\ &= \begin{cases} 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} r f(r) dr & \text{当 } r > r_0 \\ 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{r^2}{r_0} f(r) dr & \text{当 } r < r_0, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因此  $u(x, y, z) = 4\pi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} f(r) \min\left(\frac{r^2}{r_0}, r\right) dr$ .

【4157】 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的圆柱体  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq \zeta \leq h$  在点  $P(0, 0, z)$  的牛顿势.

解 利用柱坐标, 得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z) &= \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^h d\delta \int_0^a \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + (\delta - z)^2}} \\ &= 2\pi \rho_0 \int_0^h \left[ \sqrt{r^2 + (\delta - z)^2} \right]_0^a d\delta \\ &= 2\pi \rho_0 \int_0^h [\sqrt{a^2 + (\delta - z)^2} - |\delta - z|] d\delta \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\pi\rho_0 \left[ \frac{\delta-z}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + (\delta-z)^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |(\delta-z) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sqrt{a^2 + (\delta-z)^2} - \frac{(\delta-z) |\delta-z|}{z} \right]_0^h \\
&= \pi\rho_0 \left\{ (h-z) \sqrt{a^2 + (h-z)^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + z \sqrt{a^2 + z^2} + a^2 \ln \left| \frac{h-z + \sqrt{a^2 + (h-z)^2}}{-z + \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} \right| \right. \\
&\quad \left. - [(h-z) |h-z| + z |z|] \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4158】 质量为  $M$  的均质球  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \leq R^2$  用多大的力来吸引质量为  $m$  的质点  $P(0,0,a)$ ?

解 引力在  $Ox$  轴和  $Oy$  轴上的投影为零, 即  $X = Y = 0$ , 而在  $Oz$  轴上的投影为

$$\begin{aligned}
Z &= km\rho_0 \iiint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \delta^2 \leq R^2} \frac{(\delta-a) d\xi d\eta d\delta}{[\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\delta-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
&= km\rho_0 \int_{-R}^R (\delta-a) d\delta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - \delta^2}} \frac{r dr}{[r^2 + (\delta-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
&= 2\pi km\rho_0 \int_{-R}^R (\delta-a) \left( \frac{1}{|\delta-a|} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\delta + a^2}} \right) d\delta \\
&= 2\pi km\rho_0 \left( \int_{-R}^R \operatorname{sgn}(\delta-a) d\delta - \int_{-R}^R \frac{(\delta-a) d\delta}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\delta + a^2}} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\rho_0 = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3}$ .

我们这里只考虑  $a \geq 0$  的情况, 对于  $a < 0$  的情况可同样考虑.

当  $a \geq R$  时,

$$\int_{-R}^R \operatorname{sgn}(\delta-a) d\delta = - \int_{-R}^R d\delta = -2R.$$

当  $0 \leq a < R$  时,

$$\int_{-R}^R \operatorname{sgn}(\delta-a) d\delta = - \int_{-R}^a d\delta + \int_a^R d\delta = -2a.$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-R}^R \frac{(\delta - a) d\delta}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\delta + a^2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-R}^R \frac{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\delta - (R^2 + a^2)}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\delta + a^2}} d\delta \\
 & \quad - a \int_{-R}^R \frac{d\delta}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2a\delta + a^2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\delta} d\delta \\
 & \quad + \frac{R^2 - a^2}{2a} \int_{-R}^R \frac{d\delta}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2a\delta}} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{3a^2} (R^2 + a^2 - 2a\delta)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{R^2 - a^2}{2a^2} (R^2 + a^2 - 2a\delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_{-R}^R \\
 &= \begin{cases} \frac{2R^3}{3a^2} - 2R & \text{当 } a \geq R \text{ 时} \\ -\frac{4a}{3} & \text{当 } 0 \leq a < R \text{ 时,} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 当  $a \geq R$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= 2\pi k m \rho_0 \left( -2R - \frac{2R^3}{3a^2} + 2R \right) \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi}{3a^2} k m \rho_0 = -\frac{kMm}{a^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $a < R$  时,

$$Z = 2\pi k m \rho_0 \left( -2a + \frac{4a}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{3} \pi a k m \rho_0 = -\frac{kMm}{R^3} a.$$

**【4159】** 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质圆柱体  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq \zeta \leq h$ , 对单位质量的点  $P(0, 0, z)$  的吸引力.

**解** 由对称性知, 引力在  $Ox$  轴和  $Oy$  轴上的投影为零, 即  $X = Y = 0$ , 利用柱坐标, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= k\rho_0 \iint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq a^2} d\xi d\eta \int_0^h \frac{(\delta - z) d\delta}{[\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\delta - z)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
 &= k\rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r dr \int_0^h \frac{(\delta - z) d\delta}{[r^2 + (\delta - z)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi k\rho_0 \int_0^a r \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+(h-z)^2}} \right] dr \\
 &= 2\pi k\rho_0 [\sqrt{a^2+z^2} - \sqrt{a^2+(h-z)^2} - |z| + |h-z|].
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4160】** 若球面半径等于  $R$ , 而球锥体的轴截面的角度等于  $2\alpha$ . 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质球锥体对位于其顶点的单位质点的吸引力.

**解** 由对称性知, 引力在  $Ox$  轴和  $Oy$  轴上的投影为 0, 即  $X = Y = 0$ . 利用球面坐标得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \iiint_V \frac{k\rho_0 z}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz \\
 &= k\rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi \sin\psi d\psi \int_0^R dr = k\pi R\rho_0 \sin^2\alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 9. 广义的二重和三重积分

**1. 无界域的情况** 若二维域  $\Omega$  无界, 且函数  $f(x, y)$  在域  $\Omega$  是连续的, 则定义:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{\Omega_n} f(x, y) dx dy, \quad (1)$$

其中  $\Omega_n$  为可求积的有界封闭子域的任何序列, 它可盖满域  $\Omega$ . 若右边存在极限且与序列  $\Omega_n$  的选择无关, 则对应的积分被称为收敛, 相反则被称为发散.

同理, 定义在无界三维域上的连续函数的三重广义积分.

**2. 不连续函数的情况** 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界封闭域  $\Omega$  除  $P(a, b)$  点之外都是连续的, 则定义:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \iint_{\Omega - U_{\epsilon}} f(x, y) dx dy, \quad (2)$$

其中  $U_{\epsilon}$  是点  $P$  的  $\epsilon$  邻域, 且在存在极限的情况下所研究的积分称为收敛, 相反称为发散.

假定在点  $P(a, b)$  附近具有等式:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{r^\alpha}.$$

其中函数  $\varphi(x, y)$  的绝对值介于  $m > 0$  和  $M > 0$  之间, 且

$$r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2},$$

得出: (1) 当  $\alpha < 2$  时, 积分 ② 收敛; (2) 当  $\alpha \geq 2$  时则发散.

若函数  $f(x, y)$  有不连续线, 同样可定义广义积分 ②.

不连续函数广义积分的概念很容易引申到三重积分的情况.

研究下列具有无界积分域的广义积分收敛性 ( $0 < m \leq |\varphi(x, y)| \leq M < +\infty$ ) (4161 ~ 4165).

$$\text{【4161】} \iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy.$$

解 因为

$$\frac{m}{(x^2+y^2)^p} \leq \frac{|\varphi(x, y)|}{(x^2+y^2)^p} \leq \frac{M}{(x^2+y^2)^p},$$

而广义重积分收敛的充要条件是绝对收敛, (证明见菲赫戈兹者《微积分学教程》第三卷 588 段). 所以, 积分

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy,$$

与积分

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy,$$

有相同的敛散性. 利用极坐标可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{r}{r^{2p}} dr \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{p-1} & \text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时,} \\ +\infty & \text{当 } p \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 原积分  $\iint_{x^2+y^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy$ . 当  $p > 1$  时收敛, 当  $p \leq 1$  时发散.



**【4162】** 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx dy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}.$$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx dy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+|x|^p} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+|y|^q} \\ &= 4 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^p} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^q}. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^p} = 1$ ,

故积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^p}$  当  $p > 1$  时收敛,  $p \leq 1$  时发散.

同理积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^q}$ , 当  $q > 1$  时收敛, 当  $q \leq 1$  时发散, 且注

意到  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^p}$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^q}$  均不为 0.

故积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx dy}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)}$ , 当且仅当  $p > 1$ , 且  $q > 1$  时收敛, 其它情形均发散.

**【4163】** 
$$\iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy.$$

**解** 积分  $\iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} dx dy$  与积分  $\iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}$

有相同的敛散性. 而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  时, 若  $p \geq 0$ , 则有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+x^2)^p} \leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^p}$$

所以



$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dv}{(2+x^2)^p} \leq \iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \\ \leq 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^p}.$$

若  $p < 0$ , 则有

$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^p} \leq \iint_{0 \leq y \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \\ \leq 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(2+x^2)^p}.$$

$$\text{又} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{2p} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^p} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{2p} \frac{1}{(2+x^2)^{2p}} = 1.$$

因此, 当  $2p > 1$  即  $p > \frac{1}{2}$  时, 原积分收敛; 当  $p \leq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 原积分发散.

$$\text{【4164】} \quad \iint_{|x|+|y|>1} \frac{dx dy}{|x|^p + |y|^q} \quad (p > 0, q > 0).$$

解 由对称性知

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \geq 1} \frac{dx dy}{|x|^p + |y|^q} = 4 \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \geq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}, \\ = 4 \iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q} + 4 \iint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \Omega_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \geq 1, x^p + y^q \leq 2\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \geq 1, x^p + y^q \geq 2\},$$

$$\text{令} \quad \Omega_3 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^p + y^q \geq 2\}.$$

显然  $\Omega_2 \subset \Omega_3$ , 而当  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$  且  $x^p + y^q \geq 2$  时必有  $x+y \geq 1$ , 事实上, 若  $x+y < 1$ , 则  $0 \leq x < 1, 0 \leq y < 1$ . 所以  $0 \leq x^p < 1, 0 \leq y^q < 1$ , 从而  $x^p + y^q < 2$ , 矛盾. 所以  $\Omega_3 \subset \Omega_2$ , 故  $\Omega_2 = \Omega_3$ . 由于  $\Omega_1$  是有界区域, 故原积分的敛散性取决于广义积分  $\iint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}$  的敛散性. 作变量代换

$$x = r^{\frac{2}{p}} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi, y = r^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \varphi.$$

则 
$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(r, \varphi)} = \frac{4}{pq} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi.$$

积分域  $\Omega_3: 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \sqrt{2} \leq r \leq +\infty$ .

所以 
$$\iint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q} = \frac{4}{pq} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi d\varphi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr.$$

由 3856 题的结果知

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \quad (p > 0, q > 0),$$

而当  $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 < -1$ , 即  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} < 1$  时积分  $\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr$  收敛; 当

$\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 \geq -1$ , 即  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \geq 1$  时, 积分  $\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr$  发散.

因此, 广义积分  $\iint_{|x|+|y|\geq 1} \frac{dx dy}{|x|^p + |y|^q}$  当且仅当  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} < 1$

时收敛.

【4165】 
$$\iint_{x+y>1} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy.$$

解 
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x+y>1} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy \\ = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x+y>1} \frac{\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)}{(x+y)^p} dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

令  $x+y=u, x-y=v$ .

则  $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}.$

从而  $|I| = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则积分域变为:  $u > 1, -\infty < u < +\infty$ , 所以

$$\iint_{x+y>1} \frac{\sin x \sin y}{(x+y)^p} dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{u>1} \frac{\cos v - \cos u}{u^p} du dv,$$

对于任何  $p$  及  $u > 1$  有  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos v - \cos u}{u^p} dv$  发散. 因此, 原积分发散.

【4166】 证明:若连续函数  $f(x, y)$  是非负值,且  $S_n (n = 1, 2, \dots)$  为有界封闭域的任意一个序列,且可盖满域  $S$ ;则:

$$\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy,$$

其中左边与右边同时有意义或同时没有意义.

证 取定一有界闭域的序列  $S'_n$  满足  $S'_1 \subset S'_2 \subset \dots \subset S'_n \subset \dots \subset S$  且  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{+\infty} S'_n = S$ . 由于  $f(x, y)$  在  $S$  上非负,故积分序列  $\iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy$  是递增的,从而极限

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy. \quad (1)$$

存在(有限或  $+\infty$ ). 我们要证

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy = I. \quad (2)$$

设  $I$  为有限数,任给  $\epsilon > 0$ ,存在  $N$ ,使得当  $n \geq N$  时,恒有

$$I - \epsilon < \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy < I + \epsilon.$$

又因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$ ,故存在  $n_0$ ,使得当  $n \geq n_0$  时,  $S_n$  (包含)  $S'_N$ . 从而,根据上式及  $f(x, y)$  的非负性有

$$\iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{S'_N} f(x, y) dx dy > I - \epsilon,$$

另一方面,对每个固定的  $n (\geq n_0)$ ,必存在一个充分大的  $k_n (\geq N)$  使  $S'_{k_n} \supset S_n$ . 于是有

$$\iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy \leq \iint_{S'_{k_n}} f(x, y) dx dy < I + \epsilon,$$

由此可知,当  $n \geq n_0$  时,恒有

$$I - \epsilon < \iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy < I + \epsilon,$$

故 ② 式成立.

若  $I = +\infty$ , 则任给  $M > 0$ , 存在  $N_1$  使得

$$\iint_{S_{N_1}} f(x, y) dx dy > M,$$

又存在  $n_1$ , 使得当  $n \geq n_1$  时, 恒有  $S_N \supset S'_{N_1}$ , 因此

$$\iint_{S_n} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{S_{N_1}} f(x, y) dx dy > M,$$

即 ② 式成立.

【4167】 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq n \\ |y| \leq n}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \pi,$$

但  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 < 2\pi n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0 \quad (n \text{ 为自然数}).$

证 利用对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq n \\ |y| \leq n}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= 4 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq n \\ 0 \leq y \leq n}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^n dy \int_0^n (\sin x^2 \cos y^2 + \cos x^2 \sin y^2) dx \\ &= 4 \left( \int_0^n \cos y^2 dy \right) \left( \int_0^n \sin x^2 dx \right) \\ & \quad + 4 \left( \int_0^n \cos x^2 dx \right) \left( \int_0^n \sin y^2 dy \right) \\ &= 8 \left( \int_0^n \cos x^2 dx \right) \left( \int_0^n \sin x^2 dx \right). \end{aligned}$$

根据 3830 题的结果有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n \cos x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}},$

因此  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq a \\ |y| \leq a}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \pi,$

利用极坐标,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2\pi n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2\pi n}} r \sin r^2 dr = -\pi \cos r^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \\ &= \pi(1 - \cos 2\pi n) = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2\pi n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0.$

【4168】 证明:积分

$$\iint_{x>1, y>1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy,$$

发散,虽然累次积分

$$\int_1^{+\infty} dx \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy,$$

和  $\int_1^{+\infty} dy \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx,$

收敛.

证 先证两个累次积分收敛.

因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2y} \cdot \frac{2y dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{2y dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{2y} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dy}{2y^2(x^2 + y^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right) dy \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^2+y^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2-1}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^2+y^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2-1}{2(x^2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{x^2+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\int_1^{+\infty} dx \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dy = -\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

同样

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^{+\infty} dy \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} dy \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx \\
 &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{1+y^2}\right) dy = \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,两个累次积分均收敛.

下面证明积分

$$\iint_{x \geq 1, y \geq 1} \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy, \quad (1)$$

发散. 为此,我们只要证明

$$\iint_{x \geq 1, 1 \leq y \leq x} \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^3} dx dy, \quad (2)$$

发散即可. 事实上,若 (1) 收敛,则积分

$$\iint_{x \geq 1, y \geq 1} \left| \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right| dx dy,$$

必收敛,从而

$$\iint_{x \geq 1, 1 \leq y \leq x} \left| \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right| dx dy,$$

收敛,即 (2) 收敛.

由于

$$I_n = \iint_{\substack{1 \leq x \leq n \\ 1 \leq y \leq x}} \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = \int_1^n dx \int_1^x \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dy,$$

利用分部积分法,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_1^x \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \\
&= -\frac{x^2}{2y(x^2 + y^2)} \Big|_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{x^2 dy}{2y^2(x^2 + y^2)} \\
&\quad + \frac{y}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \Big|_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{dy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} \\
&= -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2x},
\end{aligned}$$

故  $I_n = \int_1^n \left( -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan n + \frac{1}{2} \ln n.$

从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = +\infty$ . 即 ② 发散, 因此积分 ① 发散.

计算积分(参数是正值)(4169 ~ 4174).

【4169】  $\iint_{\substack{xy \geq 1 \\ x \geq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{x^p y^q}.$

解 由于被积函数非负, 故

$$I = \iint_{\substack{xy \geq 1 \\ x \geq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{x^p y^q} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^q}.$$

当  $q \leq 1$  时,  $\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^q}$  发散

当  $q > 1$  时,

$$\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y^q} = \frac{x^{q-1}}{q-1}.$$

当  $p \leq q$  时, 积分发散

$$I = \frac{1}{q-1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p-q+1}} = +\infty.$$

当  $p > q$  时,

$$I = \frac{1}{q-1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p-q+1}} = \frac{1}{(p-q)(q-1)}.$$

综上所述, 可知, 当  $p > q > 1$  时,

$$\iint_{\substack{xy \geq 1 \\ x \geq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{x^p y^q} = \frac{1}{(p-q)(q-1)}.$$

$$\text{【4170】} \iint_{\substack{x+y>1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{(x+y)^p}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负, 故

$$I = \iint_{\substack{x+y>1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{(x+y)^p} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{(x+y)^p}.$$

当  $p \leq 1$  时, 积分发散.

当  $p > 1$  时,

$$\int_{1-x}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{(x+y)^p} = -\frac{1}{p-1} \frac{1}{(x+y)^{p-1}} \Big|_{1-x}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p-1}.$$

故

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{p-1} = \frac{1}{p-1} \quad (p > 1).$$

$$\text{【4171】} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}.$$

解 利用极坐标, 由于被积函数非负, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \\ &= 2\pi (-\sqrt{1-r^2}) \Big|_0^1 = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4172】} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(x^2+y^2)^p}.$$

解 利用极坐标, 由于被积函数非负, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \geq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(x^2+y^2)^p} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{r dr}{r^{2p}} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{p-1}, & \text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时,} \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } p \leq 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4173】} \iint_{y > x^2+1} \frac{dx dy}{x^4+y^2}.$$

解 因为  $\frac{1}{x^4+y^2} > 0$ , 由 4166 题的结论知, 二重广义积分的

敛散性等价于二次积分的敛散性且

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_{y \geq x^2+1} \frac{dy}{x^4+y^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2+1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^4+y^2} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{x^2+1}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{x^4+y^2} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan \frac{y}{x^2} \Big|_{y=x^2+1}^{y=+\infty} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] dx \\
 &= -\frac{2}{x} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
 &\quad + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3}}{1 + \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^2} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

设  $a = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}$ ,  $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{1}{\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - (\sqrt{2}-1)x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + b)^2 - (ax)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + ax + b)(x^2 - ax + b)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2ab} \left[ \frac{x+a}{x^2 + ax + b} - \frac{x-a}{x^2 - ax + b} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4ab} \left[ \frac{2x+a}{x^2 + ax + b} + \frac{a}{x^2 + ax + b} - \frac{2x-a}{x^2 - ax + b} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{a}{x^2 - ax + b} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4ab} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{2x+a}{x^2+ax+b} + \frac{a}{x^2+ax+b} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{2x-a}{x^2-ax+b} + \frac{a}{x^2-ax+b} \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4ab} \ln \left( \frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2-ax+b} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4b} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{4b-a^2}} \arctan \frac{2x+a}{\sqrt{4b-a^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\sqrt{4b-a^2}} \arctan \frac{2x-a}{\sqrt{4b-a^2}} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{4b} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4b-a^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2b\sqrt{4b-a^2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} - (\sqrt{2}-1)}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$I = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}}$$

$$= \pi \sqrt{2(\sqrt{2}-1)}.$$

【4174】  $\iint_{0 \leq x \leq y} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy.$

解 由于被积函数非负,故

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_{0 \leq x \leq y} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-(x+y)} dy \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot (-e^{-y}) \Big|_x^{+\infty} dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

变换为极坐标,计算积分(4175 ~ 4177).

【4175】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy.$

解 利用坐标,由于被积函数非负,故



$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi.\end{aligned}$$

**【4176】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy.$

**解** 由于

$$|e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2)| \leq e^{-(x^2+y^2)},$$

而

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy.$$

收敛. 故

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy,$$

收敛, 从而利用极坐标有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} \cos r^2 dr = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos t dt \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{\sin t - \cos t}{(-1)^2 + 1^2} e^{-t} \right) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

**【4177】**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2) dx dy.$

**解** 由于

$$|e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2)| \leq e^{-(x^2+y^2)},$$

而积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$

收敛, 故积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2) dx dy,$$

收敛, 从而利用极坐标有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \sin(x^2+y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} \sin r^2 dr = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \sin t dt\end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi \left| \left( \frac{-\sin t - \cos t}{(-1)^2 + 1^2} e^{-t} \right) \right|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

计算积分(4178 ~ 4180).

【4178】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ax^2+2bxy+cy^2+2dx+2ey+f} dx dy$

其中  $a < 0, ac - b^2 > 0$ .

解 因为  $\delta = ac - b^2 > 0$ , 令  $t = x + \frac{b}{a}y$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y) &= ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f \\ &= a \left( x^2 + \frac{2b}{a}xy + \frac{b^2}{a^2}y^2 \right) + \frac{ac - b^2}{a}y^2 \\ &\quad + 2dx + 2ey + f \\ &= a \left( x + \frac{b}{a}y \right)^2 + \frac{\delta}{a}y^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f \\ &= at^2 + \frac{\delta}{a}y^2 + 2d \left( t - \frac{b}{a}y \right) + 2ey + f \\ &= a \left( t^2 + \frac{2d}{a}t + \frac{d^2}{a^2} \right) - \frac{d^2}{a} + \frac{\delta}{a} \left[ y^2 + \frac{2}{\delta}(ae - bd)y + \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{\delta^2} \right] - \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{a\delta} + f \\ &= a \left( t + \frac{d}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{\delta}{a} \left( y + \frac{ae - bd}{\delta} \right)^2 + \beta. \end{aligned}$$

其中 
$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= f - \frac{d^2}{a} - \frac{(ae - bd)^2}{a\delta} \\ &= \frac{1}{a\delta} [af(ac - b^2) - d^2(ac - b^2) - (ae - bd)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta} [acf - b^2f - cd^2 - ae^2 + 2bde] = \frac{\Delta}{\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

这里 
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix}.$$

作变量代换

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{-a}x + \frac{b\sqrt{-a}}{a}y + \frac{d\sqrt{-a}}{a} \\ v = \sqrt{-\frac{\delta}{a}}y + \sqrt{-\frac{\delta}{a}} \cdot \frac{ae-bd}{\delta} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

则  $\varphi(x, y) = -u^2 - v^2 + \beta$ ,

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} > 0.$$

因此, 利用 4175 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\varphi(x, y)} dx dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2 - v^2 + \beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} e^{\beta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(u^2 + v^2)} du dv = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\delta}} e^{\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

【4179】  $\iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \geq 1} e^{-(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} dx dy.$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi.$$

故积分域为

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq r < +\infty.$$

由于被积函数非负, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \geq 1} e^{-(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{+\infty} ab r e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi ab \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi ab}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

【4180】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xy e^{-(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + 2\epsilon \frac{x}{a} \frac{y}{b} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} dx dy \quad (0 < |\epsilon| < 1).$

解 令

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi.$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xye^{-\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + 2\epsilon \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{y}{b} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 r^3 \sin 2\varphi e^{-r^2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dr d\varphi. \quad ①
 \end{aligned}$$

又  $|r^3 \sin 2\varphi e^{-r^2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)}| \leq r^3 e^{-r^2(1-|\epsilon|)},$

而  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} r^3 e^{-r^2(1-|\epsilon|)} dr d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} r^3 e^{-r^2(1-|\epsilon|)} dr < +\infty.$

故 ① 中的二重广义积分收敛, 所以

$$I = \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} r^3 e^{-r^2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dr,$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{+\infty} r^3 e^{-r^2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dr &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dt \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} \left[ t e^{-t(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)} dt = \frac{1}{2(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{4} a^2 b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)^2} d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{(1+\epsilon \sin 2\varphi)^2} d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} a^2 b^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{(1+\epsilon \sin 2\theta)^2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 b^2 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1+\epsilon \sin \theta)^2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1-\epsilon \sin \theta)^2} \right]. \quad ②
 \end{aligned}$$

而 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1+\epsilon \sin \theta)^2} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{1+\epsilon \sin \theta} - \frac{1}{(1+\epsilon \sin \theta)^2} \right] d\theta \\
 &\stackrel{\text{令 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - u}{=} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{1+\epsilon \cos u} - \frac{1}{(1+\epsilon \cos u)^2} \right] du,
 \end{aligned}$$

同理, 有 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1-\epsilon \sin \theta)^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\epsilon \cos u} - \frac{1}{(1-\epsilon \cos u)^2} \right] du.$$

而由 2028 题和 2063 题的结果及推导过程知

当  $0 < |\epsilon| < 1$  时,

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \epsilon \cos x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{dx}{(1 + \epsilon \cos x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{\epsilon \sin x}{(1 - \epsilon^2)(1 + \epsilon \cos x)} \\ &+ \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan \left( \sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1 + \epsilon \sin \theta)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} + \frac{\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{(1 - \epsilon \sin \theta)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon}} - \frac{\epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{(1 - \epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

从而,由 ② 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} a^2 b^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{(1 - \epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \left[ \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

而对任何  $x > 0$ , 有

$$\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



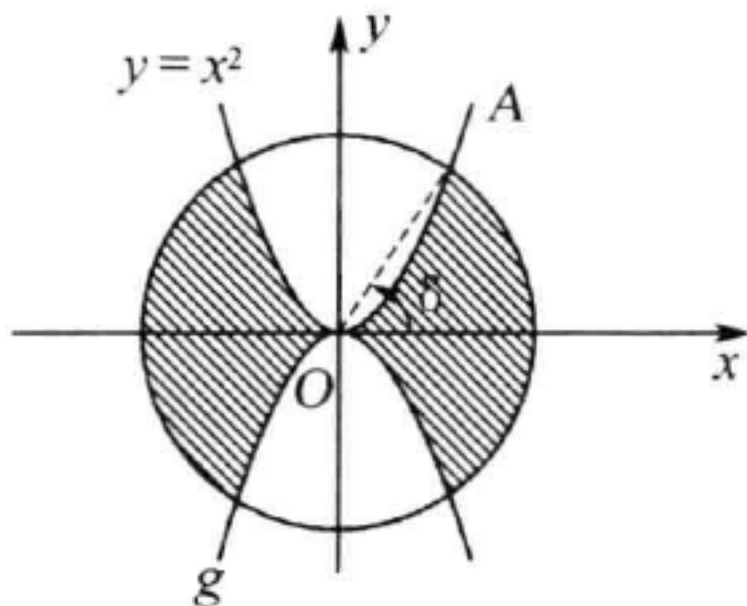
因此 
$$I = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a^2 b^2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} - \frac{1}{(1-\varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi \varepsilon a^2 b^2}{2(1-\varepsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

研究不连续函数 ( $0 < m \leq |\varphi(x, y)| \leq M < +\infty$ ) 的广义二重积分的收敛性 (4181 ~ 4185).

【4181】  $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由以下条件确定:

$$|y| \leq x^2; \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1.$$

解 积分域  $\Omega$  如 4181 题图所示, 利用极坐标, 并注意到被积函数的对称与非负性及积分域的对称性有



4181 题图

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy}{x^2 + y^2} = 4 \int_0^{\delta} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}}^1 \frac{dr}{r} = 4 \int_0^{\delta} \ln \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi,$$

其中  $\delta$  为 4181 题图中  $OA$  与  $Ox$  轴的夹角. 而

$$\lim_{\varphi \rightarrow +0} \varphi^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \ln \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi} = \lim_{\varphi \rightarrow +0} \left( \frac{\varphi}{\sin \varphi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\ln \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi}}{\left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0,$$

故积分  $\int_0^{\delta} \ln \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi$  收敛, 从而, 原积分  $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy}{x^2 + y^2}$  收敛.

【4182】 
$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} dx dy.$$

解 由于

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 > 0$$

(当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时),

故当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} &\leq \frac{|\varphi(x, y)|}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} \\ &\leq \frac{M}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p}, \end{aligned}$$

而广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛. 故积分

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} dx dy,$$

与积分 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} dx dy,$$

有相同的敛散性. 利用极坐标, 并注意到

$$\frac{1}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} > 0,$$

有 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^p} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta\right)^p} \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}}.$$

而 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta\right)^p}$$
 为常义积分,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2(1-p)}, & \text{当 } p < 1 \text{ 时,} \\ +\infty, & \text{当 } p \geq 1 \text{ 时,} \end{cases}$$

因此当  $p < 1$  时, 原积分收敛; 当  $p \geq 1$  时, 原积分发散.

**【4183】** 
$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{|x|^p + |y|^q} \quad (p > 0, q > 0).$$

解 由对称性知

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{|x|^p + |y|^q} = 4 \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq 1}} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}$$

$$= 4 \iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q} + 4 \iint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}, \quad (1)$$

其中  $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 1, x^p + y^q \geq 2^{-p-q}\}$ ,

$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 1, x^p + y^q \leq 2^{-p-q}\}$ ,

令  $\Omega_3 = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^p + y^q \leq 2^{-p-q}\}$ .

易证  $\Omega_2 = \Omega_3$ , 由于函数  $\frac{1}{x^p + y^q}$  在  $\Omega_1$  上为连续函数, 故  $\iint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}$

为常义积分, 因此, 广义积分  $\iint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q}$  的敛散性决定原广义积分

的敛散性.

令  $x = r^{\frac{2}{p}} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi, y = r^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \varphi$ .

则  $\frac{D(x, y)}{D(r, \varphi)} = \frac{4}{pq} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi$ ,

且被积函数非负, 所以

$$\iint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy}{x^p + y^q} = \frac{4}{pq} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{(\sqrt{2})^{-p-q}} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr.$$

由于当  $p > 0, q > 0$  时,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right).$$

而积分  $\int_0^{(\sqrt{2})^{-p-q}} r^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3} dr$ :

当  $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 > -1$  即  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > 1$  时收敛.

当  $\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 3 \leq -1$  即  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \leq 1$  时收敛.

因此, 当  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > 1$  时, 原积分收敛; 当  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \leq 1$  时, 原积

分发散.

**【4184】**  $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{|x - y|^p} dx dy.$

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{|x-y|^p} \leq \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{|x-y|^p} \leq \frac{M}{|x-y|^p}.$$

并注意到广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛知积分  $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|x-y|^p} dx dy$

与积分  $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^p}$  有相同的敛散性. 由对称性知

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^p} = 2 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq x}} \frac{dx dy}{(x-y)^p}.$$

作变量代换  $u = x, v = x - y$ . 则有

$$\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq x}} \frac{dx dy}{(x-y)^p} = \int_0^a du \int_0^u \frac{dv}{v^p}.$$

当  $p \geq 1$  时,  $\int_0^u \frac{dv}{v^p}$  发散.

当  $p < 1$  时,

$$\int_0^u \frac{dv}{v^p} = \frac{1}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{p-1}}.$$

所以  $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq x}} \frac{dx dy}{(x-y)^p} = \int_0^a \frac{1}{1-p} \frac{1}{u^{p-1}} du = \frac{a^{2-p}}{(1-p)(2-p)},$

因此, 积分  $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy}{|x-y|^p}$  当  $p < 1$  时收敛; 当  $p \geq 1$  时发散.

$$\text{【4185】} \quad \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} dx dy.$$

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} \leq \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} \leq \frac{M}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p}.$$

而广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛, 所以积分

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} dx dy,$$

与积分  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p},$

有相同的敛散性. 注意到被积函数

$$\frac{1}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} > 0,$$

并利用极坐标,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r}{(1-r^2)^p} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{r}{(1-r^2)^p} dr, \end{aligned}$$

而  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1-0} (1-r)^p \frac{r}{(1-r^2)^p} = 2^{-p}$ .

故积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{r}{(1-r^2)^p} dr$  当  $p < 1$  时收敛;当  $p \geq 1$  时发散.

综上所述,积分  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1-x^2-y^2)^p} dx dy$  当  $p < 1$  时收敛;

当  $p \geq 1$  时发散.

**【4186】** 证明:若(1) 函数  $\varphi(x,y)$  在有界域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  是连续的;(2) 函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $a \leq x \leq A$  是连续的;(3)  $p < 1$ ,则积分:

$$\int_a^A dx \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p} dy \text{ 收敛.}$$

证 若

$$f([a,A]) \cap [b,B] = \phi.$$

则被积函数  $\frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p}$  在  $[a,A] \times [b,B]$  上连续,故积分

$$\int_a^A dx \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p} dy \text{ 存在.}$$

下面讨论  $f([a,A]) \cap [b,B] \neq \phi$  的情况,此时积分为瑕积分.

因为  $\varphi(x,y)$  在有界域  $a \leq x \leq A, b \leq y \leq B$  连续,所以,存在  $M > 0$ ,使得  $|\varphi(x,y)| \leq M$ . 从而对任一固定的  $x$ , 设  $f(x) \in [b,B]$

$$\left| \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{|f(x)-y|^p} dy \right|$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \int_b^B \frac{|\varphi(x, y)|}{|f(x) - y|^p} dy \leq M \int_b^B \frac{1}{|f(x) - y|^p} dy \\ &= \frac{M}{1-p} \{ [f(x) - b]^{-p+1} + [B - f(x)]^{-p+1} \} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $p < 1$ , 故  $[f(x) - b]^{-p+1}, [B - f(x)]^{-p+1}$  在  $[a, A]$  上连续, 从而  $\int_a^A \frac{M}{1-p} \{ [f(x) - b]^{-p+1} + [B - f(x)]^{-p+1} \} dx$  收敛, 因此  $\int_a^A \left| \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{|f(x) - y|^p} dy \right| dx$  收敛, 从而  $\int_a^A \int_b^B \frac{\varphi(x, y)}{|f(x) - y|^p} dy dx$  收敛.

计算以下积分(4187 ~ 4190).

【4187】  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy.$

解 由于被积函数非负, 故利用极坐标并化为累次积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^1 r \ln \frac{1}{r} dr, \\ &= -2\pi \int_0^1 r \ln r dr = -2\pi \left( \frac{r^2}{2} \ln r \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{r}{2} dr \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4188】  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} \quad (a > 0).$

解  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} = \int_0^a \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx.$

令  $x = au.$

则有  $\int_0^a \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} dx = 2a \int_0^1 u^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2a B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2a \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} \\ &= 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\pi})^2 = \pi a, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} = \pi a.$

【4189】  $\iint_{\Omega} \ln \sin(x-y) dx dy$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由直线  $y=0, y=x, x=\pi$  围成.

解 作变量代换

$$x = u + v, y = u - v.$$

则  $|I| = 2$ , 积分域变为  $uOv$  平面上的  $\Omega'$ ,  $\Omega'$  由直线  $u=v, u=0, u+v=\pi$  围成. 并且, 被积函数非正, 故可化为累次积分

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \iint_{\Omega} \ln \sin(x-y) dx dy &= 2 \iint_{\Omega'} \ln \sin 2v du dv \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_v^{\pi-v} \ln \sin 2v du = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln \sin 2v dv \\ &= 2 \ln 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) dv + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln \sin v dv \\ &\quad + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln \cos v dv \\ &= \pi^2 \ln 2 - \frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2v) \ln \sin v dv + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \ln \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2 + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin v dv, \end{aligned}$$

由 2353 题的结果知

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin v dv = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2,$$

因此  $\iint_{\Omega} \ln \sin(x-y) dx dy = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2.$

【4190】  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$

解 由关于  $Ox$  轴的对称性及被积函数的非负性, 利用极坐标化为累次积分有

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq x} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 2 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq x \\ y \geq 0}} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} dr = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi d\varphi = 2.$$

研究以下三重积分的收敛性(4191 ~ 4195).

$$\text{【4191】} \quad \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dx dy dz,$$

这里  $0 < m \leq |\varphi(x,y,z)| \leq M < +\infty$ .

解 由于

$$\frac{m}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \leq \frac{|\varphi(x,y,z)|}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \leq \frac{M}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p},$$

且广义重积分收敛必绝对收敛, 所以原广义积分与积分

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \text{ 有相同的敛散性}$$

由于被积函数为正, 故利用球坐标

$$x = r \cos\varphi \cos\psi, y = r \sin\varphi \cos\psi, z = r \sin\psi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可得} \quad & \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}} = 4\pi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}. \end{aligned}$$

显然当  $p > \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}$  收敛; 当  $p \leq \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}$  发散

因此, 积分  $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2>1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dx dy dz$ , 当  $p > \frac{3}{2}$  时, 收

敛, 当  $p \leq \frac{3}{2}$  时, 发散.

$$\text{【4192】} \quad \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dx dy dz,$$

这里  $0 < m \leq |\varphi(x,y,z)| \leq M < +\infty$ .

解 与前题同样的讨论, 知积分

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y,z)}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} dx dy dz$$

与积分

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p},$$

有相同的敛散性. 而利用球坐标有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^p} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}} = 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $p < \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $\int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}$  收敛, 当  $p \geq \frac{3}{2}$  时,  $\int_0^1 \frac{dr}{r^{2p-2}}$  发散. 故原积分

当  $p < \frac{3}{2}$  时收敛否则发散.

$$\text{【4193】} \quad \iiint_{|x|+|y|+|z| \geq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x|^p + |y|^q + |z|^r}$$

$$(p > 0, q > 0, r > 0).$$

解 由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{|x|+|y|+|z| \geq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x|^p + |y|^q + |z|^r} \\ &= 8 \iiint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0 \\ x+y+z \geq 1}} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r} \\ &= 8 \iiint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r} + 8 \iiint_{\Omega_2} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x+y+z \geq 1, x^p + y^q + z^r \leq 3\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x+y+z \geq 1, x^p + y^q + z^r > 3\}.$$

令

$$\Omega_3 = \{(x, y, z) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x^p + y^q + z^r > 3\},$$

可证  $\Omega_2 = \Omega_3$ . 显然,  $\iiint_{\Omega_1} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r}$  为常义积分, 故只须讨论

$\iiint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r}$  的敛散性. 作变量代换

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho^{\frac{2}{p}} \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p}} \psi, y = \rho^{\frac{2}{q}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q}} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{q}} \psi, \\ z &= \rho^{\frac{2}{r}} \sin^{\frac{2}{r}} \psi. \end{aligned}$$

则 
$$\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\rho, \varphi, \psi)} = \frac{8}{pqr} \rho^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 1} \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi$$
  

$$\cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{r} - 1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1} \psi.$$

故由被积函数的非负性, 并利用 3856 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega_3} \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p + y^q + z^r} &= \frac{8}{pqr} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{q} - 1} \varphi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} - 1} \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{r} - 1} \psi \cos^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} - 1} \psi d\psi \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \rho^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 3} d\rho \\ &= \frac{8}{pqr} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right) \cdot \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \rho^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 3} d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

积分  $\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{+\infty} \rho^{\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 3} d\rho$  当

$$\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 3 < -1,$$

即 
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} < 1,$$

时收敛, 当

$$\frac{2}{p} + \frac{2}{q} + \frac{2}{r} - 3 \geq -1,$$

即 
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} \geq 1,$$

时发散. 因此, 积分

$$\iiint_{|x| + |y| + |z| \geq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x|^p + |y|^q + |z|^r},$$

当  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} < 1$  时收敛, 当  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} \geq 1$  时发散.



$$\text{【4194】} \int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{f(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

这里  $0 < m \leq |f(x, y, z)| \leq M < +\infty$

而  $\varphi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$  在区间  $[0, a]$  连续.

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{m}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p} \\ & \leq \frac{|f(x, y, z)|}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p} \\ & \leq \frac{M}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p} \end{aligned}$$

从而, 原广义积分与积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

有相同的敛散性. 由被积函数

$$\frac{1}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

的非负性, 有

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p} = \int_0^a F(x) dx,$$

$$\text{其中 } F(x) = \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p} \quad (0 \leq x \leq a).$$

作变量代换

$$u = y - \varphi(x), v = z - \psi(x) \quad (x \text{ 固定}).$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{D(y, z)}{D(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{D(u, v)}{D(y, z)}} = 1,$$

$$\text{从而, 有 } F(x) = \iint_{\substack{-\varphi(x) \leq u \leq a - \varphi(x) \\ -\psi(x) \leq v \leq a - \psi(x)}} \frac{du dv}{(u^2 + v^2)^p}, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

若  $p < 1$ , 令

$$C = \max_{0 \leq x \leq a} (|\varphi(x)| + |\psi(x)|).$$

则由 ① 式知

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 < F(x) &\leq \iint_{\substack{-\varepsilon \leq u \leq a+\varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon \leq v \leq a+\varepsilon}} \frac{dudv}{(u^2+v^2)^p} \\
 &< \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 2(a+\varepsilon)^2} \frac{dudv}{(u^2+v^2)^p} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}(a+\varepsilon)} \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{1-p} [\sqrt{2}(a+\varepsilon)]^{2-2p},
 \end{aligned}$$

即  $F(x)$  有界, 从而  $\int_0^a F(x) dx$  是常义积分, 因此此时积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

收敛.

若  $p \geq 1$ ,

I. 如果

$$\varphi([0, a]) \cap [0, a] = \emptyset,$$

或  $\psi([0, a]) \cap [0, a] = \emptyset,$

则  $\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p > 0.$

从而积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

为常义积分, 从而收敛.

II. 如果存在  $x_0 \in [0, a]$  使  $0 < \varphi(x_0) < a, 0 < \psi(x_0) < a$  同时成立. 由  $\varphi(x)$  及  $\psi(x)$  的连续性知必存在  $\varepsilon > 0$  及闭区间  $I_0 \subset [0, a]$  使得当  $x \in I_0$  时恒有  $\varepsilon \leq \varphi(x) \leq a - \varepsilon, \varepsilon \leq \psi(x) \leq a - \varepsilon$ . 从而由 ① 式知, 当  $x \in I_0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &\geq \iint_{\substack{-\varepsilon \leq u \leq \varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon \leq v \leq \varepsilon}} \frac{dudv}{(u^2+v^2)^p} \geq \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \frac{dudv}{(u^2+v^2)^p} \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{dr}{r^{2p-1}} = +\infty \quad (p \geq 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

即当  $x \in I_0$  时,  $F(x) = +\infty$ . 因此, 积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p},$$

发散. 综上所述, 我们有积分

$$\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{f(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\{[y - \varphi(x)]^2 + [z - \psi(x)]^2\}^p}.$$

当  $p < 1$  时收敛; 当  $p \geq 1$  时, 若

$$\varphi([0, a]) \cap [0, a] = \emptyset,$$

或  $\psi([0, a]) \cap [0, a] = \emptyset,$

则收敛. 若存在  $x \in [0, a]$  使  $0 < \varphi(x) < a$  且  $0 < \psi(x) < a$ , 则发散.

【4195】 
$$\iiint_{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x + y - z|^p}$$

解 由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x + y - z|^p} \\ &= 2 \iiint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1 \\ x+y-z \geq 0}} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x + y - z|^p} \\ &= 2 \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq x+y \leq 1}} dx dy \int_{-1}^{x+y} \frac{dz}{(x + y - z)^p} \\ &\quad + 2 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ x+y \geq 1}} dx dy \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dz}{(x + y - z)^p} \\ &= 2I_1 + 2I_2. \end{aligned}$$

若  $p < 1$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^{x+y} \frac{dz}{(x + y - z)^p} &= \frac{(x + y + 1)^{1-p}}{1-p} \\ \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dz}{(x + y - z)^p} &= \frac{(x + y + 1)^{1-p} - (x + y - 1)^{1-p}}{p-1} \end{aligned}$$

( $x + y \geq 1$ ),

$$\text{故 } I_1 = \frac{1}{1-p} \iint_{\substack{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq x+y \leq 1}} (x+y+1)^{1-p} dx dy,$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{p-1} \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ x+y \geq 1}} [(x+y+1)^{1-p} - (x+y-1)^{1-p}] dx dy,$$

此时  $I_1, I_2$  均为常义二重积分, 当然收敛. 因此, 原积分收敛.

若  $p \geq 1$ , 则当  $x+y > -1$  时,

$$\int_{-1}^{x+y} \frac{dz}{(x+y-z)^p} = +\infty.$$

故  $I_1 = +\infty$ , 又显然  $I_2 > 0$ , 故积分  $\iiint_{|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{|x+y-z|^p}$ , 发散.

计算积分(4196 ~ 4199).

$$\text{【4196】 } \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p y^q z^r}.$$

解 由于被积函数非负, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p y^q z^r} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^p} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{y^q} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z^r} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-p)(1-q)(1-r)} \\ &\quad (\text{若 } p < 1, q < 1, r < 1). \end{aligned}$$

若  $p \geq 1$  或  $q \geq 1$  或  $r \geq 1$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy dz}{x^p y^q z^r} = +\infty.$$

$$\text{【4197】 } \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 > 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2}.$$

解 利用球坐标并注意到被积函数的非负性, 有

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 > 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{r^4} = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{【4198】 } \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p}.$$

解 利用球坐标,并注意被积函数的非负性,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr = 4\pi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr. \end{aligned}$$

令  $t = r^2$ , 则当  $p < 1$  时有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{(1-r^2)^p} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-p} dt = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1-p\right).$$

从而,当  $p < 1$  时,有

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p} = 2\pi B\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1-p\right).$$

若  $p \geq 1$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-p} dt = +\infty,$$

故此时  $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1-x^2-y^2-z^2)^p} = +\infty$ .

【4199】  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz.$

解 利用球坐标,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr = 4\pi \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr. \end{aligned}$$

令  $r^2 = t$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 e^{-r^2} dr &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz = \pi^{\frac{3}{2}}.$

【4200】 计算积分:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-P(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3.$



其中 
$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x_i x_j \quad (a_{ij} = a_{ji}),$$

为正定二次型.

解 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于二次型  $P(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  是正定的, 故由高等代数中关于二次型的理论知, 存在正交矩阵

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & t_{23} \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & t_{33} \end{pmatrix},$$

使 
$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{①}$$

其中  $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_3 > 0$ , 即存在(正交)线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t_{11}x'_1 + t_{12}x'_2 + t_{13}x'_3 \\ x_2 = t_{21}x'_1 + t_{22}x'_2 + t_{23}x'_3 \\ x_3 = t_{31}x'_1 + t_{32}x'_2 + t_{33}x'_3 \end{cases}$$

使得 
$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \lambda_1 x'^2_1 + \lambda_2 x'^2_2 + \lambda_3 x'^2_3.$$

由于  $T$  正交, 故

$$\frac{D(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{D(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)} = |T| = \pm 1,$$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-P(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 x'^2_1 - \lambda_2 x'^2_2 - \lambda_3 x'^2_3} dx'_1 dx'_2 dx'_3. \end{aligned}$$

再作变量代换

$$x'_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} u_1, x'_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}} u_2, x'_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_3}} u_3.$$

则 
$$\frac{D(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)}{D(u_1, u_2, u_3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3}}.$$

并利用 4199 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 x'^2_1 - \lambda_2 x'^2_2 - \lambda_3 x'^2_3} dx'_1 dx'_2 dx'_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2)} du_1 du_2 du_3 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3}}. \end{aligned}$$

记  $\Delta = |A|$ , 则  $\Delta > 0$ , 由 ① 式知

$$\Delta = |A| = |T| \cdot |T^{-1}| \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3,$$

因此, 我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^3}{\Delta}}.$$

## § 10. 多重积分

1. 多重积分的直接计算 若函数  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在有界域  $\Omega$  是连续的, 域  $\Omega$  可用不等式定义:

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 \leq x_1 \leq x''_1, \\ x'_2(x_1) \leq x_2 \leq x''_2(x_1), \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ x'_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}) \leq x_n \leq x''_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}), \end{cases}$$

其中  $x'_1$  与  $x''_1$  为常数和  $x'_2(x_1), x''_2(x_1), \dots, x'_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}), x''_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1})$  为连续函数, 则相应的多重积分可以按照下式计算:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega} \dots \int f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n. \\ &= \int_{x'_1}^{x''_1} dx_1 \int_{x'_2(x_1)}^{x''_2(x_1)} dx_2 \dots \int_{x'_n(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})}^{x''_n(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_n. \end{aligned}$$

2. 多重积分中的变量代换 若 1) 函数  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在有界可测域  $\Omega$  是一致连续的; 2) 连续可微分函数

$$x_i = \varphi_i(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

可实现空间  $Ox_1x_2\cdots x_n$  的域  $\Omega$  双方单值映射为空间  $O\xi_1\xi_2\cdots\xi_n$  的有界域  $\Omega'$ ; 3) 函数行列式

$$I = \frac{D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{D(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)},$$

在域  $\Omega'$  几乎都保持符号不变(零测度集除外). 则下式是正确的:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega} \cdots \int f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\ &= \iint_{\Omega'} \cdots \int f(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n) |I| d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \cdots d\xi_n. \end{aligned}$$

特别是在变换成极坐标  $(r, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})$  时, 按照公式:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= r \cos \varphi_1, \\ x_2 &= r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2, \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ x_{n-1} &= r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1}, \\ x_n &= r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad I &= \frac{D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{D(r, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})} \\ &= r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4201】 设  $K(x, y)$  为在域  $R(a \leq x \leq b; a \leq y \leq b)$  内的连续函数且

$$K_n(x, y) = \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x, t_1) K(t_1, t_2) \cdots K(t_n, y) dt_1 dt_2 \cdots dt_n.$$

证明:

$$K_{n+m+1}(x, y) = \int_a^b K_n(x, t) K_m(t, y) dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad K_{n+m+1}(x, y) &= \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x, t_1) K(t_1, t_2) \cdots K(t_n, t) K(t, z_1) K(z_1, z_2) \cdots \\ &\quad K(z_m, y) dt_1 dt_2 \cdots dt_n dt dz_1 dz_2 \cdots dz_m \\ &= \int_a^b \left\{ \left[ \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(x, t_1) K(t_1, t_2) \cdots K(t_n, t) dt_1 dt_2 \cdots dt_n \right] \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \left[ \int_a^b \int_a^b \cdots \int_a^b K(t, z_1) K(z_1, z_2) \cdots K(z_m, y) dz_1 dz_2 \cdots dz_m \right] \} dt$$

$$= \int_a^b K_n(x, t) K_m(t, y) dt.$$

【4202】 设  $f = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在域  $0 \leq x_i \leq x (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  内是连续函数. 证明等式:

$$\int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f dx_n = \int_0^x dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x f dx_1$$

$$(n \geq 2).$$

证 设

$$\Omega = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid 0 \leq x_i \leq x, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid 0 \leq x_1 \leq x, 0 \leq x_2 \leq x_1, \dots, 0 \leq x_n \leq x_{n-1}\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid 0 \leq x_n \leq x, x_n \leq x_{n-1} \leq x, \dots, x_2 \leq x_1 \leq x\}.$$

由假设知  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在域  $\Omega$  上连续, 显然  $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega, \Omega_2 \subset \Omega$ , 故  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  在  $\Omega_1$  及  $\Omega_2$  上连续, 根据化  $n$  重积分为累次积分的公式, 我们有

$$\iint_{\Omega_1} \cdots \int f dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n = \int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f dx_n,$$

$$\iint_{\Omega_2} \cdots \int f dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n = \int_0^x dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x f dx_1.$$

下面证明  $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$ , 事实上, 若  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_1$ , 则

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq x, 0 \leq x_2 \leq x_1, \dots, 0 \leq x_n \leq x_{n-1}, \quad (1)$$

即有  $0 \leq x_n \leq x_{n-1} \leq x_{n-2} \cdots \leq x_2 \leq x_1 \leq x. \quad (2)$

于是  $0 \leq x_n \leq x, x_n \leq x_{n-1} \leq x, \dots, x_2 \leq x_1 \leq x, \quad (3)$

因此,  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_2$ , 反之, 若  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_2$ , 则

③ 式成立, 从而 ② 式成立, 立可得 ① 式成立, 即  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega_1$ , 故  $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2$ , 从而

$$\int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f dx_n = \int_0^x dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x f dx_1.$$

【4203】 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_1) f(t_2) \cdots f(t_n) dt_n \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right\}^n, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $f$  为连续函数.

证 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_1) f(t_2) \cdots f(t_n) dt_n \\ &= \int_0^t f(t_1) dt_1 \int_0^{t_1} f(t_2) dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_n) dt_n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } F(s) = \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau.$$

因为  $f$  是连续函数, 故

$$F'(s) = f(s).$$

且  $F(0) = 0$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_n) dt_n \\ &= \int_0^{t_{n-2}} F(t_{n-1}) f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} = \int_0^{t_{n-2}} F(t_{n-1}) F'(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [F(t_{n-1})]^2 \Big|_{t_{n-1}=0}^{t_{n-1}=t_{n-2}} = \frac{1}{2} [F(t_{n-2})]^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad & \int_0^{t_{n-3}} f(t_{n-2}) dt_{n-2} \int_0^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_n) dt_n \\ &= \int_0^{t_{n-3}} \frac{1}{2} [F(t_{n-2})]^2 f(t_{n-2}) dt_{n-2} \\ &= \int_0^{t_{n-3}} \frac{1}{2} [F(t_{n-2})]^2 F'(t_{n-2}) dt_{n-2} = \frac{1}{3!} [F(t_{n-3})]^3 \\ & \quad \cdots \cdots \end{aligned}$$

依此类推可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{t_1} f(t_2) dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-2}} f(t_{n-1}) dt_{n-1} \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_n) dt_n \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} [F(t_1)]^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此} \quad & \int_0^t f(t_1) \int_0^{t_1} f(t_2) dt_2 \cdots \int_0^{t_{n-1}} f(t_n) dt_n \\
 &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{(n-1)!} [F(t_1)]^{n-1} F'(t_1) dt_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{n!} [F(t)]^n = \frac{1}{n!} \left[ \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \right]^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

计算下列多重积分(4204 ~ 4207).

【4204】 (1)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$ ;

(2)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$ .

解 (1)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$   
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 x_i^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n,$

而  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 x_i^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$   
 $= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^1 x_i^2 dx_i \cdots \int_0^1 dx_n = \frac{1}{3},$

因此  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n = \frac{n}{3}.$

(2)  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$   
 $= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^1 [(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)$   
 $+ 2(x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + \cdots + x_1 x_n + x_2 x_3 + \cdots$   
 $+ x_2 x_n + x_3 x_4 + \cdots + x_3 x_n + \cdots + x_{n-1} x_n)] dx_n$   
 $= \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) dx_n$   
 $+ 2 \int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^1 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^1 [(x_1 x_2 + \cdots + x_1 x_n)$   
 $+ (x_2 x_3 + \cdots + x_2 x_n) + \cdots + x_{n-1} x_n] dx_n$   
 $= \frac{n}{3} + 2 \left( \frac{n-1}{4} + \frac{n-2}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4} \right)$

$$= \frac{n}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(3n+1)}{12}.$$

$$\text{【4205】 } I_n = \int\limits_{\substack{x_1>0, x_2>0, \dots, x_n>0 \\ x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n \leq a}} \cdots \int dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.$$

解 法一:化为累次积分有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-x_1-x_2-\dots-x_{n-2}} dx_{n-1} \int_0^{a-x_1-x_2-\dots-x_{n-1}} dx_n \\ &= \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-x_1-x_2-\dots-x_{n-2}} (a-x_1-x_2-\dots \\ &\quad -x_{n-1}) dx_{n-1} \\ &= \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-x_1-\dots-x_{n-3}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (a-x_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. -x_2-\dots-x_{n-1})^2 \right] \bigg|_{x_{n-1}=0}^{x_{n-1}=a-x_1-\dots-x_{n-2}} dx_{n-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2!} \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-x_1-x_2-\dots-x_{n-3}} (a-x_1-\dots \\ &\quad -x_{n-2})^2 dx_{n-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3!} \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{a-x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{a-x_1-\dots-x_{n-4}} (a-x_1-\dots \\ &\quad -x_{n-3})^3 dx_{n-3} \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a (a-x_1)^{n-1} dx_1 = \frac{a^n}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

法二:作变量代换

$$x_1 = au_1, x_2 = au_2, \dots, x_n = au_n.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{D(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)} = a^n.$$

积分域变为:  $u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0, \dots, u_n \geq 0,$

$$u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n \leq 1,$$

$$\text{因此 } I_n = a^n \int\limits_{\substack{u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0, \dots, u_n \geq 0 \\ u_1+u_2+\dots+u_n \leq 1}} \cdots \int du_1 du_2 \cdots du_n = a^n I_n(1),$$

其中  $I_n(1)$  表示当  $a = 1$  时积分  $I_n$  的值, 再次运用变量代换有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n(1) &= \int_0^1 du_n \int \cdots \int_{\substack{u_1 \geq 0, \dots, u_{n-1} \geq 0 \\ u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{n-1} \leq 1 - u_n}} du_1 du_2 \cdots du_{n-1} \\ &= \int_0^1 (1 - u_n)^{n-1} I_{n-1}(1) du_n \\ &= \frac{I_{n-1}(1)}{n} = \frac{I_{n-2}(1)}{n(n-1)} = \cdots = \frac{1}{n!}, \end{aligned}$$

因此  $I_n = \frac{a^n}{n!}$ .

【4206】  $\int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n dx_n.$

解 利用 4203 题的结果有

$$\int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n dx_n = \frac{1}{n!} \left( \int_0^1 \tau d\tau \right)^n = \frac{1}{2^n n!}.$$

【4207】  $\int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \dots, x_n > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$

解 作变量代换

$$u_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n,$$

$$u_2 = \frac{x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_n}{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n},$$

$\cdots,$

$$u_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1} + x_n},$$

即

$$x_1 = u_1(1 - u_2),$$

$$x_2 = u_1 u_2(1 - u_3),$$

$\cdots,$

$$x_{n-1} = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-1}(1 - u_n),$$

$$x_n = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_n.$$

则积分域变为:  $0 \leq u_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq u_2 \leq 1, \cdots, 0 \leq u_n \leq 1,$

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 1-u_2 & -u_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ u_2(1-u_3) & u_1(1-u_3) & -u_1 u_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ u_2 u_3 \cdots u_{n-1}(1-u_n) & u_1 u_3 \cdots u_{n-1}(1-u_n) & u_1 u_2 u_4 \cdots u_{n-1}(1-u_n) & u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-2}(1-u_n) & -u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-1} \\ u_2 u_3 \cdots u_n & u_1 u_3 \cdots u_n & u_1 u_2 u_4 \cdots u_n & u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-2} u_n & u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-1} \end{vmatrix},$$

每一行加以以后积各行,可得

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & u_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & & u_1 u_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & & & u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-2} & 0 \\ & & & & & u_1 u_2 \cdots u_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= u_1^{n-1} u_2^{n-2} \cdots u_{n-1},$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, \cdots, x_n \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 0}} \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 u_1^{n-\frac{1}{2}} u_2^{n-2} \cdots u_{n-1} du_1 du_2 \cdots du_n \\ &= \frac{2}{(n-1)!(2n+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

【4208】 若  $\Delta = |a_{ij}| \neq 0$ , 求由平面

$$a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{in}x_n = \pm h_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

所围的  $n$  维平行  $2n$  体的体积.

解 令

$$u_i = a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{in}x_n, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

则  $-h_i \leq u_i \leq h_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$

$$|I| = \frac{1}{|\Delta|},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } V &= \int_{-h_1}^{h_1} \int_{-h_2}^{h_2} \cdots \int_{-h_n}^{h_n} \frac{1}{|\Delta|} du_1 du_2 \cdots du_n \\ &= \frac{2^n h_1 \cdot h_2 \cdots h_n}{|\Delta|}. \end{aligned}$$

【4209】 求  $n$  维角锥体的体积:

$$\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} \leq 1$$

$$(x_i \geq 0, a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$$

解 令

$$u_i = \frac{x_i}{a_i} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$$

则体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \int \int \cdots \int_{\substack{u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \geq 0, \cdots, u_n \geq 0 \\ u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n \leq 1}} du_1 du_2 \cdots du_n \\ &= \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

【4210】 求由曲面  $\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} = \frac{x_n^2}{a_n^2}, x_n = a_n$ , 所围的

$n$  维锥体的体积.

解 作变量代换

$$x_1 = a_1 r \cos \varphi,$$

$$x_2 = a_2 r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2,$$

...

$$x_{n-2} = a_{n-2} r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-3} \cos \varphi_{n-2},$$

$$x_{n-1} = a_{n-1} r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-3} \sin \varphi_{n-2},$$

$$x_n = a_n u_n,$$

则域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi_2 \leq \pi, \cdots,$$

$$0 \leq \varphi_{n-3} \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-2} \leq 2\pi, r \leq u_n \leq 1,$$

$$|I| = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n r^{n-2} \sin^{n-3} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-4} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-3},$$

因此, 体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \int_0^1 r^{n-2} dr \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-3} \varphi_1 d\varphi_1 \cdots \\ &\quad \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi_{n-3} d\varphi_{n-3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{n-2} \int_r^1 du_n \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1)} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-3} \varphi_1 d\varphi_1 \cdots 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi_{n-3} d\varphi_{n-3} \\
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1)} \cdot B\left(\frac{n-2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&\quad \cdot B\left(\frac{n-3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots B\left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \\
&\quad \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)} \cdots \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{n-3}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{n-3}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \cdot \pi^{\frac{n-3}{2}}}{n(n-1) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n(n-1) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4211】 求  $n$  维球体的体积:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq a^2.$$

解 令

$$x_1 = r \cos \varphi_1,$$

$$x_2 = r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2,$$

$$\cdots \cdots$$

$$x_{n-1} = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1},$$

$$x_n = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1},$$

则  $I = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2}.$

域  $V$  为

$$0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \pi, \dots, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-2} \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-1} \leq 2\pi.$$

体积为  $V = \iiint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq a^2} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n,$

$$\int_0^a r^{n-1} dr \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 d\varphi_2 \cdots \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} a^n \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 d\varphi_2 \cdots 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} a^n \cdot B\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot B\left(\frac{n-2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots B\left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{n} a^n \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cdots \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^n \cdot \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{n-2}}{\frac{n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} = \frac{\pi a^n \cdot (\sqrt{\pi})^{n-2}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)} = \frac{a^n \cdot \pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}.$$

【4212】 求  $\iiint_{\Omega} \cdots \int x_n^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$ , 其中域  $\Omega$  由以下不等式

确定:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq a^2, -\frac{h}{2} \leq x_n \leq \frac{h}{2}.$$

解 利用 4211 题的结果可得

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \cdots \int x_n^2 dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} x_n^2 dx_n \iiint_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq a^2} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{12} \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot a^{n-1}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2} + 1\right)}.$$

【4213】 计算:

$$\iint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n}{\sqrt{1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - \cdots - x_n^2}}.$$

解 利用 4211 题结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq 1} \frac{dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n}{\sqrt{1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - \cdots - x_n^2}} \\ &= \iint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq 1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots \\ & \quad dx_{n-1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2}} \frac{dx_n}{\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2-x_n^2}} \\ &= \iint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq 1} \arcsin \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2}} \bigg|_{x_n=-\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2}}^{x_n=\sqrt{1-x_1^2-\cdots-x_{n-1}^2}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1} \\ &= \pi \iint \cdots \int_{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq 1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1} = \pi \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2} + 1\right)} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

【4214】 证明不等式:

$$\int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n = \int_0^x f(u) \frac{(x-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} du.$$

证 根据 4202 题结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^x dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n \\ &= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^x dx_{n-2} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x dx_1 \\ &= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^x dx_{n-2} \cdots \int_{x_3}^x (x-x_2) dx_2 \\ &= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^x dx_{n-2} \cdots \int_{x_4}^x \frac{1}{2} (x-x_3) dx_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^x dx_{n-2} \cdots \int_{x_5}^x \frac{1}{3!} (x - x_4)^3 dx_4 \\
&= \cdots \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^x \frac{1}{(n-2)!} (x - x_{n-1})^{n-2} dx_{n-1} \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_n) \frac{1}{(n-1)!} (x - x_n)^{n-1} dx_n \\
&= \int_0^x f(u) \frac{(x-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} du = \int_0^x f(u) \frac{(x-u)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} du.
\end{aligned}$$

【4215】 证明等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^x x_1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} x_2 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_n} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2^n n!} \int_0^x (x^2 - u^2)^n f(u) du.
\end{aligned}$$

证 根据 4202 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^x x_1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} x_2 dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_n} f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^x x_n dx_n \int_{x_n}^x x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^x x_1 dx_1 \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^x x_n dx_n \int_{x_n}^x x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_3}^x \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - x_2^2) x_2 dx_2 \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^x x_n dx_n \int_{x_n}^x x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_4}^x \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 2} (x^2 - x_3^2)^2 x_3 dx_3 \\
&= \cdots \\
&= \int_0^x f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \int_{x_{n+1}}^x \frac{1}{2^{n-1} (n-1)!} (x^2 - x_n^2)^{n-1} x_n dx_n \\
&= \int_0^x \frac{1}{2^n n!} (x^2 - x_{n+1}^2)^n f(x_{n+1}) dx_{n+1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2^n n!} \int_0^x (x^2 - u^2)^n f(u) du.
\end{aligned}$$

【4216】 证明狄利克雷公式:

$$\int \int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n+1)} \quad (p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_n > 0).$$

证 应用数学归纳法证明

当  $n = 1$  时,

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 x_1^{p_1-1} dx_1 = \frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{\Gamma(p_1)}{\Gamma(p_1+1)}.$$

即当  $n = 1$  时, 公式成立. 假设当  $n = k$  时公式成立, 即

$$\begin{aligned} I_k &= \iiint \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k \leq 1}} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_k \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

下面证明当  $n = k+1$  时, 公式成立.

$$\begin{aligned} I_{k+1} &= \iiint \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{k+1} \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{k+1} \leq 1}} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_k^{p_k-1} x_{k+1}^{p_{k+1}-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{k+1} \\ &= \int_0^1 x_{k+1}^{p_{k+1}-1} dx_{k+1} \iiint \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k \leq 1-x_{k+1}}} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots \\ &\quad x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_k. \end{aligned}$$

在里面的  $k$  重积分作变量代换

$$x_1 = (1 - x_{k+1})u_1, x_2 = (1 - x_{k+1})u_2 \cdots,$$

$$x_k = (1 - x_{k+1})u_k,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则得} \quad I_{k+1} &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1)} \int_0^1 x_{k+1}^{p_{k+1}-1} \\ &\quad (1-x_{k+1})^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k} dx_{k+1} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1)} \\ &\quad \cdot B(p_{k+1}, p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1)} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_{k+1}) \cdot \Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+1)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_k+p_{k+1}+1)} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{k+1})}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{k+1}+1)}.$$

由归纳法知,公式对任何自然数  $n$  均成立.

【4217】 证明刘维尔公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint\cdots\int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq 0 \\ x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n \leq 1}} f(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n)} \int_0^1 f(u) u^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_n-1} du \\ & \quad (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n > 0), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $f(u)$  为连续函数.

提示:运用数学归纳法.

证 应用数学归纳法证明

当  $n=1$  时,公式显然成立.下面证明当  $n=2$  时,公式也成立.即

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\substack{x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1+x_2 \leq 1}} f(x_1+x_2) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2)} \int_0^1 f(u) u^{p_1+p_2-1} du. \end{aligned}$$

事实上,令  $u_1 = x_1, u_2 = x_1 + x_2$ .

则积分域  $\Omega$  变为

$$0 \leq u_1 \leq u_2, 0 \leq u_2 \leq 1, |I| = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad & \iint_{\Omega} f(x_1+x_2) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_0^1 f(u_2) du_2 \int_0^{u_2} u_1^{p_1-1} (u_2 - u_1)^{p_2-1} du_1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令} \quad t = \frac{u_1}{u_2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad & \int_0^{u_2} u_1^{p_1-1} (u_2 - u_1)^{p_2-1} du_1 \\ &= \int_0^1 u_2^{p_1+p_2-1} t^{p_1-1} (1-t)^{p_2-1} dt = u_2^{p_1+p_2-1} \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1+p_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

从而 
$$\iint_{\substack{x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 1}} f(x_1 + x_2) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2)} \int_0^1 f(u_2) u^{p_1+p_2-1} du_2$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2)} \int_0^1 f(u) u^{p_1+p_2-1} du,$$

其次, 假设公式对  $n-1$  成立. 下证公式对自然数  $n$  也成立. 事实上

$$I_n = \iiint \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_n \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} f(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

$$= \iiint \cdots \int_{\substack{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{n-1} \leq 1}} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_{n-1}^{p_{n-1}-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1} \int_0^{1-(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_{n-1})} f(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) x_n^{p_n-1} dx_n.$$

$$\text{令 } \phi(t) = \int_0^{1-t} f(t + x_n) x_n^{p_n-1} dx_n,$$

代入上式, 并利用归纳假设有

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n-1})} \int_0^1 \phi(t) t^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1}-1} dt \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n-1})} \int_0^1 dt \int_0^{1-t} f(t + x_n) x_n^{p_n-1} \\ &\quad \cdot t^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n-1}-1} dx_n. \end{aligned}$$

再利用上面已证的  $n=2$  时的公式有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n-1})} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_n) \cdot \Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n-1})}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n-1} + p_n)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\Gamma(p_2)\cdots\Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n)}, \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对任何自然数, 公式均成立.

【4218】 把展布于域  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq R^2$  的  $n(n \geq 2)$  重积分分解为单积分:

$$\iint_{\Omega} \cdots \int f(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n,$$

其中  $f(u)$  为连续函数.

解 作变量代换

$$x_1 = r \cos \varphi_1,$$

$$x_2 = r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2,$$

...

$$x_{n-1} = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1},$$

$$x_n = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1},$$

则  $I = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdots \sin \varphi_{n-2},$

积分域变为

$$0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \varphi_1 \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi_2 \leq \pi,$$

$$\cdots, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-2} \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi_{n-1} \leq 2\pi,$$

所以  $\iint_{\Omega} \cdots \int f(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$

$$= \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \int_0^\pi \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 d\varphi_2 \cdots \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi_{n-1}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 d\varphi_2 \cdots 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot B\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot B\left(\frac{n-2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots$$

$$B\left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \cdots$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-2}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) dr = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_0^R r^{n-1} f(r) dr.$$

【4219】 计算半径  $R$ , 密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质球的位势, 即求积分:

$$u = \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \iiint_{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2 \leq R^2} \iiint_{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2 \leq R^2} \frac{dx_1 dy_1 dz_1 dx_2 dy_2 dz_2}{r_{1,2}},$$

其中  $r_{1,2} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2}$ .

$$\text{解 } u = \frac{\rho_0}{2} \iiint_{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2 \leq R^2} dx_1 dy_1 dz_1 \iiint_{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2 \leq R^2} \frac{dx_2 dy_2 dz_2}{r_{1,2}}.$$

利用 4155 题的结果知

$$\iiint_{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2 \leq R^2} \frac{dx_2 dy_2 dz_2}{r_{1,2}} = 2\pi R^2 - \frac{2\pi}{3} r_1^2,$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}$ .

因此, 利用球坐标可得

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \iiint_{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2 \leq R^2} \left( 2\pi R^2 - \frac{2}{3} r_1^2 \right) dx_1 dy_1 dz_1 \\ &= \frac{\rho_0^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \int_0^R \left( 2\pi R^2 - \frac{2}{3} r^2 \right) r dr \\ &= \frac{16}{15} \pi^2 \rho_0^2 R^5. \end{aligned}$$

【4220】 若  $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$  ( $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ ) 为正定形, 计算  $n$  重积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c \right\}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.$$

解 作变量代换

$$x_i = y_i + \alpha_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n), \quad \textcircled{1}$$

其中  $\alpha_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ) 为待定常数, 于是有

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} y_i y_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_j \right) + b_i \right] y_i \\ + \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_i \alpha_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \alpha_i + c.$$

由于  $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$  是正定形, 故必有  $\delta = |a_{ij}| > 0$ , 从而线性方

程组  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_j + b_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \quad (2)$

有唯一的一组解  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 取变换 ① 式中的  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  为方程组 ② 的解, 于是

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} y_i y_j + d,$$

其中  $d = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_j \right) \alpha_i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \alpha_i + c$

$$= - \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \alpha_i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \alpha_i + c = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \alpha_i + c.$$

令

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_n & c \end{vmatrix},$$

即  $\Delta$  为  $n+1$  阶行列式, 将此行列式的第一列乘以  $\alpha_1$ , 第二列乘以  $\alpha_2, \dots$ , 第  $n$  列乘以  $\alpha_n$  加到第  $n+1$  列, 则得

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \alpha_j + b_1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \alpha_j + b_n \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_n & \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \alpha_j + c \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & 0 \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_n & d \end{vmatrix} = d\delta,$$

所以  $d = \frac{\Delta}{\delta}.$

由于  $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}y_iy_j$  为正定二次型,故存在正交矩阵

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ t_{n1} & \cdots & t_{ni} \end{pmatrix},$$

使得  $T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$

其中  $\lambda_i > 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} \end{pmatrix},$$

即作线性变换

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n t_{ij}z_j \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

则有  $\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}y_iy_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i^2,$

$$\delta = |A| = |T| |T^{-1}| \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n,$$

并且  $\frac{D(x_1, \cdots, x_n)}{D(y_1, \cdots, y_n)} = 1,$

$$\frac{D(y_1 \cdots y_n)}{D(z_1 \cdots z_n)} = |T| = \pm 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c \right\}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} y_i y_j + d \right\}} dy_1 dy_2 \cdots dy_n \\
 &= e^{-d} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i^2} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\
 &= e^{-\frac{\Delta}{\delta}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_1 z_1^2} dz_1 \right) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_2 z_2^2} dz_2 \right) \cdots \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_n z_n^2} dz_n \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda_i z_i^2} dz_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda_i}} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此} \quad & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cdots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\left\{ \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c \right\}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n \\
 &= e^{-\frac{\Delta}{\delta}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda_i}} = e^{-\frac{\Delta}{\delta}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^n}{\delta}} e^{-\frac{\Delta}{\delta}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

## § 11. 曲线积分

1. 第一类曲线积分 若函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在平滑曲线  $C$  和

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t) \quad (t_0 \leq t \leq T), \quad ①$$

的各点上有定义且是连续的,  $ds$  为弧的微分, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_C f(x, y, z) ds \\
 &= \int_{t_0}^T f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

这个积分的特点在于它与曲线  $C$  的方向无关.

2. 第一类曲线积分在力学上的应用 若  $\rho = \rho(x, y, z)$  为在曲线  $C$  上动点的线性密度, 则曲线  $C$  的质量等于:

$$M = \int_C \rho(x, y, z) ds.$$

这条曲线的重心坐标  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  用下式表示:

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_C x \rho(x, y, z) ds,$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_C y \rho(x, y, z) ds,$$

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{M} \int_C z \rho(x, y, z) ds.$$

3. 第二类曲线积分 若函数  $P = P(x, y, z), Q = Q(x, y, z), R = R(x, y, z)$  在曲线 ① 各点上连续的朝着参数  $t$  递增方向, 为曲线方向, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_C P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz \\ &= \int_{t_0}^T (P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) x'(t) \\ & \quad + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) \\ & \quad + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t)) dt. \end{aligned} \quad ②$$

当曲线  $C$  环绕方向改变时这个积分的符号也变反. 在力学上, 积分 ② 是其作用点描述出曲线  $C$  时, 变力  $(P, Q, R)$  的功,

4. 全微分情况 若:

$$P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz = du,$$

其中  $u = u(x, y, z)$  为在域  $V$  的单值函数, 则与完全位于域  $V$  内的曲线形状无关, 而有:

$$\int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = u(x_2, y_2, z_2) - u(x_1, y_1, z_1),$$

其中  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  为路径的起点和  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  为终点. 简而言之, 若域  $V$  是单联通域, 函数  $P, Q$  和  $R$  拥有连续一阶偏导数, 对此的充要条件是在域  $V$  内恒满足以下条件:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}.$$

这时, 在标准的平行六面体域  $V$  的简单情况下, 我们可以按照下式求得函数:

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y, z) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y, z) dy \\ + \int_{z_0}^z R(x_0, y_0, z) dz + c,$$

其中  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为域  $V$  的某个固定点及  $c$  为常数.

力学上这种情况相当于具有势的力的功.

计算下列第一类曲线积分(4221 ~ 4230).

【4221】  $\int_C (x+y) ds$ , 其中  $C$  为以  $O(0,0)$ ,  $A(1,0)$  和  $B(0,1)$

为顶点的三角形周线.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_C (x+y) ds &= \int_{OA} (x+y) ds + \int_{AB} (x+y) ds + \int_{BO} (x+y) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} dx + \int_0^1 y dy = 1 + \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4222】  $\int_C y^2 ds$ , 其中  $C$  为摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 的一拱.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad ds &= \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt \\ &= \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad \int_C y^2 ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= 8a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^5 \frac{t}{2} dt = 16a^3 \int_0^\pi \sin^5 u du \\ &= 32a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 u du = \frac{256}{15} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

【4223】  $\int_C (x^2 + y^2) ds$ , 其中  $C$  为曲线  $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ).

解  $ds = \sqrt{a^2 t^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 t^2 \sin^2 t} dt = at dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (x^2 + y^2) ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} [a^2 (\cos t + t \sin t)^2 + a^2 (\sin t - t \cos t)^2] at dt \\ &= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} t(1 + t^2) dt = a^3 (2\pi^2 + 4\pi^4). \end{aligned}$$

【4224】  $\int_C xy ds$ , 其中  $C$  为双曲线  $x = a \operatorname{ch} t, y = a \operatorname{sh} t (0 \leq t \leq t_0)$  的弧.

解  $ds = \sqrt{a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 t + a^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 t} dt = a \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2t} dt,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy ds &= a^3 \int_0^{t_0} \operatorname{ch} t \operatorname{sh} t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2t} dt = \frac{a^3}{2} \int_0^{t_0} \operatorname{sh} 2t \sqrt{\operatorname{ch} 2t} dt \\ &= \frac{a^3}{6} (\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^3 2t_0} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

【4225】  $\int_C (x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}}) ds$ , 其中  $C$  为星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  的弧.

解  $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx,$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (x^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{1}{3}}) ds &= 4 \int_0^a [x^{\frac{1}{3}} + (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^2] \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx \\ &= 4a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_0^a (2x + a^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2a^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{1}{3}}) dx = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

【4226】  $\int_C e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$ , 其中  $C$  为由曲线  $r = a, \varphi = 0, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$  确定的凸周线( $r$  和  $\varphi$  为极坐标).

解 凸围线由三段组成, 它们分别是:

直线段  $c_1: \varphi = 0 (0 \leq r \leq a),$

圆弧段  $c_2: r = a (0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}),$

直线段  $c_3: \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} (0 \leq r \leq a),$



相应的弧度的微分为:

$$ds = dr, ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi = a d\varphi;$$

$$ds = dr,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds &= \int_{c_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{c_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{c_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds \\ &= \int_0^a e^r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^a a d\varphi + \int_0^a e^r dr \\ &= 2(e^a - 1) + \frac{\pi a e^a}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

【4227】  $\int_C |y| ds$ , 其中  $C$  为双纽线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$

的弧.

解 双纽线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi.$$

故

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi,$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C |y| ds &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= 4a^2 (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 2a^2 (2 - \sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

【4228】  $\int_C x ds$ , 其中  $C$  为位于  $r \leq a$  弧内的对数螺线部分  $r = ae^{k\varphi}$  ( $k > 0$ ).

解 弧长的微分为

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\varphi = ae^{k\varphi} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\varphi \quad (-\infty < \varphi \leq 0),$$

所以

$$\int_C x ds = \int_{-\infty}^0 ae^{k\varphi} \cdot \cos \varphi \cdot ae^{k\varphi} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\varphi$$

$$= a^2 \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \frac{2k \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi}{1 + 4k^2} e^{2k\varphi} \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$= \frac{2ka^2 \sqrt{1+k^2}}{1+4k^2}.$$

【4229】  $\int_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$ , 其中  $C$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ .

解 对于上半圆周

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a-2x}{2y}\right)^2} dx = \frac{a}{2y} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-x^2}} dx \quad (0 \leq x \leq a), \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds &= 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax} \cdot \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax-x^2}} dx \\ &= a\sqrt{a} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a-x}} = 2a^2. \end{aligned}$$

【4230】  $\int_C \frac{ds}{y^2}$ , 其中  $C$  为悬链线  $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$ .

解 
$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx \\ &= \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \frac{ds}{y^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}}{a^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a}\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

求空间曲线的弧长(参数是正数)(4231 ~ 4236).

【4231】  $x = 3t, y = 3t^2, z = 2t^3$ , 从  $O(0,0,0)$  到  $A(3,3,2)$

解 
$$ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2 + z_t'^2} dt = 3(2t^2 + 1) dt,$$

所以, 弧长为

$$s = \int_0^1 3(2t^2 + 1) dt = 5.$$

【4232】 当  $0 < t < +\infty$  时,  $x = e^{-t} \cos t, y = e^{-t} \sin t, z = e^{-t}$ .

解 弧长的微分为

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{e^{-2t}(\sin t + \cos t)^2 + e^{-2t}(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{-2t}} dt \\ &= \sqrt{3}e^{-t} dt, \end{aligned}$$

所以,弧长为

$$s = \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{3}e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{3}.$$

【4233】  $y = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, z = \frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a-x}{a+x}$ , 从  $O(0,0,0)$  到  $A(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } ds &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^4}{4(a^2 - x^2)^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx \quad (|x_0| < a), \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $x_0 \geq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{x_0} \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx \\ &= \int_0^{x_0} dx + \int_0^{x_0} \frac{a^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a+x_0}{a-x_0} + x_0 = |z_0| + |x_0|. \end{aligned}$$

当  $x_0 < 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_{x_0}^0 \frac{3a^2 - 2x^2}{2(a^2 - x^2)} dx = -\frac{a}{4} \ln \frac{a+x_0}{a-x_0} - x_0 \\ &= |z_0| + |x_0|. \end{aligned}$$

总之  $s = |z_0| + |x_0|$ .

【4234】  $(x-y)^2 = a(x+y), x^2 - y^2 = \frac{9}{8}z^2$ , 从  $O(0,0,0)$  到  $A(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

解 令  $u = x - y, v = x + y, z = z$ , 则曲线方程变为

$$u^2 = av, uv = \frac{9}{8}z^2.$$

解之得  $u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9a}{8}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{z^2}, v = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^2} \sqrt[3]{z^4},$

从而  $x = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^2} \sqrt[3]{z^4} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{9a}{8}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{z^2} \right],$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{a} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^2} \sqrt[3]{z^4} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{9a}{8}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{z^2} \right],$$

所以  $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dz}\right)^2 + 1}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8}{9a^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^4} \sqrt[3]{z^2} + \frac{2}{9} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{9a}{8}\right)^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}} + 1} dz$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{z^2} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^2}}{6} \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}} + 1} dz.$$

故弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{z_0} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a} \sqrt[3]{z^2} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^2}}{6} \sqrt[3]{z^{-2}} + 1} dz \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{z_0^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a} t + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^2}}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + 1} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{t}}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{z_0^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2a} t^2 + t + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3a^2}}{6}} dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{z_0^2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{a}} t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3z_0^4}{a}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{az_0^2}{3}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【4235】  $x^2 + y^2 = cz, \frac{y}{x} = \tan \frac{z}{c}$ , 从  $O(0,0,0)$  到  $A(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

解 取曲线的参数方程

$$x = \sqrt{cz} \cos \frac{z}{c}, y = \sqrt{cz} \sin \frac{z}{c}, z = z.$$

则  $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} \cos \frac{z}{c} - \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} \sin \frac{z}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} \sin \frac{z}{c} + \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} \cos \frac{z}{c}\right)^2 + 1} dz$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{c}{4z} + \frac{z}{c} + 1} dz = \frac{2z+c}{\sqrt{4cz}} dz,$$

所以,弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_0^{z_0} \frac{2z+c}{\sqrt{4cz}} dz = \int_0^{z_0} \sqrt{\frac{z}{c}} dz + \int_0^{z_0} \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{z}} dz \\ &= \sqrt{cz_0} \left( 1 + \frac{2z_0}{3c} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【4236】  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \operatorname{ch}\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) = a$  从  $A(a, 0, 0)$  点到  $B(x, y, z)$  点

解 令

$$x = \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} \cos \varphi, y = \sqrt{a^2 - z^2} \sin \varphi,$$

不妨设  $z > 0$ , 则

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)} = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{\operatorname{ch}^2 \varphi}} = a \operatorname{th} \varphi,$$

而  $\sqrt{a^2 - z^2} = \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \operatorname{th}^2 \varphi)} = \frac{a}{\operatorname{ch} \varphi},$

故曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a \cos \varphi}{\operatorname{ch} \varphi}, y = \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\operatorname{ch} \varphi}, z = a \operatorname{th} \varphi,$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\varphi}\right)^2} d\varphi \\ &= a \sqrt{\frac{(\sin \varphi \operatorname{ch} \varphi + \cos \varphi \operatorname{sh} \varphi)^2}{\operatorname{ch}^4 \varphi} + \frac{(\cos \varphi \operatorname{ch} \varphi - \sin \varphi \operatorname{sh} \varphi)^2}{\operatorname{ch}^4 \varphi} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^4 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= a \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 \varphi + \operatorname{sh}^2 \varphi + 1}{\operatorname{ch}^4 \varphi}} d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{2} a \frac{d\varphi}{\operatorname{ch} \varphi}. \end{aligned}$$

所以,弧长为



$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \int_0^\varphi \sqrt{2}a \frac{d\varphi}{\operatorname{ch}\varphi} = \sqrt{2}a \int_0^\varphi \frac{2}{e^\varphi + e^{-\varphi}} d\varphi \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2}a \int_0^\varphi \frac{d(e^\varphi)}{1 + (e^\varphi)^2} = 2\sqrt{2}a \operatorname{arctane}^\varphi \Big|_0^\varphi \\
 &= 2\sqrt{2}a \left( \operatorname{arctane}^\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

由  $z = a \operatorname{th}\varphi$ ,

即  $z(e^{2\varphi} + 1) = a(e^{2\varphi} - 1)$ .

从而  $e^{2\varphi} = \frac{a+z}{a-z}$ ,

$$e^\varphi = \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}.$$

故  $s = 2\sqrt{2}a \left( \arctan \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{但由于 } \tan \left( \arctan \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
 &= \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}{z} \tan \frac{1}{2} \left( \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}{z}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\arctan \frac{a+z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}},$$

因此  $s = \sqrt{2}a \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}$ .

若  $z < 0$ , 则可推得弧长为

$$s = \sqrt{2}a \arctan \frac{-z}{\sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}.$$

计算沿空间曲线所取得的第一类曲线积分(4237 ~ 4240).

【4237】  $\int_C (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$ , 其中  $C$  为螺旋线  $x = a \cos t$ ,

$y = a \sin t, z = bt (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$  的一段.

解  $ds = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$

所以 
$$\int_c (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 + b^2 t^2) dt$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( 2\pi a^2 + \frac{8\pi^3}{3} b^2 \right).$$

【4238】  $\int_C x^2 ds$ , 其中  $C$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = 0$ .

解 由对称性知

$$\int_c x^2 ds = \int_c y^2 ds = \int_c z^2 ds,$$

所以 
$$\int_c x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_c (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{3} \int_c ds = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}.$$

【4239】  $\int_C z ds$ , 其中  $C$  为圆锥螺旋线  $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t (0 \leq t \leq t_0)$ .

解 
$$ds = \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt,$$

所以 
$$\int_c z ds = \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{3} [(2 + t_0^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}}].$$

【4240】  $\int_C z ds$ , 其中  $C$  为曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2, y^2 = ax$  从点  $O(0, 0, 0)$  到点  $A(a, a, a\sqrt{2})$  的弧.

解 由曲线方程可得

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{y^4}{a^2} + y^2} = \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{y^2 + a^2}.$$

从而曲线的参数方可取为

$$x = \frac{y^2}{a}, y = y, z = \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{y^2 + a^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } ds &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2y}{a}\right)^2 + 1 + \left(\frac{2y^2 + a^2}{a\sqrt{y^2 + a^2}}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8y^4 + 9a^2y^2 + 2a^4}{a^2(y^2 + a^2)}} dy,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } \int_c z ds &= \int_0^a \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{y^2 + a^2} \sqrt{\frac{8y^4 + 9a^2y^2 + 2a^4}{a^2(y^2 + a^2)}} dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{8}}{a^2} \int_0^a y \sqrt{y^4 + \frac{9}{8}a^2y^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^4} dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^2} \int_0^a \sqrt{\left(y^2 + \frac{9a^2}{16}\right)^2 - \frac{17a^4}{16^2}} d\left(y^2 + \frac{9a^2}{16}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^2} \left[ \frac{y^2 + \frac{9a^2}{16}}{2} \sqrt{y^4 + \frac{9}{8}a^2y^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{17a^4}{2 \cdot 16^2} \ln\left(y^2 + \frac{9a^2}{16} + \sqrt{y^4 + \frac{9}{8}a^2y^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^4}\right) \right] \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^2} \left[ \frac{25a^4}{64} \sqrt{\frac{19}{2}} - \frac{17a^4}{2 \cdot 16^2} \ln \frac{25a^2 + 8\sqrt{\frac{19}{2}}a^2}{16} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{9a^4}{64} - \frac{17a^4}{2 \cdot 16^2} \ln \frac{17a^2}{16} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^2} \frac{25a^4}{128} \sqrt{38} - \frac{18a^4}{a^2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a^2} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{\frac{17a^4}{2 \cdot 16^2} \ln \frac{\frac{17a^2}{16}}{25a^2 + 8\sqrt{\frac{19}{2}}a^2}}{16} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{256\sqrt{2}} \left[ 100\sqrt{38} - 72 - 17 \ln \frac{25 + 4\sqrt{38}}{17} \right].\end{aligned}$$

**【4241】** 若曲线在 $(x, y)$ 点的线密度等于 $\rho = |y|$ , 求曲线 $x = acost, y = bsint$  ( $a \geq b > 0; 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 的质量.

**解**  $ds = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t} dt = a \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt,$

其中  $\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ ,

所以,若  $\epsilon > 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \int_C \rho ds = \int_C |y| ds \\
 &= \int_0^\pi ab \sin t \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt + \\
 &\quad \int_\pi^{2\pi} a(-b \sin t) \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} dt \\
 &= -ab \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} d(\cos t) \\
 &\quad + ab \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 \cos^2 t} d(\cos t) \\
 &= ab \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 u^2} du + ab \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 u^2} du \\
 &= 4ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 u^2} du \\
 &= \frac{4ab}{\epsilon} \left[ \frac{\epsilon u}{2} \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2 u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\epsilon u) \right] \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= 2b^2 + 2ab \frac{\arcsin \epsilon}{\epsilon}.
 \end{aligned}$$

若  $\epsilon = 0$ , 即  $a = b$ , 则

$$ds = a dt,$$

所以  $m = \int_0^\pi a^2 \sin t dt + \int_\pi^{2\pi} (-a \sin t) a dt = 4a^2$ .

【4241. 1】 若抛物线在点  $M(x, y)$  的线密度等于  $|y|$ , 求抛物线  $y^2 = 2px$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \frac{p}{2}$ ) 弧的质量.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad ds &= \sqrt{1 + x_y'^2} dy = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + p^2}}{p} dy,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $m = \int_C \rho ds = \int_{-p}^p |y| \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + p^2}}{p} dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int_0^p y \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + p^2}}{p} dy \\
&= \frac{1}{p} \int_0^p \sqrt{y^2 + p^2} d(y^2 + p^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (y^2 + p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^p \\
&= \frac{2p^2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1).
\end{aligned}$$

【4242】 求曲线

$$x = at, y = \frac{a}{2}t^2, z = \frac{a}{3}t^2 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1).$$

弧的质量, 它的密度按照  $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{a}}$  规律变化.

解  $ds = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 t^2 + a^2 t^4} dt = a \sqrt{1 + t^2 + t^4} dt,$

而密度  $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{a}} = t,$

所以, 质量为

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \int_c \rho ds = a \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1 + t^2 + t^4} dt \\
&= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} du \\
&= \frac{a}{2} \left[ \frac{u + \frac{1}{2}}{2} \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{3}{8} \ln \left( u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} \right) \right] \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{a}{8} \left[ (3\sqrt{3} - 1) + \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

【4243】 计算均质曲线  $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$  从  $A(0, a)$  点到  $B(b, h)$  点的弧的重心坐标.

解  $ds = \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx.$



因为  $h = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a}$ ,

所以  $\operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{h}{a}$ .

从而  $\operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}{a}$ ,

质量为  $m = \rho_0 \int_0^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = a \rho_0 \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} = \rho_0 \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$ .

故重心坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{\rho_0}{m} \int_0^b x \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx \\ &= \frac{\rho_0}{m} \left[ ab \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a} - a^2 \left( \operatorname{ch} \frac{b}{a} - 1 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}} \left[ b \sqrt{h^2 - a^2} - a^2 \left( \frac{h}{a} - 1 \right) \right] \\ &= b - a \sqrt{\frac{h-a}{h+a}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= \frac{\rho_0}{m} \int_0^b y \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{a \rho_0}{m} \int_0^b \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{x}{a} dx \\ &= \frac{a \rho_0}{m} \int_0^b \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} \frac{2x}{a}}{2} dx = \frac{a \rho_0}{m} \left[ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \operatorname{sh} \frac{2x}{a} \right] \Big|_0^b \\ &= \frac{a \rho_0}{m} \left( \frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \operatorname{sh} \frac{2b}{a} \right) \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}} \left( \frac{b}{2} + \frac{h}{2} \frac{\sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}{a} \right) \\ &= \frac{h}{2} + \frac{ab}{2 \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4244】** 确定摆线

$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi),$$

的弧的重心.

解  $ds = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt$

$$= 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt,$$

质量为  $m = \int_C \rho_0 ds = 2a\rho_0 \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 4a\rho_0,$

所以,重心坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^\pi \rho_0 a(t - \sin t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left( \int_0^\pi t \sin \frac{t}{2} dt - \int_0^\pi \sin t \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left[ -2t \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^\pi + 2 \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{t}{2} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 4 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} d\left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left[ 4 \sin \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{4}{3} \sin^3 \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^\pi \right] = \frac{4a}{3}, \\ y_0 &= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^\pi \rho_0 a(1 - \cos t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{t}{2} dt - \frac{9}{4} \int_0^\pi \left( \sin \frac{3t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{4a}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4244. 1】** 求星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  ( $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ ) 的弧  $C$  对坐标轴的静态力矩:

$$S_y = \int_C x ds, S_x = \int_C y ds.$$

**解** 内摆线的参数方程为

$$x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t \quad \left( 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

则 
$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{9a^2 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= 3a \cos t \sin t dt. \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$S_y = \int_C x ds = 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \sin t dt = \frac{3a^2}{5},$$

$$S_x = \int_C y ds = 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t dt = \frac{3a^2}{5}.$$

【4244. 2】 求圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  对其直径的转动惯量.

解 由对称性知, 对直径的转动惯量, 即为对  $Ox$  轴的转动惯量, 利用圆的参数方程

$$x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

则  $ds = a dt$ ,

所以, 所求转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_C y^2 dS = \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 \sin^2 t dt \\ &= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = a^3 \pi. \end{aligned}$$

【4244. 3】 求以下曲线对  $O(0,0)$  点的转动惯量:

$$I_0 = \int_C (x^2 + y^2) ds.$$

(1) 正方形  $\{|x|, |y|\} = a$  的最大周线  $C$ ;

(2) 在极坐标中以下述三点为顶点的正三角形的周线  $C$ :

$$P(a, 0), Q\left(a, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), R\left(a, \frac{4\pi}{3}\right).$$

解 (1) 由对称性知

$$I_0 = 4 \int_{-a}^a (a^2 + x^2) dx = \left( 4a^2 x + \frac{4}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{32}{3} a^3.$$

(2) 点  $P, Q, R$  的直角坐标为  $P(a, 0), Q\left(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right),$

$R\left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right)$ , 从而三角形三条边的方程为

$$PQ: y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x - a) \quad \left(-\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq a\right),$$

$$PR: y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(x - a) \quad \left(-\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq a\right),$$

$$QR: x = -\frac{a}{2} \quad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\right),$$

它们弧长的微分分别为

$$PQ: ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx,$$

$$PR: ds = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx,$$

$$QR: ds = dy,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \int_c (x^2 + y^2) ds \\ &= \int_{PQ} (x^2 + y^2) ds + \int_{PR} (x^2 + y^2) ds + \int_{QR} (x^2 + y^2) ds \\ &= 2 \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^a \left[ x^2 + \frac{1}{3} (x-a)^2 \right] \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} dx + \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left( \frac{a^2}{4} + y^2 \right) dy \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{9} (x-a)^3 \right] \Big|_{-\frac{a}{2}}^a + \left( \frac{a^2}{4} y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \\ &= \sqrt{3} a^3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

【4244. 4】 求星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  的平均极半径, 亦即数  $r_0$  ( $r_0 > 0$ ), 可用下式确定:

$$I_0 = s \cdot r_0^2,$$

其中  $I_0$  为星形线对坐标原点的轻功惯量(见第 4244. 3 题),  $s$  为星形线的弧长.

解 内摆线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  的参数方程为

$$x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$$

弧长的微分

$$ds = 3a |\cos t \sin t|,$$

由对称性有

$$s = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt = 6a,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \int_c (x^2 + y^2) ds \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a^3 (\cos^6 t + \sin^6 t) \cos t \sin t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^7 t \sin t + \sin^7 t \cos t) dt = 3a^3,$$

所以, 平均极半径为

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{I_0}{s}} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^3}{6a}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a.$$

**【4245】** 计算球面三角形  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2; x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  周线重心的坐标.

**解** 利用球坐标

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

球面上的三角形三条曲边的方程分别是

$$x = a \cos \varphi, y = a \sin \varphi, z = 0, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$x = a \cos \psi, y = 0, z = a \sin \psi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$x = 0, y = a \cos \psi, z = a \sin \psi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2};$$

又围线的周长

$$s = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi a}{2} = \frac{3\pi a}{2},$$

于是, 重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \varphi \cdot a d\varphi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \psi \cdot a d\psi}{\frac{3\pi a}{2}} = \frac{2a^2}{\frac{3\pi a}{2}} = \frac{4a}{3\pi},$$

由对称性知

$$x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{4a}{3\pi}.$$

**【4246】** 求均质弧

$$x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t \quad (-\infty < t \leq 0),$$

的重心坐标.

**解**  $ds$

$$= \sqrt{e^{2t}(\cos t - \sin t)^2 + e^{2t}(\sin t + \cos t)^2 + e^{2t}} dt$$



$$= \sqrt{3}e^t dt,$$

质量为  $m = \int_{-\infty}^0 \sqrt{3}e^t dt = \sqrt{3}$  (设密度  $\rho = 1$ ),

所以,重心坐标为

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \cos t \cdot \sqrt{3}e^t dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} \cos t dt \\ &= \frac{2\cos t + \sin t}{2^2 + 1^2} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{2}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \sin t \cdot \sqrt{3}e^t dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{2\sin t - \cos t}{2^2 + 1^2} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\frac{1}{5}, \end{aligned}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \cdot \sqrt{3}e^t dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2}.$$

**【4247】 求螺旋线**

$$x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = \frac{h}{2\pi} t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$$

的一个线匝对坐标轴的转动惯量.

解 
$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} dt, \end{aligned}$$

所以,转动惯量

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_c (y^2 + z^2) ds \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( a^2 \sin^2 t + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2} t^2 \right) \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} a^2 \pi + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2} \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\pi)^3 \\ &= \left( \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{h^2}{3} \right) \sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$I_y = \int_c (x^2 + z^2) ds$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( a^2 \cos^2 t + \frac{h^2}{4} t^2 \right) \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} dt$$

$$= \left( \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{h^2}{3} \right) \sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2},$$

$$I_z = \int_c (x^2 + y^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}}{2\pi} dt$$

$$= a^2 \sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + h^2}.$$

**【4248】** 计算第二型曲线积分:  $\int_{OA} x dy - y dx$ ,

其中  $O$  为坐标原点, 点  $A$  的坐标是  $(1, 2)$ . 若: a)  $OA$  为直线段; b)  $OA$  为轴是  $Oy$  的抛物线; c)  $OA$  为由  $Ox$  轴上的线段  $OB$  和平行于  $Oy$  轴的线段  $BA$  组成的折线.

**解** (1) 直线段  $OA$  的方程为

$$y = 2x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1),$$

所以  $\int_{OA} x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 (2x - 2x) dx = 0.$

(2) 抛物线段  $\widehat{OA}$  的方程为

$$y = 2x^2 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1),$$

所以  $\int_{OA} x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 (4x^2 - 2x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}.$

(3) 直线段  $OB$  的方程为

$$y = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1),$$

$BA$  的方程为

$$x = 1 \quad (0 \leq y \leq 2),$$

所以  $\int_{OA} x dy - y dx = \int_{OB} x dy - y dx + \int_{BA} x dy - y dx$   
 $= 0 + \int_0^2 dy = 2.$

**【4249】** 对于上题中所指出的路径 a), b) 和 c), 计算  $\int_{OA} x dy + y dx$ .

解 (1)  $\int_{OA} x dy + y dx = \int_0^1 (2x + 2x) dx = 2.$

(2)  $\int_{OA} x dy + y dx = \int_0^1 (4x^2 + 2x^2) dx = 2.$

(3)  $\int_{OA} x dy + y dx = \int_{OB} x dy + y dx + \int_{BA} x dy + y dx$   
 $= 0 + \int_0^2 dy = 2.$

在参数递增方向沿着下述曲线计算下列第二类曲线积分  
 (4250 ~ 4257).

【4250】  $\int_C (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy$ , 其中  $C$  为  $y = x^2$   
 ( $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 抛物线.

解 因为  $y = x^2$ ,  
 所以  $dy = 2x dx$ ,

故  $\int_C (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy$   
 $= \int_{-1}^1 [(x^3 - 2x^3) + 2x(x^4 - 2x^3)] dx = -\frac{14}{15}.$

【4251】  $\int_C (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$ , 其中  $C$  为  $y = 1 - |1 - x|$   
 ( $0 \leq x \leq 2$ ) 曲线.

解 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时,  
 $y = 1 - (1 - x) = x.$   
 从而  $dy = dx.$   
 当  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  时,  
 $y = 1 - (x - 1) = 2 - x.$

从而  $dy = -dx,$

所以  $\int_C (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 2(2 - x)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}.$

【4252】  $\oint_C (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ , 其中  $C$  为逆时针方向的椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

解 利用椭圆的参数方程

$$x = acost, y = bsint \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(acost + bsint)(-asint) + (acost - bsint)bcost] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( ab \cos 2t - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \sin 2t \right) dt = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4253】  $\int_C (2a-y)dx + xdy$ , 其中  $C$  为摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 的一拱.

解  $dx = a(1 - \cos t)dt$ ,

$$dy = a \sin t dt,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C (2a-y)dx + xdy &= \int_0^{2\pi} \{ [2a - a(1 - \cos t)]a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t)a \sin t \} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 t \sin t dt = -a^2 (t \cos t - \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -2\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

【4254】  $\oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $C$  为逆时针方向的圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ .

解 利用圆的参数方程

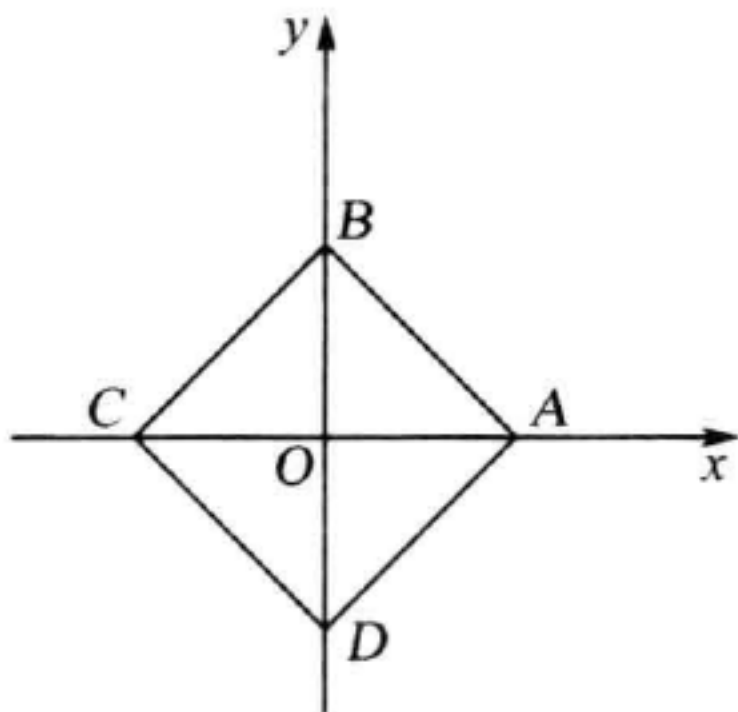
$$x = acost, y = asint \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(acost + asint)(-asint) - (acost - asint)acost}{a^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} dt = -2\pi.$$

【4255】  $\oint_{ABCD} \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$ , 其中  $ABCD$  为以  $A(1,0)$ ,  $B(0,1)$ ,  $C(-1,0)$ ,  $D(0,-1)$  为顶点的正方形周线.

解 正方形各边的方程分别为



4255 题图

$$AB: y = 1 - x.$$

$$BC: y = 1 + x,$$

$$CD: y = -1 - x,$$

$$DA: y = -1 + x,$$

所以  $\oint_c = \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$

$$= \int_{AB} \frac{dx+dy}{x+y} + \int_{BC} \frac{dx+dy}{-x+y} + \int_{CD} \frac{dx+dy}{-x-y} \\ + \int_{DA} \frac{dx+dy}{x-y}$$

$$= \int_1^0 (1-1)dx + \int_0^{-1} 2dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1-1)dx + \int_0^1 2dx \\ = 0.$$

【4256】  $\int_{AB} \sin y dx + \sin x dy$ , 其中  $AB$  为点  $A(0,\pi)$  和点  $B(\pi,0)$  之间的直线段.



解  $AB$  的方程为

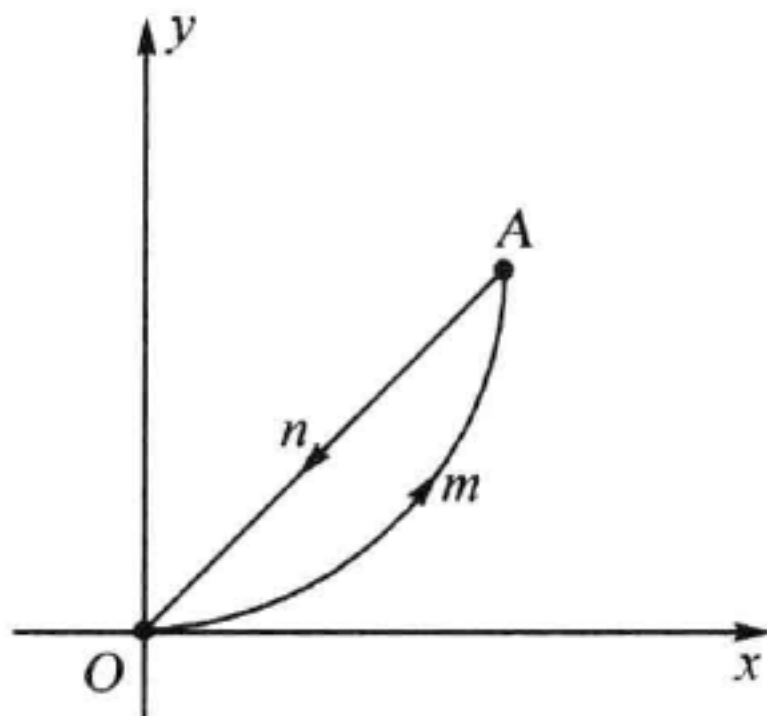
$$y = \pi - x.$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} \sin y dx + \sin x dy &= \int_0^\pi [\sin(\pi - x) - \sin x] dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi (\sin x - \sin x) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4257】  $\oint_{OmAnO} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx$ , 式中  $OmA$  为抛物线段  $y = x^2$

和  $OnA$  为直线段  $y = x$ .

解 如 4257 题图所示



4257 题图

$$\begin{aligned} &\oint_{OmAnO} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx \\ &= \int_{OmA} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx + \int_{AnO} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy - dx \\ &= \int_0^1 2x \arctan x dx - \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^0 (\arctan 1 - 1) dx \\ &= x^2 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= -\int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = (\arctan x - x) \Big|_0^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

验证被积函数是全微分, 并计算下列曲线积分(4258 ~ 4269).

$$\text{【4258】} \int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} xdy + ydx.$$

解 显然

$$xdy + ydx = d(xy),$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} xdy + ydx = \int_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} d(xy) = xy \Big|_{(-1,2)}^{(2,3)} = 8.$$

$$\text{【4259】} \int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} xdx + ydy.$$

解 显然

$$xdx + ydy = d\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right),$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} xdx + ydy &= \int_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} d\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \Big|_{(0,1)}^{(3,-4)} = 12. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4260】} \int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy.$$

解 显然

$$\begin{aligned} &(x+y)dx + (x-y)dy \\ &= (ydx + xdy) + (xdx - ydy) \\ &= d(xy) + d\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right) = d\left(xy + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy \\ &= \int_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} d\left(xy + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left( xy + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{(0,1)}^{(2,3)} = 4.$$

【4261】  $\int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy).$

解  $(x-y)(dx-dy) = d \frac{(x-y)^2}{2},$

是全微分,所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy) &= \int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} d \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{(x-y)^2}{2} \Big|_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

【4262】  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x-y)(dx+dy).$  其中  $f(u)$  为连续函数.

解 令

$$F(x,y) = \int_0^{x+y} f(u)du,$$

由  $f(u)$  是连续函数,故

$$F'_x(x,y) = f(x+y), F'_y(x,y) = f(x+y),$$

并且它们都是  $x, y$  的连续函数,因此,  $F(x,y)$  是可微的,且

$$\begin{aligned} dF(x,y) &= F'_x(x,y)dx + F'_y(x,y)dy \\ &= f(x+y)(dx+dy), \end{aligned}$$

故  $f(x+y)(dx+dy)$  是全微分,所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x+y)(dx+dy) &= F(a,b) - F(0,0) \\ &= \int_0^{a+b} f(u)du. \end{aligned}$$

【4263】  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2}$  为沿着不与  $Oy$  轴相交的路径.

解 当  $x \neq 0$  时,

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

是全微分,所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} &= \int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ &= -\frac{y}{x} \Big|_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} = -\frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

【4264】  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  为沿着不经过坐标原点的路径.

解 显然当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,

$$\frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} = 9.\end{aligned}$$

【4265】  $\int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$ , 其中  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  为连续函数.

解 因为  $\varphi, \psi$  是连续函数, 所以

$$F(x) = \int_{x_1}^x \varphi(u) du, G(y) = \int_{y_1}^y \psi(v) dv$$

存在, 且  $F'(x) = \varphi(x), G'(y) = \psi(y)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy &= d(F(x)) + d(G(y)) \\ &= d(F(x) + G(y)),\end{aligned}$$

是全微分, 故

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy &= \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} d(F(x) + G(y)) \\ &= (F(x) + G(y)) \Big|_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} \\ &= F(x_2) + G(y_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \psi(y) dy.\end{aligned}$$

【4266】  $\int_{(-2, -1)}^{(3, 0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$ .

解  $(x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= d\left(\frac{x^5}{5}\right) + 4x^2y^3dx + 6x^2y^2dy - d(y^5) \\
&= d\left(\frac{x^5}{5}\right) + d(2x^2y^3) - d(y^5) \\
&= d\left(\frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^2y^3 - y^5\right).
\end{aligned}$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy \\
&= \left(\frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^2y^3 - y^5\right)\bigg|_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} = 62.
\end{aligned}$$

【4267】  $\int_{(1,\pi)}^{(1,0)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{(x-y)^2}$  为沿着不与直线  $y = x$  相交的

线路.

解 当  $x \neq y$  时,

$$\frac{x dy - y dx}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{(x-y)dy - yd(x-y)}{(x-y)^2} = d\left(\frac{y}{x-y}\right).$$

是全微分, 所以

$$\int_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{y}{x-y}\bigg|_{(0,-1)}^{(1,0)} = 1.$$

【4268】  $\int_{(1,\pi)}^{(2,\pi)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right) dx + \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right) dy$ .

为沿着不与轴线  $Oy$  交叉的线路.

解 设

$$P(x, y) = \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}\right),$$

$$Q(x, y) = \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}.$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}$$



$$= -\frac{2y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}.$$

考虑右半平面  $\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0\}$ , 显然,  $\Omega$  为单连通域, 在  $\Omega$  上, 有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 故在  $\Omega$  上必是某函数  $u(x, y)$  的全微分, 即

$$Pdx + Qdy = du(x, y).$$

从而积分与路径无关, 故可选取沿直线段

$$y = \pi \quad (1 \leq x \leq 2).$$

积分, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(1, \pi)}^{(2, \pi)} \left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + \left( \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right) dx = \left( x + \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \pi + 1. \end{aligned}$$

**【4269】**  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x (\cos y dx - \sin y dy).$

**解**  $e^x (\cos y dx - \sin y dy) = d(e^x \cos y),$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x (\cos y dx - \sin y dy) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} d(e^x \cos y) \\ &= e^x \cos y \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} = e^a \cos b - 1. \end{aligned}$$

**【4270】** 证明: 若  $f(u)$  为连续函数且  $C$  为逐段光滑的封闭周线, 则:

$$\oint_C f(x^2 + y^2) (x dx + y dy) = 0.$$

**证** 令

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(u) du.$$

由于  $f(u)$  是连续函数, 故

$$F'_x(x, y) = x f(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$F'_y(x, y) = y f(x^2 + y^2),$$

并且都是  $x, y$  的连续函数, 因此  $F(x, y)$  可微, 且

$$\begin{aligned} dF(x, y) &= F'_x(x, y)dx + F'_y(x, y)dy \\ &= f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy), \end{aligned}$$

于是, 在  $c$  上任取一点  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_c f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) &= F(x, y) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x_0, y_0)} \\ &= F(x_0, y_0) - F(x_0, y_0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

求原函数  $z$ , 若 (4271 ~ 4276).

**【4271】**  $dz = (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} z &= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y (x^2 - 2xy - y^2) dy + C \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 y - xy^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【4272】**  $dz = \frac{ydx - xdy}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}.$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} z &= \int_1^y 0 dy + \int_0^x \frac{ydx}{3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{y}{3} \int_0^x \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{3}y\right)^2 + \frac{8y^2}{9}} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{y}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}y} \cdot \arctan \frac{3\left(x - \frac{y}{3}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}y} \Big|_0^x + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3x - y}{2\sqrt{2}y} + C. \end{aligned}$$

**【4273】**  $dz = \frac{(x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2)dy}{(x + y)^3}$

**解** 
$$\begin{aligned} z &= \int_1^y \frac{0 - 0 + y^2}{(0 + y)^3} dy + \int_0^x \frac{x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2}{(x + y)^2} dx + C_1 \\ &= \ln |y| + \int_0^x \frac{(x + y)^2 + 4y^2}{(x + y)^3} dx + C_1 \\ &= \ln |y| + \ln |x + y| \Big|_0^x - \frac{2y^2}{(x + y)^2} \Big|_0^x + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln |x+y| - \frac{2y^2}{(x+y)^2} + C.$$

【4274】  $dz = e^x[e^y(x-y+2)+y]dx + e^x[e^y(x-y)+1]dy.$

解  $z = \int_0^x (x+z)e^x dx + \int_0^y [e^{x+y}(x-y)+e^x]dy + C_1$   
 $= (x+1)e^x \Big|_0^x + [(x-y+1)e^{x+y} + ye^x] \Big|_0^y + C_1$   
 $= (x-y+1)e^{x+y} + ye^x + C.$

【4275】  $dz = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n+1}\partial y^m}dx + \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}u}{\partial x^n\partial y^{m+1}}dy.$

解 因为

$$dz = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}u}{\partial x^{n+1}\partial y^m}dx + \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}u}{\partial x^n\partial y^{m+1}}dy = d\left(\frac{\partial^{n+m}u}{\partial x^n\partial y^m}\right),$$

所以  $z = \frac{\partial^{n+m}u}{\partial x^n\partial y^m} + C.$

【4276】  $dz = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n+2}\partial y^{m-1}}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right)dx - \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n-1}\partial y^{m+2}}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right)dy,$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$

解 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{x}{r^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{y}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^4}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{y^2 - x^2}{r^4},$$

故  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) = 0. \quad \textcircled{1}$

令  $P = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n+2}\partial y^{m-1}}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right), Q = \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n-1}\partial y^{m+2}}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right),$

由 ① 式知, 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n\partial y^m}\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\left(\ln \frac{1}{r}\right)\right] = 0,$$

因此, 在任何不含原点  $(0, 0)$  的单连通区域中,  $Pdx + Qdy$  都是某

函数  $z$  的全微分, 对上半平面上的点  $(x, y) (y > 0)$ , 可取

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, y) dx + \int_1^y Q(0, y) dy + C_1 \\
 &= \int_0^x \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n+2} \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) dx \\
 &\quad + \int_1^y \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+2}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} dy + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \\
 &\quad - \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} \\
 &\quad - \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} \\
 &\quad + \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=1}} + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{\partial^{n+m-2}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{n-1}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( -\frac{x}{r^2} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

对于  $y < 0$ , 同样有

$$z(x, y) = \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) + C.$$

**【4277】** 证明: 以下估值对于曲线积分是正确的:

$$\left| \int_C P dx + Q dy \right| \leq LM,$$

其中  $L$  为积分路径的长且在  $C$  弧上  $M = \max \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$ .

证 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_c P dx + Q dy \right| &= \left| \int_c (P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha) ds \right| \\ &\leq \int_c |P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha| ds. \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} &(P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha)^2 \\ &= P^2 \cos^2 \alpha + Q^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2PQ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ 0 &\leq (P \sin \alpha - Q \cos \alpha)^2 \\ &= P^2 \sin^2 \alpha + Q^2 \cos^2 \alpha - 2PQ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

即有

$$2PQ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \leq P^2 \sin^2 \alpha + Q^2 \cos^2 \alpha,$$

故有

$$(P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha)^2 \leq P^2 + Q^2,$$

从而

$$|P \cos \alpha + Q \sin \alpha| \leq \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \leq M,$$

因此

$$\left| \int_c P dx + Q dy \right| \leq \int_c M ds = ML.$$

【4278】 估计积分

$$I_R = \oint_{x^2+y^2=R^2} \frac{y dx - x dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}.$$

证明:  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I_R = 0$ .

证 在圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  上,有

$$\begin{aligned} P^2 + Q^2 &= \frac{y^2 + x^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^4} \\ &= \frac{R^2}{(R^2 + xy)^4} \leq \frac{R^2}{(R^2 - |xy|)^4} \\ &\leq \frac{R^2}{\left(R^2 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)^4} = \frac{16}{R^6}, \end{aligned}$$

利用 4277 题的结果有

$$|I_R| \leq \frac{4}{R^3} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{8\pi}{R^2},$$

因此

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R = 0.$$

计算沿着空间曲线所取的曲线积分(设坐标系是右手



系)(4279 ~ 4283).

【4279】  $\int_C (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yz dy - x^2 dz$ , 其中  $C$  为沿着参数递增方向运动的曲线:

$$x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_C (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yz dy - x^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^1 [(t^4 - t^6) + 2t^5 \cdot 2t - t^2 \cdot 3t^2] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (3t^6 - 2t^4) dt = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{35}. \end{aligned}$$

【4280】  $\int_C y dx + z dy + x dz$ , 其中  $C$  为沿着参数递增方向运动的螺旋线:

$$x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \int_C y dx + z dy + x dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-a^2 \sin^2 t + abt \cos t + ab \cos t) dt \\ &= \left( -\frac{a^2 t}{2} + \frac{a^2 \sin 2t}{4} + abt \sin t + ab \cos t + ab \sin t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -a^2 \pi. \end{aligned}$$

【4281】  $\int_C (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ , 其中若从  $x$  轴正向看,  $C$  为逆时针方向的圆周

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \quad y = x \tan \alpha \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi).$$

解 如 4281 题图所示

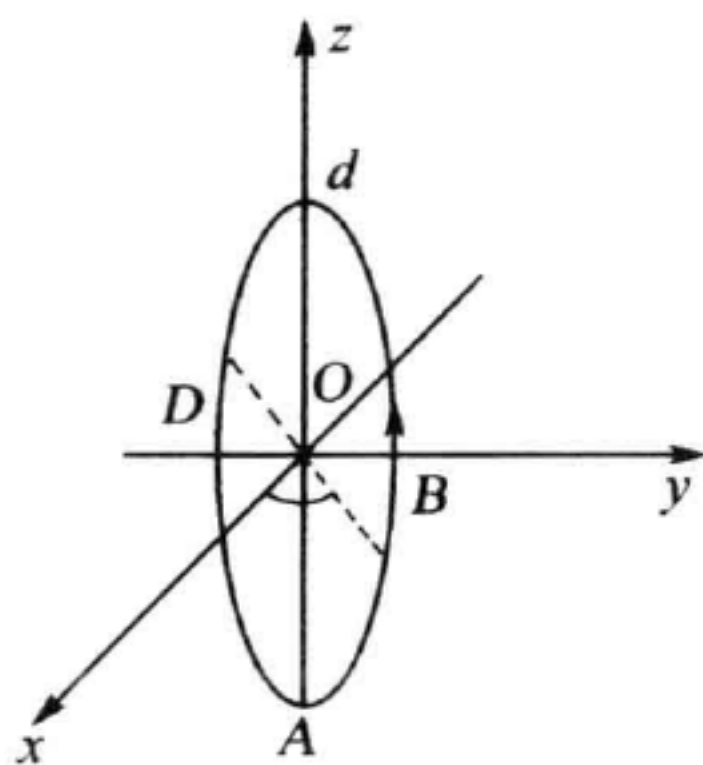
利用球面的参数方程

$$x = a \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = a \sin \varphi \cos \psi,$$

$$z = a \sin \psi.$$

在  $\widehat{ABC}$  上,  $\varphi = \alpha$ , 因而有

$$x = a \cos \alpha \cos \psi, dx = -a \cos \alpha \sin \psi d\psi,$$



4281 题图

$$y = a \sin \alpha \cos \psi, dy = -a \sin \alpha \sin \psi d\psi,$$

$$z = a \sin \psi, dz = a \cos \psi d\psi,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\widehat{ABC}} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz \\ &= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [-(\sin \alpha \cos \psi - \sin \psi) \cos \alpha \sin \psi \\ &\quad - (\sin \psi - \cos \alpha \cos \psi) \sin \alpha \sin \psi \\ &\quad + (\cos \alpha \cos \psi - \sin \alpha \cos \psi) \cos \psi] d\psi \\ &= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha) d\psi = \sqrt{2} a^2 \pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right). \end{aligned}$$

在  $\widehat{CDA}$  上,  $\varphi = \alpha + \pi$ , 同样可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\widehat{CDA}} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz \\ &= -a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) d\psi = \sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right), \end{aligned}$$

因此,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right). \end{aligned}$$

**【4282】**  $\int_C y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$ , 其中  $C$  为若从  $Ox$  轴正值( $x$

$> a$ ) 部分来看,  $C$  为逆时针方向的维维安尼曲线  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax (z \geq 0, a > 0)$ .

解 柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = az$  的方程可变为

$$\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2,$$

故令  $x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$

则  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}$   
 $= \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2(1 + \cos t)^2}{4} + \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t}{4}} = a \sin \frac{t}{2},$

从而, 曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a(1 + \cos t)}{2}, y = \frac{a \sin t}{2},$$

$$z = a \sin \frac{t}{2} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

所以  $\int_C y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{a^3 \sin^3 t}{8} + \frac{a^3 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cos t}{2} + \frac{a^3 (1 + \cos t)^2 \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2}}{8} \right] dt$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^3}{8} (1 - \cos^2 t) d(\cos t) + \frac{a^3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos t}{2} \cos t dt$   
 $+ a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\right)^2 d\left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right)$   
 $= \frac{a^3}{8} \left(\cos t - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$   
 $+ \frac{a^3}{4} \left[\sin t - \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t\right)\right] \Big|_0^{2\pi}$   
 $+ a^3 \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \frac{t}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$   
 $= -\frac{\pi a^3}{4}.$

【4283】  $\int_C (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$ , 其中  $C$  为球面一部分  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  的周线, 沿该周线正向运行时这个曲面的外侧保持在运行的左侧.

解 围线在  $xOy$  平面部分的方程为

$$x = \cos\varphi, y = \sin\varphi, z = 0 \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

根据轮换对称性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_C (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz \\ &= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin^2\varphi \cdot (-\sin\varphi) - \cos^2\varphi \cos\varphi] d\varphi \\ &= 3 \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2\varphi) d\cos\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2\varphi) d(\sin\varphi) \right) \\ &= 3 \left( \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3\varphi - \sin\varphi + \frac{1}{3}\sin^3\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -4. \end{aligned}$$

利用全微分求下列曲线积分(4284 ~ 4289).

【4284】  $\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz.$

解 因为

$$xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz = d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4\right),$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4\right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} = -53\frac{7}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

【4285】  $\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yzdx + xzdy + xydz.$

解 
$$\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yzdx + xzdy + xydz = xyz \Big|_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} = 0.$$

【4286】  $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$  其中点  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  位于

球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  上, 而点  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  位于球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$= b^2$  上  $(a > 0, b > 0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\
 &= \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2} - \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} = b - a.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4287】  $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy + \chi(z) dz$ , 其中  $\varphi$  和  $\psi$  为连续函数.

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy + \chi(z) dz \\
 &= d\left(\int_{x_1}^x \varphi(u) du + \int_{y_1}^y \psi(v) dv + \int_{z_1}^z \chi(w) dw\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy + \chi(z) dz \\
 &= \left(\int_{x_1}^x \varphi(u) du + \int_{y_1}^y \psi(v) dv + \int_{z_1}^z \chi(w) dw\right) \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\
 &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \varphi(u) du + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \psi(v) dv + \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \chi(w) dw.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4288】  $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz)$ , 其中  $f$  为连续函数.

解 令

$$F(x, y, z) = \int_0^{x+y+z} f(u) du,$$

由于  $f(u)$  是连续函数, 故

$$F'_x(x, y, z) = f(x+y+z),$$

$$F'_y(x, y, z) = f(x+y+z),$$

$$F'_z(x, y, z) = f(x+y+z),$$

并且这些偏导数都是连续的. 所以  $F(x, y, z)$  可微, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
 dF(x, y, z) &= F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_z dz \\
 &= f(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz).
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此} \quad & \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(x+y+z)(dx+dy+dz) \\
 &= F(x_2, y_2, z_2) - F(x_1, y_1, z_1) \\
 &= \int_0^{x_2+y_2+z_2} f(u)du - \int_0^{x_1+y_1+z_1} f(u)du \\
 &= \int_{x_1+y_1+z_1}^{x_2+y_2+z_2} f(u)du.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4289】  $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})(xdx+ydy+zdz)$ , 其中  $f$  为连续函数.

解 令

$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2+y^2+z^2} f(\sqrt{u})du.$$

由于  $f$  是连续函数, 故

$$F'_x(x, y, z) = xf(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}),$$

$$F'_y(x, y, z) = yf(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}),$$

$$F'_z(x, y, z) = zf(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}),$$

并且,  $F'_x, F'_y, F'_z$  都连续, 所以  $F(x, y, z)$  可微, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
 dF(x, y, z) &= F'_x dx + F'_y dy + F'_z dz \\
 &= f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})(xdx+ydy+zdz),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此} \quad & \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})(xdx+ydy+zdz) \\
 &= F(x_2, y_2, z_2) - F(x_1, y_1, z_1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2}^{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2} f(\sqrt{u})du \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{u} = v) \\
 &= \int_{\sqrt{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2}}^{\sqrt{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2}} vf(v)dv.
 \end{aligned}$$

求原函数  $u$ , 若 (4290 ~ 4292).

$$\text{【4290】 } du = (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz.$$

$$\text{解 } du = x^2 dx + y^2 dy + z^2 dz - 2(yz dx + xz dy + xy dz)$$

$$= d\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{z^3}{3} - 2xyz\right),$$

所以

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C.$$

$$\text{【4291】 } du = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right)dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right)dy - \frac{xy}{z^2}dz.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } du &= dx + \left(-\frac{1}{y}dx + \frac{x}{y^2}dy\right) + \frac{1}{z}(ydx + xdy) - \frac{xy}{z^2}dz \\ &= dx + d\left(-\frac{x}{y}\right) + d\left(\frac{xy}{z}\right) = d\left(x - \frac{x}{y} + \frac{xy}{z}\right), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $u = x - \frac{x}{y} + \frac{xy}{z} + C.$

$$\text{【4292】 } du = \frac{(x+y-z)dx + (x+y-z)dy + (x+y+z)dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy}.$$

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned} &(x+y-z)dx + (x+y-z)dy + (x+y+z)dz \\ &= (xdx + ydy) + (ydx + xdy) \\ &\quad + (x+y)dz - z(dx + dy) + zdz \\ &= \frac{1}{2}d[(x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) + z^2] \\ &\quad + (x+y)dz - zd(x+y), \end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d[(x+y)^2 + z^2]}{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \frac{(x+y)dz - zd(x+y)}{(x+y)^2 + z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}d\ln[(x+y)^2 + z^2] + d\left(\arctan \frac{z}{x+y}\right) \\ &= d\left[\ln \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \arctan \frac{z}{x+y}\right], \end{aligned}$$

因此  $u = \ln \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + z^2} + \arctan \frac{z}{x+y} + C.$

【4293】 当质量为  $m$  的点从  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  位置移动到  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  位置时 ( $Oz$  轴垂直向上), 求重力所作的功.

解 设  $i, j, k$  为各坐标轴上的单位向量, 则重力

$$\vec{F} = -mg\vec{k},$$

而  $d\vec{s} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$ ,

从而功的微分为

$$dA = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = -mg dz,$$

所以, 重力所产生的功为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} -mg dz = -mgz \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\ &= -mg(z_2 - z_1). \end{aligned}$$

【4294】 弹力方向指向坐标原点, 弹力的大小与质点到坐标原点的距离成正比, 若这个点沿逆时针方向描绘出椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  的正四分之一, 求弹力所作的功.

解  $\vec{F} = -k(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j})$ .

功的微分为

$$\begin{aligned} dA &= \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = -k(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}) \cdot (dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j}) \\ &= -k(xdx + ydy) = d\left[-\frac{k}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right], \end{aligned}$$

所以, 所求功为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{(a, 0)}^{(0, b)} dA = k \int_{(a, 0)}^{(0, b)} (xdx + ydy) \\ &= -\frac{k}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \Big|_{(a, 0)}^{(0, b)} = -\frac{k}{2}(a^2 - b^2). \end{aligned}$$

【4295】 当单位质量从点  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  移动到点  $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  时, 求作用于单位质量的引力  $F = \frac{k}{r^2}$  (其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,) 所做的功.

解 引力指向坐标原点, 故它的方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = -\frac{x}{r}, \cos\beta = -\frac{y}{r}, \cos\gamma = -\frac{z}{r},$$

引力在坐标轴上的投影为

$$F_{Ox} = -\frac{kx}{r^3}, F_{Oy} = -\frac{ky}{r^3}, F_{Oz} = -\frac{kz}{r^3},$$

所以,功为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -k \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{r^3} \\ &= -\frac{k}{2} \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{k}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\ &= k \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

## § 12. 格林公式

1. 曲线积分与二重积分的关系 若  $C$  是逐段光滑的简单封闭周线, 该周线围成单联通的有界域  $S$ , 并使域  $S$  保持在其左边, 而函数  $P(x, y)$  和  $Q(x, y)$  与其一阶偏导数  $P'_y(x, y)$  和  $Q'_x(x, y)$  一起在域  $S$  内及其边界上是连续的, 则有格林公式:

$$\oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy, \quad ①$$

若把域  $S$  的边界理解为所有边界周线的和, 周线绕转方向选择成域  $S$  仍在其左边, 则公式 ① 对于受几个简单周线围成的有界域  $S$  也是正确的.

2. 平面域的面积 由逐段光滑的简单周线  $C$  围成的图形面积  $S$  等于:

$$S = \oint_C x dy = -\oint_C y dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (x dy - y dx),$$

在这节中, 若不谈相反的情况, 假定积分的封闭周线是简单的(没有自交叉点), 被它围成的域不含无穷远点, 并仍然在其左边(正方向).

【4296】 用格林公式变换曲线积分:



$$I = \oint_C \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y[xy + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})] dy,$$

其中周线  $C$  围成有界域  $S$ .

**解** 设

$$P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, Q = xy^2 + y \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$$

从而 
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^2 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = y^2,$$

所以,根据格林公式有

$$I = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_S y^2 dx dy.$$

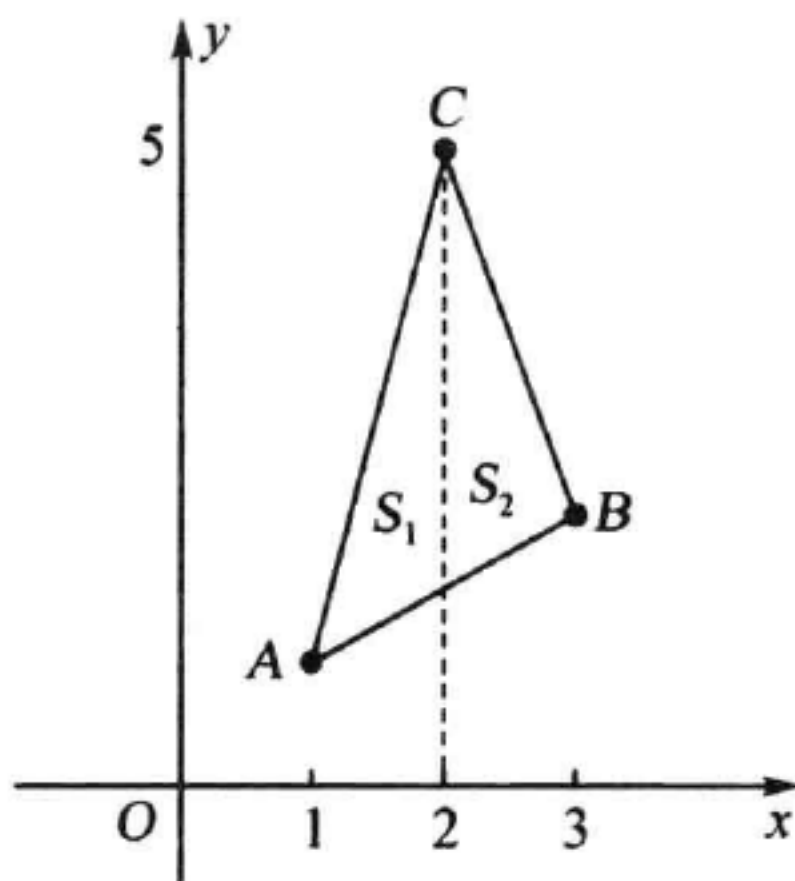
**【4297】** 运用格林公式计算曲线积分:

$$I = \oint_K (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2) dy,$$

其中  $K$  为依正向经过以  $A(1,1), B(3,2), C(2,5)$  为顶点的三角形周线  $ABC$ .

直接计算积分以检查所得的结果.

**解** 如 4297 题图所示



4297 题图

$AC, BC$  及  $AC$  的方程分别为

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x+1), y = -3x+11, y = 4x-3,$$



这里  $P = (x + y)^2, Q = -(x^2 + y^2)$ .

故  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2x - 2(x + y) = -4x - 2y$ ,

过顶点  $C$  引直线垂直于  $Ox$  轴, 把三角形域  $S$  分成  $S_1$  和  $S_2$  两部分.  
所以根据格林公式

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_S (-4x - 2y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{S_1} (-4x - 2y) dx dy + \iint_{S_2} (-4x - 2y) dx dy \\ &= \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{4x-3} (-4x - 2y) dy + \int_2^3 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{-3x+11} (-4x \\ &\quad - 2y) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 \left( -\frac{119}{4}x^2 + \frac{77}{2}x - \frac{35}{4} \right) dx - \int_2^3 \left( \frac{21}{4}x^2 + \frac{49}{2}x - \frac{483}{4} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{245}{12} - \frac{105}{4} = -\frac{140}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

如果直接计算, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA} \\ &= \int_1^3 \left[ \left( x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] dx \\ &\quad + \int_3^2 [(x - 3x + 11)^2 - (-3)(x^2 + 9x^2 - 66x + 121)] dx \\ &\quad + \int_2^1 [(x + 4x - 3)^2 - 4(x^2 + 16x^2 - 24x + 9)] dx \\ &= \int_1^3 \left( \frac{13}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{1}{8} \right) dx \\ &\quad + \int_3^2 (34x^2 - 242x + 484) dx \\ &\quad + \int_2^1 (-43x^2 + 66x - 27) dx \\ &= \frac{58}{3} - \frac{283}{3} + \frac{85}{3} = -\frac{140}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

运用格林公式计算下列曲线积分(4298 ~ 4301).

【4298】  $\oint_C xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx$ , 其中  $C$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ .

解  $P = -x^2 y, Q = xy^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \oint_C xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (y^2 + x^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{\pi a^4}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4299】  $\oint_C (x+y)dx - (x-y)dy$ , 其中  $C$  为椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

解  $P = (x+y), Q = -(x-y)$ ,

所以

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 - 1 = -2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \oint_C (x+y)dx - (x-y)dy &= \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} (-2) dx dy \\ &= -2\pi ab. \end{aligned}$$

【4300】  $\oint_C e^x [(1 - \cos y)dx - (y - \sin y)dy]$ , 其中  $C$  为沿正向围成域  $0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \sin x$  的周线.

解  $P = e^x(1 - \cos y), Q = -e^x(y - \sin y)$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^x(y - \sin y) - e^x \sin y = -ye^x,$$

$$\text{因此 } \oint_C e^x [(1 - \cos y)dx - (y - \sin y)dy]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sin x}} ye^x dx dy = - \int_0^\pi e^x dx \int_0^{\sin x} y dy \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^x \sin^2 x dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^x \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= - \frac{1}{4} \left( \int_0^\pi e^x dx - \int_0^\pi e^x \cos 2x dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ e^x - \frac{\cos 2x + 2\sin 2x}{5} e^x \right] \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} (1 - e^\pi).
 \end{aligned}$$

【4301】  $\oint_{x^2+y^2=R^2} e^{-(x^2-y^2)} (\cos 2xy dx + \sin 2xy dy)$

解  $P = e^{-(x^2-y^2)} \cos 2xy, Q = e^{-(x^2-y^2)} \sin 2xy,$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= e^{-(x^2-y^2)} [(-2x \sin 2xy + 2y \cos 2xy \\
 &\quad - (2y \cos 2xy - 2x \sin 2xy)] = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\oint_{x^2+y^2=R^2} e^{-(x^2-y^2)} (\cos 2xy dx + \sin 2xy dy)$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} 0 dx dy = 0.$$

【4302】 以下曲线积分彼此有相差多少?

$$I_1 = \int_{AmB} (x+y)^2 ax - (x-y)^2 dy,$$

及

$$I_2 = \int_{AnB} (x+y)^2 dx - (x-y)^2 dy,$$

其中  $AmB$  为连接  $A(1,1)$  点和  $B(2,6)$  点的直线, 而  $AnB$  为具有垂轴且经过  $A$  和  $B$  点及坐标原点的抛物线.

解 设抛物线  $AnB$  的方程为  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , 将  $A(1,1)$ ,  $B(2,6)$  及  $O(0,0)$  坐标代入得,  $a = 2, b = -1, c = 0$ , 即抛物线方程为  $y = 2x^2 - x$ , 直线  $AmB$  的方程为  $y = 5x - 4$ ,

$$P = (x+y)^2, Q = -(x-y)^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2(x-y) - 2(x+y) = -4x.$$

利用格林公式有

$$I_2 - I_1 = \oint_{AnBmA} (x^2 + y^2) dx - (x-y)^2 dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_S (-4x) dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{2x^2-x}^{5x-4} (-4x) dy \\
&= -4 \int_1^2 x(-2x^2 + 6x - 4) dx \\
&= (2x^4 - 8x^3 + 8x^2) \Big|_1^2 = -2.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4303】** 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{AmO} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy,$$

其中  $AmO$  为从  $A(a, 0)$  点到  $O(0, 0)$  点的上半圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$

提示:用  $Ox$  轴的直线线段  $OA$  补充路径  $AmO$  成封闭曲线.

**解** 用直线段  $OA$  连接点  $O(0, 0)$  与  $A(a, 0)$ , 这样得到一个封闭的曲线  $AmOA$ , 它是半圆域  $S$  的边界

$$S: x^2 + y^2 \leq ax, y \geq 0.$$

而在线段  $OA$  上

$$\int_{OA} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = 0,$$

从而有

$$\int_{AmO} = \int_{AmO} + \int_{OA} = \oint_{AmOA}.$$

根据格林公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\oint_{AmOA} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy \\
&= \iint_S m dx dy = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8},
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\int_{AmO} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}.$

**【4304】** 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{AmB} [\varphi(y)e^x - my] dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m] dy,$$

其中  $\varphi(y)$  及  $\varphi'(y)$  为连续函数,  $AmB$  为连接  $A(x_1, y_1)$  点  $B(x_2, y_2)$  点的任意路径, 而且与  $AB$  线段一起围成大小为  $S$  的面

积  $AmBA$ .

解 根据格林公式,有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{AmB} + \int_{BA} &= \oint_{AmBA} [\varphi(y)e^x - my]dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m]dy \\ &= \iint_S m dx dy = mS,\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{BA} [\varphi(y)e^x - my]dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m]dy &= \int_{BA} d[e^x \varphi(y)] - \int_{BA} m(ydx + dy) \\ &= e^x \varphi(y) \Big|_{(x_2, y_2)}^{(x_1, y_1)} - m \int_{x_2}^{x_1} \left[ y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right] dx \\ &= e^{x_1} \varphi(y_1) - e^{x_2} \varphi(y_2) - m \left( y_1 + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right) (x_1 - x_2) \\ &\quad + \frac{m}{2} \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x_2 - x_1)^2 \\ &= e^{x_1} \varphi(y_1) - e^{x_2} \varphi(y_2) + m(y_2 - y_1) \\ &\quad + \frac{m}{2} (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 + y_1),\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{AmB} [\varphi(y)e^x - my]dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m]dy &= mS + e^{x_2} \varphi(y_2) - e^{x_1} \varphi(y_1) - m(y_2 - y_1) \\ &\quad - \frac{m}{2} (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 + y_1).\end{aligned}$$

【4305】 确定两个连续可微分二次的函数  $P(x, y)$  和  $Q(x, y)$ , 使得曲线积分:

$$I = \oint_C P(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dx + Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta) dy,$$

对于任何封闭周线  $C$  都与常数  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  无关.

解 由格林公式得

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial Q(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x + \alpha, y + \beta)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= A.\end{aligned}\tag{①}$$



由假定知  $A$  与  $\alpha, \beta$  无关, 只与曲线  $C$  有关. 上式中的  $S$  是由  $C$  围成的闭区域. 又根据题设知,  $P, Q$  具有连续的二阶偏导数. 故 ① 式中二重积分中的被积函数关于  $\alpha, \beta$  具有连续的一阶偏导数. 因此, 可以在积分号下关于  $\alpha, \beta$  求偏导数, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} A = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} A = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

② 和 ③ 式对任何  $S$  都成立. 而 ② 和 ③ 式中二重积分的被积函数是连续的, 故被积函数必恒为零. 亦即

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial y} \equiv 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} \equiv 0. \quad (5)$$

设  $x+\alpha = u, y+\beta = v$ .

显然有  $\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 Q(u, v)}{\partial u^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \alpha \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 P(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 Q(u, v)}{\partial v \partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial \beta \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 P(u, v)}{\partial v^2},$$

所以, ④ 与 ⑤ 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left[ \frac{\partial Q(u, v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u, v)}{\partial v} \right] &= \frac{\partial^2 Q(u, v)}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P(u, v)}{\partial u \partial v} \\ &\equiv 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left[ \frac{\partial Q(u, v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u, v)}{\partial v} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 Q(u, v)}{\partial v \partial u} - \frac{\partial^2 P(u, v)}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\equiv 0.$$

由此可知  $\frac{\partial Q(u,v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial P(u,v)}{\partial v} \equiv k(\text{常数}).$

将  $u, v$  改记为  $x, y$ , 则

$$\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} \equiv k(\text{常数}). \quad (6)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x,y) = \int_0^x P(t,y) dt.$$

则  $F(x,y)$  具有二阶的连续偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} = P(x,y). \quad (7)$$

由 (6) 式知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} &= k + \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = k + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= k + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial y} \right). \end{aligned}$$

上式两边积分得

$$Q(x,y) = kx + \frac{\partial F(x,y)}{\partial y} + \varphi(y). \quad (8)$$

由 (7) 及 (8) 式知  $F(x,y)$  具有三阶连续的偏导数. 反之, 若  $F(x,y)$  是任一具有三阶连续偏导数的函数, 而  $\varphi(y)$  是任一具有二阶连续导数的函数, 则由 (7) 和 (8) 式确定的  $P(x,y)$  和  $Q(x,y)$  必具有二阶连续偏导数, 且使 (6) 式成立, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_c P(x+\alpha, y+\beta) dx + Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta) dy \\ &= \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial Q(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x+\alpha, y+\beta)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_S k dx dy = kS. \end{aligned}$$

故  $I$  是与  $\alpha, \beta$  无关的常数.

综上所述, 可知: 使  $I$  与  $\alpha, \beta$  无关的具有二阶连续偏导数的函数  $P(x,y)$  与  $Q(x,y)$  由公式 (7) 与 (8) 确定, 其中,  $k$  为常数,  $F(x,$

$y)$  具有三阶连续偏导数的任一函数,  $\psi(y)$  为二阶连续可微的任一函数.

【4306】 可微分函数  $F(x, y)$  应当满足什么样的条件可使得曲线积分  $\int_{AmB} F(x, y)(ydx + xdy)$  与积分路径的形状无关?

解  $P = yF(x, y), Q = xF(x, y)$ .

由格林公式知所求条件为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[xF(x, y)] = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[yF(x, y)],$$

即  $xF'_x(x, y) = yF'_y(x, y)$ .

【4307】 计算  $I = \oint_C \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $C$  为不通过坐标原点沿正向运动的简单封闭周线.

提示: 研究两种情况: (1) 坐标原点在周线之外; (2) 周线包围坐标原点.

解 设

$$P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$$

分两种情况讨论:

(1) 坐标原点在围线  $C$  之外, 应用格林公式有

$$I = \oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

(2) 坐标原点在围线  $C$  之内. 取  $a$  充分小使得以坐标原点为圆心,  $a$  为半径的圆周  $l_a: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , 完全位于围线  $C$  之内, 由  $C$  与  $l_a$  围成的区域记为  $S_a$ , 则在  $S_a$  上,  $P, Q$  有连续的偏导数, 应用格林公式有  $\left( \oint_C + \oint_{l_a^-} \right) P dx + Q dy = \iint_{S_a} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$ ,

其中  $l_a^-$  表示沿  $l_a$  的负方向(顺时针方向) 所以

$$I = \oint_c P dx + Q dy = \oint_{l_a} P dx + Q dy.$$

$l_a$  的参数方程为

$$x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_{l_a} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} [(a \cos t)(a \cos t) - a \sin t(-a \sin t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

运用曲线积分, 计算由以下曲线围成的面积(4308 ~ 4313).

【4308】 椭圆

$$x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$$

解 面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_c x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} ab (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt \\ &= \pi ab. \end{aligned}$$

【4309】 星形线

$$x = a \cos^3 t, y = b \sin^3 t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$$

解 面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_c x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{3ab}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \sin^4 t) dt \\ &= \frac{3ab}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi ab. \end{aligned}$$

【4310】 抛物线  $(x+y)^2 = ax$  ( $a > 0$ ) 和  $Ox$  轴.

解 作变换  $y = tx$ , 则抛物线方程化为

$$x^2(1+t)^2 = ax,$$

从而, 抛物线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a}{(1+t)^2}, y = \frac{at}{(1+t)^2} \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty),$$



它与  $Ox$  轴的交点为  $(a, 0)$  与  $(0, 0)$  曲线  $C$  由直线段  $OA$ , 及抛物线弧段  $\widehat{AO}$  构成, 在直线段  $OA$  上, 有

$$xdy - ydx = 0,$$

在抛物线上有

$$xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2}{(1+t)^4} dt.$$

所以, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^4} \\ &= -\frac{a^2}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t)^3} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{a^2}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

【4311】 笛卡尔叶形线  $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$  ( $a > 0$ ).

提示: 假定  $y = tx$ .

解 作代换  $y = tx$ , 得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3} \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty),$$

$$dx = \frac{3a(1-2t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2} dt, dy = \frac{3at(2-t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2} dt,$$

从而  $xdy - ydx = \frac{9a^2 t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt,$

所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C xdy - ydx = \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{3a^2}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{1+t^3} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{3a^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4312】 用双纽线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ .

提示: 假定  $y = x \tan \varphi$ .

解 曲线的极坐标方程为

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi,$$

故  $x = a \cos \varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}, y = a \sin \varphi \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi},$

从而  $xdy - ydx = a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi.$



由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = a^2. \end{aligned}$$

【4313】 曲线  $x^3 + y^3 = x^2 + y^2$  和坐标轴.

解 作代换  $y = tx$ , 得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{t(1+t^2)}{1+t^3} \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty),$$

曲线的起点为  $(1,0)$ , 终点为  $(0,1)$ , 在曲线上

$$x dy - y dx = \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt,$$

在  $Ox$  轴从点  $(0,0)$  到  $(1,0)$  的线段上, 及在  $Oy$  轴从点  $(0,1)$  到  $(0,0)$  的线段上

$$x dy - y dx = 0,$$

所以, 面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^4}{(1+t^3)^2} dt + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^2} dt \right]. \end{aligned}$$

利用 3853 题的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{2}{3} B(1, 1) + \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4\pi}{9\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

【4314】 计算由曲线围成的面积:

$$(x+y)^{n+m+1} = ax^n y^m \quad (a > 0, n > 0, m > 0).$$

解 作代换  $y = tx$ , 得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{at^m}{(1+t)^{n+m+1}}, y = \frac{at^{m+1}}{(1+t)^{n+m+1}}$$

$$(0 \leq t < +\infty),$$

从而  $xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2 t^{2m}}{(1+t)^{2n+2m+2}}.$

利用 3852 题的结果, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C xdy - ydx = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2m}}{(1+t)^{2n+2m+2}} dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} B(2m+1, 2n+1). \end{aligned}$$

【4315】 计算由曲线

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, n > 0).$$

和坐标轴围成的面积.

提示: 假定

$$\frac{x}{a} = \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi, \frac{y}{b} = \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi.$$

解 曲线的参数方程为

$$x = a \cos^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi, y = b \sin^{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi \quad \left(0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\varphi}{2}\right),$$

所以  $xdy - ydx = \frac{2ab}{n} \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi,$

而在坐标轴上

$$xdy - ydx = 0,$$

因此, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C xdy - ydx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2ab}{n} \cos^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi \cdot \sin^{\frac{2}{n}-1} \varphi d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{ab}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{ab}{2n} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

【4316】 计算由曲线

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{n-1} \quad (a > 0, b > 0, n > 1)$$

和坐标轴围成的面积.

解 令

$$y = \frac{b}{a}t.$$

则得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a(1+t^{n-1})}{1+t^n}, y = \frac{bt(1+t^{n-1})}{1+t^n} \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty),$$

所以  $x dy - y dx = ab \frac{(1+t^{n-1})^2}{(1+t^n)^2} dt,$

而在两坐标轴上,有

$$x dy - y dx = 0.$$

根据面积公式并利 3853 题的结果,可得

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(1+t^{n-1})^2}{(1+t^n)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2n-2}}{(1+t^n)^2} dt + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{(1+t^n)^2} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^n)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{n} B\left(2 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{2}{n} \frac{1}{1+t^n} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, 2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{ab}{n} \left[ 1 + B\left(2 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{ab}{n} \left[ 1 + \frac{\Gamma\left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} \right] \\
&= \frac{ab}{n} \left[ 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \\
&= \frac{ab}{n} \left[ 1 + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

【4317】 计算曲线

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2n+1} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2n+1} = c \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, n > 0).$$

围成的面积.

解 令

$$y = \frac{a}{b}xt,$$

得曲线的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{act^n}{1+t^{2n+1}}, y = \frac{bct^{n+1}}{1+t^{2n+1}} \quad (0 \leq t < +\infty),$$

所以  $xdy - ydx = \frac{abc^2 t^{2n}}{(1+t^{2n+1})^2} dt,$

因此面积为

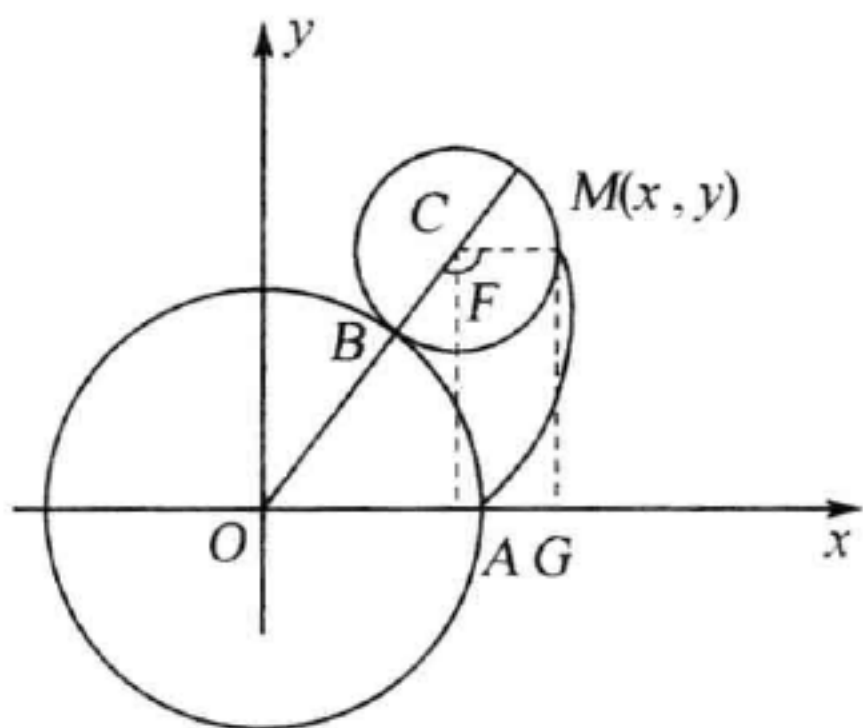
$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_c xdy - ydx = \frac{abc^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{(1+t^{2n+1})^2} dt \\
&= -\frac{abc^2}{2(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^{2n+1}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{abc^2}{2(2n+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4318】 一个半径为  $r$  的圆沿着半径为  $R$  的固定圆圆圈外面滚动(不滑动)时,由活动圆上的一点描绘的曲线被称之为外摆线.

假定比值  $\frac{R}{r} = n$  是整数( $n \geq 1$ ). 求由外摆线所界的面积. 请

分析特殊情况  $r = R$ (心形线).

解 取定圆的中心  $O$  作坐标原点,  $Ox$  轴通过动点的起始位置  $A$ , 即为两圆的公切点时的位置. 外摆线的方程推导如下: 设动圆的圆心为  $C$ , 两圆的切点为  $B$ , 记  $\angle MCB = t$  (运动开始时, 设  $t = 0$ ). 则切点在定圆上所移过的弧  $\widehat{AB}$  等于它在动圆上所移过的弧  $\widehat{AB}$ , 即



4318 题图

$$R \cdot \angle AOB = \frac{R}{n} \cdot \angle MCB = \frac{R}{n} \cdot t,$$

从而  $\angle AOB = \frac{t}{n}$ , 设动点  $M$  的坐标为  $(x, y)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} x &= OG = OE + FM \\ &= \left(R + \frac{R}{n}\right) \cos \frac{t}{n} + \frac{R}{n} \cdot \sin \angle FCM, \end{aligned}$$

但  $\angle FCM = \angle BCM - \angle OCE$ ,

且  $\angle OCE = \frac{\pi}{2} - \angle COE = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{t}{n}$ ,

从而  $\angle FCM = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t - \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

$$\sin \angle FCM = -\cos \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t,$$

所以  $x = R \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cos \frac{t}{n} - \frac{R}{n} \cos \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t$ ,

同样  $y = CE - CF$



$$= R\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \sin \frac{t}{n} - \frac{R}{n} \sin\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)t.$$

若记  $\varphi = \frac{t}{n}$ , 并注意到  $R = nr$ , 外摆线的参数方程为

$$x = (n+1)r \cos \varphi - r \cos(n+1)\varphi,$$

$$y = (n+1)r \sin \varphi - r \sin(n+1)\varphi.$$

由  $R = nr$  知, 当动圆滚动  $n$  圈后, 起点与终点重合, 即  $\varphi$  的变化范围为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ , 故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{r^2(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos n\varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \pi r^2(n+1)(n+2). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 当  $R = r$  时, 即  $n = 1$ , 可知心脏线所界的面积为  $S = 6\pi r^2$ .

**【4319】** 一个半径为  $r$  的圆沿着半径为  $R$  的固定圆圆圈里面滚动(不滑动)时, 由活动圆上的一点描绘的曲线被称之为内摆线.

假定比值  $\frac{R}{r} = n$  是整数 ( $n \geq 1$ ). 求由内摆线所界的面积. 请

分析特殊情况  $r = \frac{R}{4}$  (星形线).

**解** 和上题一样可求得内摆线的参数方程为

$$x = r(n-1) \cos \varphi + r \cos(n-1)\varphi,$$

$$y = r(n-1) \sin \varphi - r \sin(n-1)\varphi$$

$$(0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi).$$

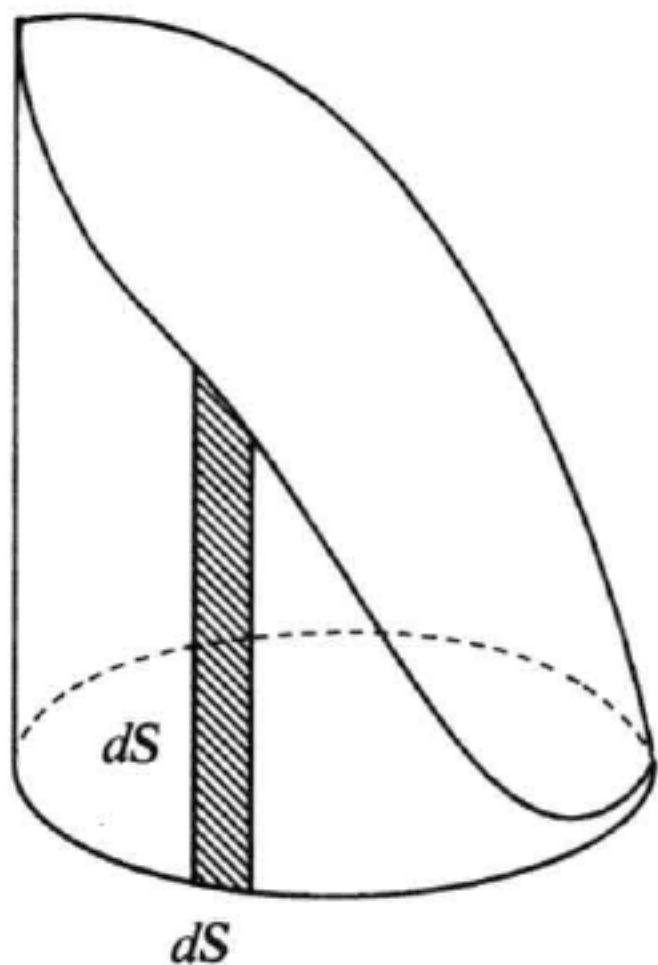
故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{r^2(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos n\varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \pi r^2(n-1)(n-2). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 当  $r = \frac{R}{4}$  时, 即  $n = 4$ , 得星形线所界面积为  $S = 6\pi r^2$ .

【4320】 计算割下柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$  被曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  部分的面积.

解 两曲面的交线为



4320 题图

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax, z^2 = a^2 - ax.$$

考虑  $xOy$  平面上 ( $z \geq 0$ ) 的那部分面积以  $c$  表示  $xOy$  平面上圆周

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax, z = 0,$$

其弧长记为  $s$ , 则面积微元为

$$dS = \sqrt{a^2 - ax} ds.$$

因此, 所求面积为

$$S = 2 \oint_c \sqrt{a^2 - ax} ds.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax \text{ 可化为 } \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2,$$

所以  $c$  的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos \varphi, y = \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi,$$

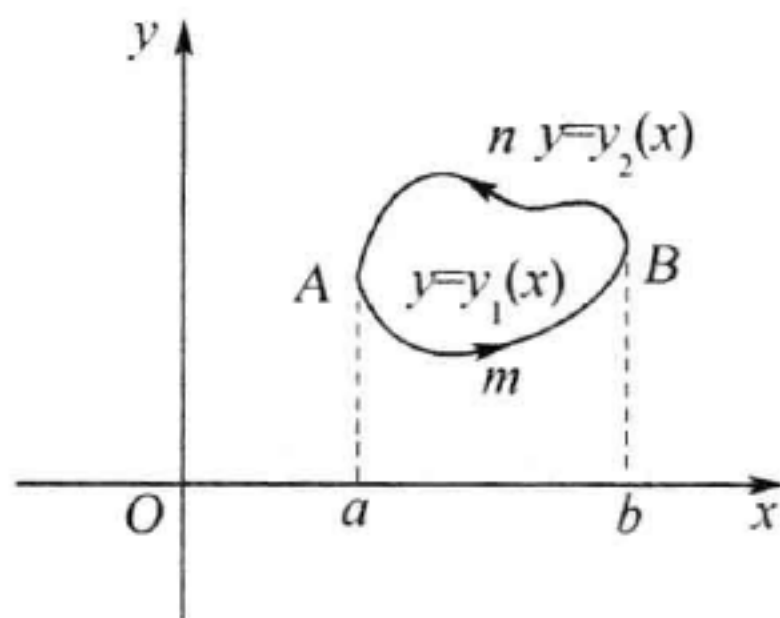
从而  $ds = \frac{a}{2} d\varphi.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此 } S &= 2 \oint_C \sqrt{a^2 - ax} \, ds \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}(1 - \cos\varphi)} \cdot \frac{a}{2} d\varphi \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} d\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = 4a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4320. 1】 证明:位于上半平面  $y \geq 0$  的简单封闭周线  $C$  围绕  $Ox$  轴旋转所形成的物体体积等于:

$$V = -\pi \oint_C y^2 dx.$$

证 如 4320. 1 题图所示. 简单闭曲线可分为两部分, 设上面曲线的方程为



4320. 1 题图

$$y = y_2(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b),$$

下面曲线的方程为

$$y = y_1(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b),$$

故所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_a^b y_2^2(x) dx - \pi \int_a^b y_1^2(x) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_{AnB} y^2 dx - \pi \int_{AmB} y^2 dx \\
 &= -\pi \int_{BnA} y^2 dx - \pi \int_{AmB} y^2 dx = -\pi \oint_C y^2 dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4321】 若  $X = ax + by, Y = cx + dy, C$  为包围坐标系点的简单封闭周线 ( $ad - bc \neq 0$ ), 则计算:

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{X dY - Y dX}{X^2 + Y^2}.$$

解 由于

$$ad - bc \neq 0,$$

故只有原点 $(0,0)$ ,使

$$X^2 + Y^2 = 0,$$

又

$$X dY - Y dX$$

$$= (ax + by)(cdx + ddy) - (cx + dy)(adx + bdy)$$

$$= (ad - bc)(xdy - ydx),$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{X dY - Y dX}{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy,$$

其中

$$P = -\frac{(ad - bc)y}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2},$$

$$Q = \frac{(ad - bc)x}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2},$$

而

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{(ad - bc)[(a^2 + c^2)x^2 - (b^2 + d^2)y^2]}{[(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2]^2}$$

$$((x, y) \neq (0, 0)).$$

故由格林公式知

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy,$$

其中 $L$ 为包围原点 $(0,0)$ ,且位于 $C$ 内的任一简单闭曲线.特别地,可取 $L$ 为

$$(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2 = r^2,$$

即

$$X^2 + Y^2 = r^2,$$

其中 $r$ 充分小.因此

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{X dY - Y dX}{X^2 + Y^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_L \frac{X dY - Y dX}{X^2 + Y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \oint_{X^2+Y^2=r^2} XdY - YdX \\
&= \frac{ad-bc}{2\pi r^2} \oint_{X^2+Y^2=r^2} xdy - ydx \\
&= \frac{ad-bc}{2\pi r^2} \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq r^2} 2dxdy \\
&= \frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2} \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq r^2} \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(X,Y)} \right| dXdY \\
&= \frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2} \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq r^2} \frac{1}{|ad-bc|} dXdY \\
&= \frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|ad-bc|} \cdot \pi r^2 = \operatorname{sgn}(ad-bc).
\end{aligned}$$

【4322】 若  $X = \varphi(x, y)$ ,  $Y = \psi(x, y)$ ,  $C$  为包围坐标原点的简单周线, 而且曲线  $\varphi(x, y) = 0$  和  $\psi(x, y) = 0$  在周线  $C$  内具有几个简单交点, 计算积分  $I$  (参见上题).

解 设

$$\varphi(x, y) = 0, \psi(x, y) = 0,$$

在  $C$  内的简单交点

$$P_i(x_i, y_i) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m).$$

首先注意本题应假设  $\varphi(x, y)$  与  $\psi(x, y)$  在  $C$  围成的区域内具有连续的二阶偏导数, 并且在各点  $P_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$  处有

$$\frac{D(X, Y)}{D(x, y)} = \varphi'_x \psi'_y - \varphi'_y \psi'_x \neq 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{又} \quad XdY - YdX &= \varphi(\psi'_x dx + \psi'_y dy) - \psi(\varphi'_x dx + \varphi'_y dy) \\
&= (\varphi\psi'_x - \psi\varphi'_x)dx + (\varphi\psi'_y - \psi\varphi'_y)dy,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{从而} \quad I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad P(x, y) = \frac{\varphi\psi'_x - \psi\varphi'_x}{\varphi^2 + \psi^2},$$



$$Q(x, y) = \frac{\varphi\psi'_y - \psi\varphi'_y}{\varphi^2 + \psi^2}.$$

经计算可知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\varphi^2 + \psi^2)^2} [(\varphi\psi''_{xy} - \psi''_{xy}\varphi)(\varphi^2 + \psi^2) \\ &\quad - (\varphi'_x\psi'_y + \varphi'_y\psi'_x)\varphi^2 + (\varphi'_y\psi'_x + \varphi'_x\psi'_y)\psi^2 \\ &\quad + 2(\varphi'_x\varphi'_y - \psi'_x\psi'_y)\varphi\psi] \\ &\quad ((x, y) \neq (x_i, y_i), i = 1, \dots, m). \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\left. \frac{D(X, Y)}{D(x, y)} \right|_{(x_i, y_i)} \neq 0,$$

所以, 我们可取  $r > 0$  充分小, 围绕  $P_i(x_i, y_i)$  作简单闭曲线  $C_i$ :  $[\varphi(x, y)]^2 + [\psi(x, y)]^2 = r^2$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ), 使得  $C_i$  互不相交且都位于  $C$  内, 并且  $\frac{D(X, Y)}{D(x, y)}$  在  $S_i = \{(x, y) \mid X^2 + Y^2 \leq r^2\}$  上保持定号, 根据格林公式有

$$\begin{aligned} &\oint_C P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \oint_{C_i} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^m \oint_{C_i} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{但} \quad &\oint_{C_i} \frac{XdY - YdX}{X^2 + Y^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{C_i} XdY - YdX \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \oint_{C_i} (\varphi\psi'_x - \varphi'_x\psi)dx + (\varphi\psi'_y - \varphi'_y\psi)d\psi \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{S_i} 2(\varphi'_x\psi'_y - \varphi'_y\psi'_x)dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{r^2} \iint_{S_i} \frac{D(X, Y)}{D(x, y)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{r^2} \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right)_{p_i} \iint_{S_i} \left| \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right| dx dy \\
&= \frac{2}{r^2} \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right)_{p_i} \iint_{X^2+Y^2 \leq r^2} dX dY \\
&= \frac{2}{r^2} \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right)_{p_i} \cdot \pi r^2 \\
&= 2\pi \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right)_{p_i},
\end{aligned}$$

代入 ① 式即得

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \operatorname{sgn} \frac{D(X,Y)}{D(x,y)} \right)_{p_i}.$$

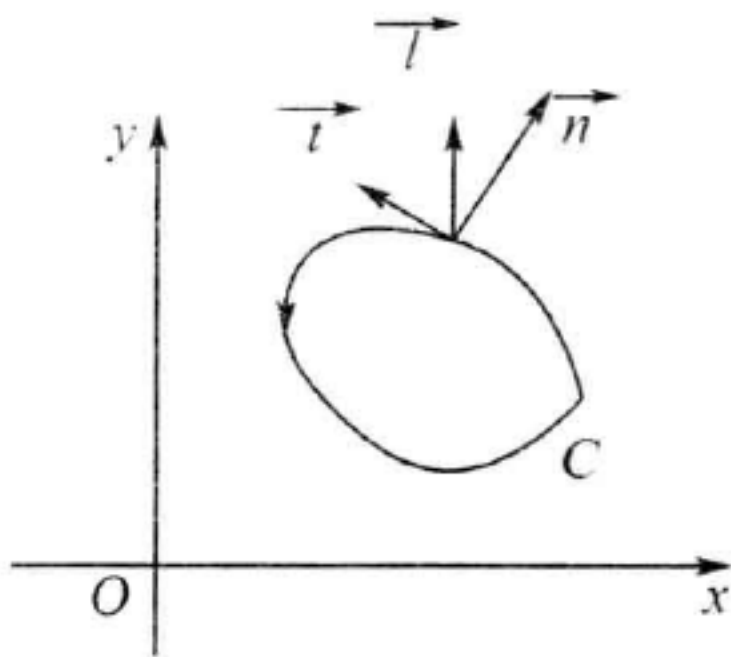
其中  $X = \varphi(x, y), Y = \psi(x, y)$ .

【4323】 证明:若  $C$  为封闭周线,  $l$  为任意方向, 则

$$\oint_C \cos(l, n) ds = 0,$$

其中  $n$  为周线  $C$  的外法线.

证 如 4323 题图所示



4323 题图

不妨规定  $C$  的方向为逆时针方向以  $\vec{t}$  表示, 由于

$$(\vec{l}, \vec{n}) = (\vec{l}, x) - (\vec{n}, x),$$

故得  $\cos(\vec{l}, \vec{n}) = \cos(\vec{l}, x) \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \sin(\vec{l}, x) \sin(\vec{n}, x)$ .

但  $\sin(\vec{n}, x) = \sin\left[(\vec{t}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = -\cos(\vec{l}, x),$

$$\cos(\vec{n}, x) = \cos\left[(\vec{t}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \sin(\vec{t}, x),$$

且  $\cos(\vec{t}, x) = \frac{dx}{ds}, \sin(\vec{t}, x) = \frac{dy}{ds},$

因此  $\cos(\vec{l}, \vec{n})ds = \cos(\vec{l}, x)dy - \sin(\vec{l}, x)dx.$

利用格林公式, 并注意到  $\sin(\vec{l}, x), \cos(\vec{l}, x)$  均为常数, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \cos(\vec{l}, \vec{n})ds &= \oint_C [-\sin(\vec{l}, x)dx + \cos(\vec{l}, x)dy] \\ &= \iint_S 0dxdy = 0,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $S$  表示  $C$  所围的区域.

【4324】 求积分值:

$$I = \oint_C [x\cos(\vec{n}, x) + y\cos(\vec{n}, y)]ds.$$

其中  $C$  为包围有界域  $S$  的简单封闭曲线,  $\vec{n}$  为它的外法线.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \cos(\vec{n}, x) &= \cos\left[(\vec{t}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &= \sin(\vec{t}, x) = \frac{dy}{ds}, \\ \cos(\vec{n}, y) &= \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} - (\vec{n}, x)\right] = \sin(\vec{n}, x) \\ &= \sin\left[(\vec{t}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \\ &= -\cos(\vec{t}, x) = -\frac{dx}{ds},\end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\vec{t}$  表示  $C$  的方向, 所以

$$I = \oint_C xdy - ydx = 2\iint_S dxdy = 2S,$$

其中  $S$  表示  $C$  所围之域及其面积.

【4325】 求  $\lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \oint_C (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n})ds.$

其中  $S$  为包含  $(x_0, y_0)$  点的周线  $C$  所围的面积;  $d(S)$  为域  $S$  的直径,  $\vec{n}$  为周线  $C$  的外法线单位向量,  $\vec{F}\{x, y\}$  为在  $S+C$  中的连续可

微分向量.

解 设  $\vec{F} = X\vec{i} + Y\vec{j}$ ,

而  $\vec{n}_x = \cos(\vec{n}, x) = \frac{dy}{ds}$ ,

$\vec{n}_y = \cos(\vec{n}, y) = -\frac{dx}{ds}$ ,

所以  $(\vec{F}, \vec{n})ds = (X\vec{n}_x + Y\vec{n}_y)ds = Xdy - Ydx$ .

故利用格林公式及中值定理有

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_c (\vec{F}, \vec{n})ds &= \oint_c Xdy - Ydx = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{(\xi, \eta)} \cdot S,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $(\xi, \eta) \in S$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \oint_c (\vec{F}, \vec{n})ds &= \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{(\xi, \eta)} \\ &= X'_x(x_0, y_0) + Y'_y(x_0, y_0).\end{aligned}$$

### § 13. 曲线积分在物理学上的应用

【4326】 均匀分布在圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \geq 0$  的上半部的质量  $M$  用多大力吸引位于  $(0, 0)$  的质量  $m$  的质点?

解 由对称性知, 引力在  $Ox$  轴的投影为  $X = 0$ , 故只需计算引力在  $Oy$  轴上的投影.

设圆的参数方程为:

$$x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta.$$

则  $ds = ad\theta$ ,

对于长为  $ds$  的一段圆弧, 吸引质量为  $m$  位于坐标原点的质点的引力在  $Oy$  轴上的投影为

$$dY = \frac{km}{a^2} \frac{M}{\pi a} \sin\theta \cdot ad\theta = \frac{kmM}{\pi a^2} \sin\theta d\theta,$$

其中  $k$  为引力常数, 因此所求力在  $Oy$  轴上的投影为

$$Y = \frac{kmM}{a^2} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{2kmM}{a^2}.$$

【4327】 计算单层的对数位:

$$u(x, y) = \oint_C k \ln \frac{1}{r} ds,$$

其中  $k = \text{常数}$ , 为密度,  $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$ , 周线  $C$  是圆周  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = R^2$ .

解 设

$$\vec{l} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}, \vec{l}_1 = \xi\vec{i} + \eta\vec{j}, \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$\theta$  为  $\vec{l}$  与  $\vec{l}_1$  的夹角, 即  $\theta = (\vec{l}, \vec{l}_1)$ , 则

$$x\xi + y\eta = R\rho\cos\theta,$$

从而根据对称性有, 对数位

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= 2k \int_0^\pi \ln \frac{1}{r} \cdot R d\theta \\ &= 2Rk \int_0^\pi \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2R\rho\cos\theta + \rho^2}} d\theta \\ &= -Rk \int_0^\pi \ln R^2 \left[ 1 - 2 \frac{\rho}{R} \cos\theta + \left( \frac{\rho}{R} \right)^2 \right] d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

利用 2192 题的结果可得

$$\int_0^\pi \ln \left[ 1 - 2 \frac{\rho}{R} \cos\theta + \left( \frac{\rho}{R} \right)^2 \right] d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & \rho \leq R \\ 2\pi \ln \frac{\rho}{R} & \rho > R, \end{cases}$$

因此, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= -2Rk \int_0^\pi \ln R d\theta \\ &\quad - Rk \int_0^\pi \ln \left[ 1 - 2 \frac{\rho}{R} \cos\theta + \left( \frac{\rho}{R} \right)^2 \right] d\theta \\ &= \begin{cases} 2\pi Rk \ln \frac{1}{R} & \rho \leq R \\ 2\pi Rk \ln \frac{1}{\rho} & \rho > R. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



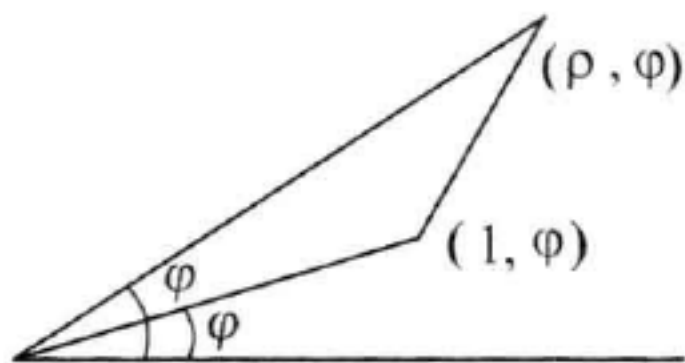
【4328】 用极坐标  $\rho$  和  $\varphi$  计算单层的对数位:

$$I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos m\varphi \ln \frac{1}{r} d\varphi,$$

和 
$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin m\varphi \ln \frac{1}{r} d\varphi,$$

其中  $r$  为  $(\rho, \varphi)$  点与动点  $(1, \psi)$  之间的距离,  $m$  为自然数.

解 由于



4328 题图

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(\rho \cos \varphi - \cos \psi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi - \sin \psi)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 - 2\rho \cos(\psi - \varphi) + \rho^2}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \ln[1 - 2\rho \cos(\psi - \varphi) + \rho^2] d\psi,$$

作变换  $\psi - \varphi = \theta$ , 并利用周期性可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\varphi}^{2\pi-\varphi} \cos m(\varphi + \theta) \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos m\varphi \int_{-\varphi}^{2\pi-\varphi} \cos m\theta \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sin m\varphi \int_{-\varphi}^{2\pi-\varphi} \sin m\theta \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos m\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos m\theta \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sin m\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin m\theta \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta \right] \\ &= -\cos m\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta \ln(1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2) d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

下面分三种情况来讨论

1°  $0 \leq \rho < 1$  时, 根据 2969 题的结果, 并注意到

$$\int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \cdot \cos n\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & m = n, \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = -\cos m\varphi \left( -\frac{\rho^m}{m} \pi \right) = \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^m \cos m\varphi.$$

2°  $\rho = 1$  时, 根据 2970 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \ln(2 - 2\cos\theta) d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi \ln 2 \cdot \cos m\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \cdot \ln \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\sin m\theta}{m} \Big|_0^\pi + \left( -\frac{\pi}{m} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{m}, \end{aligned}$$

故, 此时  $I_1 = \frac{\pi}{m} \cos m\varphi$ .

3°  $\rho > 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= -\cos m\varphi \left[ \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \cdot d\rho^2 d\theta \right] \\ &\quad + \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \ln \left[ 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \cos\theta + \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^2 \right] d\theta \\ &= -\cos m\varphi \left[ \ln \rho^2 \cdot \frac{\sin m\theta}{m} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{\pi}{m} \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)^n \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^{-m} \cos m\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$I_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^m \cos m\varphi, & 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^{-m} \cos m\varphi, & \rho > 1, \end{cases}$$

同样可得

$$I_2 = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^m \sin m\varphi, & 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{m} \rho^{-m} \sin m\varphi, & \rho > 1. \end{cases}$$

**【4329】** 计算高斯积分:

$$u(x, y) = \oint_C \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r} ds,$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$  为连接  $A(x, y)$  点与简单光滑封闭周线  $C$  的动点  $M(\xi, \eta)$  的向量的长度  $r$ ,  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})$  为向量  $\mathbf{r}$  与在曲线  $C$  的点  $M$  的外法线  $\mathbf{n}$  之间的夹角.

解 设  $\vec{n}$  与  $Ox$  轴的夹角为  $\alpha$ ,  $\vec{r}$  与  $Ox$  轴的夹角为  $\beta$

$$\vec{r} = (\xi - x)\vec{i} + (\eta - y)\vec{j}.$$

则  $\cos\beta = \frac{\xi - x}{r}, \sin\beta = \frac{\eta - y}{r},$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) &= \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \\ &= \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \sin\alpha,\end{aligned}$$

代入高斯积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y) &= \oint_C \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r^2} \sin\alpha + \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} \cos\alpha \right) ds \\ &= \oint_C \left( -\frac{\eta - y}{r^2} d\xi + \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} d\eta \right) \\ &= \oint_C P d\xi + Q d\eta,\end{aligned}$$

其中  $P = -\frac{\eta - y}{r^2}, Q = \frac{\xi - x}{r^2},$

则有  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2(\xi - x)}{r^3} \cdot \frac{\xi - x}{r}$

$$= \frac{(\eta - y)^2 - (\xi - x)^2}{r^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} = \frac{(\eta - y)^2 - (\xi - x)^2}{r^4},$$

除去点  $A(x, y)$  外

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta}.$$

分三种情况来讨论

1° 点  $A$  在封闭曲线  $C$  之外, 则由格林公式立得

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, y) &= \oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds \\
 &= \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

2° 点 A 在闭曲线 C 之内, 则以 A 点为圆心充分小的正数  $\epsilon$  为半径作圆周  $l_\epsilon$ , 使  $l_\epsilon$  完全落在 C 内. 设 C 所围的域为 S,  $l_\epsilon$  所围的圆域为  $S_\epsilon$ , 则根据格林公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_{C+l_\epsilon^-} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds &= \oint_{C+l_\epsilon^-} P d\xi + Q d\eta \\
 &= \iint_{S \setminus S_\epsilon} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} \right) d\xi d\eta = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $l_\epsilon^-$  是  $l_\epsilon$  取反向的曲线. 故得

$$u(x, y) = \oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_{l_\epsilon} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds.$$

在  $l_\epsilon$  上

$$r = \epsilon, \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = 1,$$

代入上式得

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \oint_{l_\epsilon} ds = 2\pi.$$

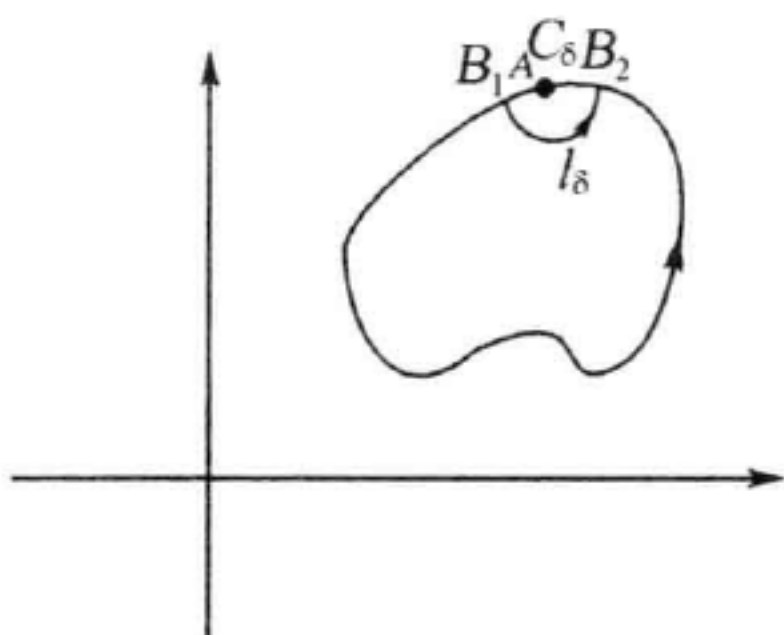
3° 点 A 在围线 C 上. 以 A 为圆心, 充分小的正数  $\delta$  为半径作圆周, 记位于 C 内的部分为  $l_\delta$ , C 上位于小圆内的部分记为  $C_\delta$ , 如 4329 题图所示, 由  $l_\delta, C_\delta$  所围之域记为  $S_\delta$ , 则根据格林公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_{C-C_\delta+l_\delta} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds &= \oint_{C-C_\delta+l_\delta} P d\xi + Q d\eta \\
 &= \iint_{S \setminus S_\delta} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} \right) d\xi d\eta = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{C \setminus C_\delta} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds &= \int_{l_\delta} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds \\
 &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{l_\delta} ds = \angle B_1 A B_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $\delta \rightarrow +0$ , 上式两边取极限得



4329 题图

$$u(x, y) = \oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow +0} \angle B_1 A B_2 = \pi,$$

综上所述, 可得

$$u(x, y) = \oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{点 } A \text{ 在 } C \text{ 之外} \\ \pi, & \text{点 } A \text{ 在 } C \text{ 上} \\ 2\pi, & \text{点 } A \text{ 在 } C \text{ 之内.} \end{cases}$$

【4330】 用极坐标  $\rho$  和  $\varphi$  计算双层对数位:

$$K_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r} d\psi,$$

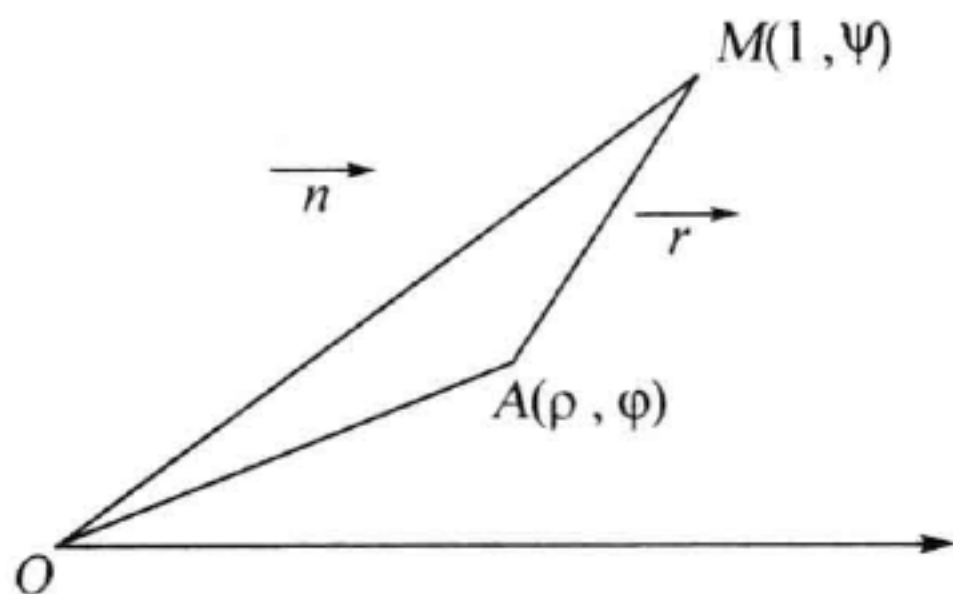
$$K_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin m\psi \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r} d\psi,$$

其中  $r$  为点  $A(\rho, \varphi)$  与动点  $M(1, \psi)$  之间的距离,  $(r, n)$  为方向  $AM = r$  和从点  $O(0, 0)$  开始的半径  $OM = n$  之间的夹角,  $m$  为自然数.

解 由余弦定理可知

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) &= \frac{1 + r^2 - \rho^2}{2r} \\ &= \frac{1 + [1 + \rho^2 - 2\rho\cos(\psi - \varphi)] - \rho^2}{2[1 + \rho^2 - 2\rho\cos(\psi - \varphi)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \rho\cos(\pi - \varphi)}{[1 - 2\rho\cos(\psi - \varphi) + \rho^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$





4330 题图

故 
$$K_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos m\psi \frac{1 - \rho \cos(\psi - \varphi)}{1 - 2\rho \cos(\psi - \varphi) + \rho^2} d\psi.$$

令  $\psi - \varphi = \theta$ .

并利用周期性及奇偶性, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \int_{-\varphi}^{2\pi-\varphi} \cos m(\varphi + \theta) \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta \\ &= \cos m\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos m\theta \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta \\ &\quad - \sin \varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin m\theta \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\cos m\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

下面讨论三种情况

1°  $0 \leq \rho < 1$  时, 由 2968 题的结果并注意到

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta \cdot \cos n\theta d\theta = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & n = m, \end{cases}$$

可得 
$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= 2\cos m\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta \cdot \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\cos m\varphi \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \rho^m \right) = \pi \rho^m \cos m\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

2°  $\rho = 1$  时, 则

$$K_1 = 2\cos m\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \cos m\theta d\theta = 0.$$

3°  $\rho > 1$  时, 设

$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{\rho}.$$

则  $0 < \rho_1 < 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } K_1 &= 2\cos m\varphi \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \frac{1 - \rho \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho \cos \theta + \rho^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\cos m\varphi \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \frac{\rho_1^2 - \rho_1 \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \theta + \rho_1^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\cos m\varphi \left[ \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \frac{\rho^2 - 1}{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \theta + \rho_1^2} d\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \frac{1 - \rho_1 \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \theta + \rho_1^2} d\theta \right]. \end{aligned}$$

利用 2967 题及 2968 题的结果可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \cos m\theta \frac{\rho_1^2 - 1}{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \theta + \rho_1^2} d\theta &= -2\rho_1^m \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos m\theta \frac{1 - \rho_1 \cos \theta}{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \theta + \rho_1^2} d\theta &= \rho_1^m \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } K_1 = -\pi \rho_1^m \cos m\varphi = -\frac{\pi \cos m\varphi}{\rho^m}.$$

综上所述,可得

$$K_1 = \begin{cases} \pi \rho^m \cos m\varphi, & 0 \leq \rho < 1 \\ 0, & \rho = 1 \\ -\frac{\pi \cos m\varphi}{\rho^m}, & \rho > 1, \end{cases}$$

同理可得

$$K_2 = \begin{cases} \pi \rho^m \sin m\varphi, & 0 \leq \rho < 1 \\ 0, & \rho = 1 \\ -\frac{\pi \sin m\varphi}{\rho^m}, & \rho > 1. \end{cases}$$

**【4331】** 若  $\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 则可微分两次的函数  $u = u(x, y)$  称为调和函数. 证明: 当且仅当

$$\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0,$$

(其中  $C$  为任意封闭周线,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  为沿该周线的外法线的方向导数) 时,  $u$  是调和函数.

证 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x),$$

而由 4323 题或 4324 题的推导, 可知

$$\cos(\vec{n}, x) ds = dy, \sin(\vec{n}, x) ds = -dx,$$

故应用格林公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds &= \oint_C \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x) \right] ds \\ &= \oint_C -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = \iint_S \Delta u dx dy, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $S$  是  $C$  所围之域.

下面利用 ① 式证明  $u$  为调和函数, 当且仅当  $\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$  对任意封闭曲线  $C$  成立.

事实上, 当  $u$  为调和函数, 则  $\Delta u \equiv 0$ , 则由 ① 式可得

$$\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_S \Delta u dx dy = 0,$$

若对任何封闭曲线  $C$  都有  $\oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$  及设  $u$  不为调和函数, 则存

在  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ , 使得在该点  $\Delta u \Big|_{P_0} \neq 0$ . 不妨设  $\Delta u \Big|_{P_0} = \delta > 0$ , 则

由  $\Delta u$  的连续性知, 存在以  $P_0$  为圆心,  $\epsilon$  为半径的圆周  $C_\epsilon$ , 使得在以  $C_\epsilon$  为边界的闭圆域  $S_\epsilon$  内有

$$\Delta u \geq \frac{\delta}{2} > 0,$$

故将 ① 式应用于  $C_\epsilon$ , 有

$$\oint_{C_\epsilon} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_{S_\epsilon} \Delta u dx dy \geq \frac{\delta}{2} \cdot \pi \epsilon^2 > 0,$$

这与假设相矛盾, 因此,  $u$  为调和函数.

【4332】 证明:

$$\iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy = - \iint_S u \Delta u dx dy + \oint_C u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds,$$

其中光滑周线  $C$  围成有界域  $S$ .

证 利用格林公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds &= \oint_C u \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(n, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{n}, x) \right] ds \\ &= \oint_C -u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \\ &= \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_S u \Delta u dx dy + \iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

故得 
$$\iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy = - \iint_S u \Delta u dx dy + \oint_C u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds.$$

【4333】 证明:在有界域  $S$  内及其边界  $C$  上的调和函数是由其在周线  $C$  上的值单值确定的(参见题 4332).

证 设  $u_1, u_2$  是在有界域  $S$  和它的周界  $C$  上的调和函数,它们在周界  $C$  上的取值相同,设  $u = u_1 - u_2$ , 则  $u$  在  $S$  及  $C$  上调和且

$$u \Big|_C = 0, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\oint_C u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0.$$

由 4332 题的结果有

$$\iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy = 0.$$

由于  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  都是连续函数,故在  $S$  上有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

所以在  $S$  上,  $u \equiv$  常数,而在周界  $C$  上,  $u = 0$ , 故  $u \equiv 0$ , 从而  $u_1 = u_2$ .

【4334】 证明平面上的格林第二公式:



$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \oint_C \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} ds,$$

其中光滑周线  $C$  限制有界域  $S$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial n}$  为沿  $C$  的外法线方向的导数.

证 由格林公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds &= \oint_C v \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\mathbf{n}, x) \right] ds \\ &= \oint_C -v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \\ &= \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_S v \Delta u dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同样有 } \oint_C u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_S u \Delta v dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \oint_C \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} ds &= \oint_C \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \right) ds \\ &= \iint_S v \Delta u dx dy - \iint_S u \Delta v dx dy \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

【4335】 利用格林第二公式, 证明: 若  $u = u(x, y)$  为封闭有界域  $S$  内的调和函数, 则

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

其中  $C$  为域  $S$  的边界;  $n$  为周线  $C$  的外法线方向,  $(x, y)$  为域  $S$  内的点,  $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}$  为点  $(x, y)$  与周线  $C$  上的动点  $(\xi, \eta)$  之间的距离.

提示: 从域  $S$  割下  $(x, y)$  点与其充分小的圆邻域, 并把格林第



二公式运用于域  $S$  的其他余下部分.

证 设

$$v = \ln r = \frac{1}{2} \ln[(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2].$$

当  $(\xi, \eta) \neq (x, y)$  时,  $v$  为调和函数, 事实上

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\xi - x}{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} = \frac{(\eta - y)^2 - (\xi - x)^2}{[(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2]^2},$$

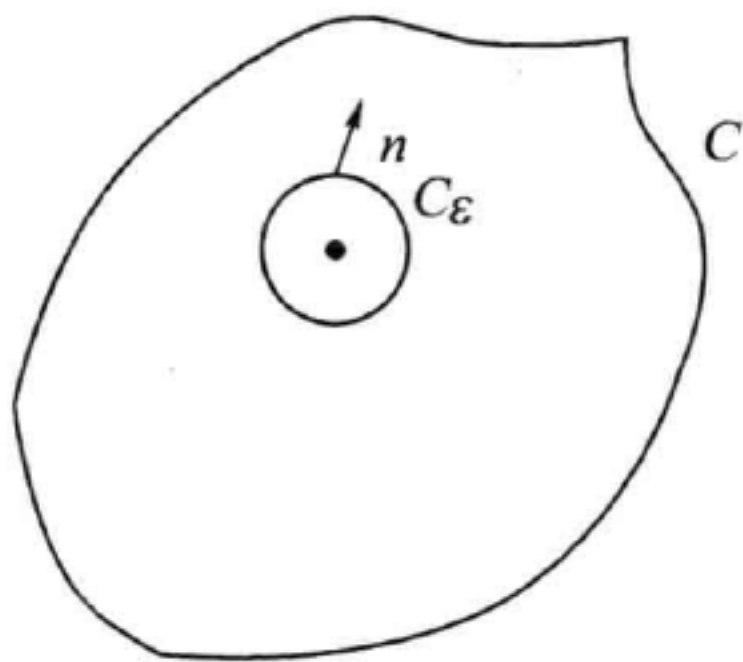
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\eta - y}{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} = \frac{(\xi - x)^2 - (\eta - y)^2}{[(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2]^2},$$

所以  $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \eta^2} = 0 \quad ((\xi, \eta) \neq (x, y)),$

即  $v$  为调和函数.

今以点  $M(x, y)$  为中心, 充分小的正数  $\epsilon$  为半径, 作圆周  $C_\epsilon$ ,  $C_\epsilon$  所围的圆域记为  $S_\epsilon$ , 则在  $S - S_\epsilon$  上,  $u$  及  $v = \ln r$  均为调和函数, 故应用格林第二公式, 有



4335 题图

$$0 = \iint_{S-S_\epsilon} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta \ln r \\ u & \ln r \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \oint_{C+C_\epsilon} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \\ u & \ln r \end{vmatrix} ds$$

$$= \oint_C \left( \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right) ds + \oint_{C_\epsilon^-} \left( \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

其中  $C_\epsilon^-$  表示沿  $C_\epsilon$  的负方向, 即顺时针方向, 所以

$$\oint_C \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds = \oint_{C_\epsilon} \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

而在  $C_\epsilon$  上,  $\ln r = \ln \epsilon$ , 故由 4331 题知

$$\oint_{C_\epsilon} \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \ln \epsilon \oint_{C_\epsilon} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds,$$

又在  $C_\epsilon$  上

$$\frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon},$$

故 
$$\oint_{C_\epsilon} u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} ds = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \oint_{C_\epsilon} u ds = \frac{1}{\epsilon} 2\pi\epsilon u(\xi_1, \eta_1) = 2\pi u(\xi_1, \eta_1),$$

其中  $(\xi_1, \eta_1) \in C_\epsilon$ , 故得

$$u(\xi_1, \eta_1) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

令  $\epsilon \rightarrow +0$ , 并注意到  $u(\xi, \eta)$  在  $(x, y)$  的连续性有

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds.$$

**【4336】** 证明对于调和函数  $u(M) = u(x, y)$  的中值定理:

$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \oint_C u(\xi, \eta) ds,$$

其中  $C$  为以点  $M$  为中心, 半径为  $R$  的圆周.

**证** 由 4335 题知, 对任意包含  $M$  的闭曲线  $C$  有

$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_C \left( u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} - \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

现取  $C$  为以  $M$  为中心,  $R$  为半径的圆周则由 4331 题知

$$\oint_C \ln r \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \ln R \oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0,$$

又 
$$\oint_C u \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial n} ds = \oint_C u \cdot \frac{\partial \ln r}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R} ds = \frac{1}{R} \oint_C u(\xi, \eta) ds,$$

因此 
$$u(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \oint_C u(\xi, \eta) ds.$$

【4337】 证明若函数  $u(x, y)$  在有界封闭域内是调和的, 而且在这个域不是常数, 则在该域的内点不能达到最大值或最小值 (最大值原理).

证 我们只证明最大值的情形, 采用反证法, 设  $u(x, y)$  在  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  达到最大值, 其中  $M_0$  为内点. 我们证明  $u(x, y)$  在调和闭域  $\bar{\Omega}$  上恒为常数, 分三步来证明.

(1) 若圆域

$$S_\epsilon = \{(x, y) \mid (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \leq \epsilon^2\} \subset \Omega,$$

则  $u(x, y)$  在  $S_\epsilon$  上恒为常数. 事实上对  $C_\rho$ :

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = \rho^2 \leq \epsilon^2,$$

应用 4336 题的结果有

$$u(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{C_\rho} u(x, y) ds,$$

$$\text{另一方面 } u(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{C_\rho} u(x_0, y_0) ds,$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{2\pi\rho} \oint_{C_\rho} [u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y)] ds = 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

而  $u(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  取最大值, 故

$$u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y) \geq 0,$$

由此, 根据 ① 可知在  $C_\rho$  上

$$u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y) \equiv 0,$$

事实上, 若存在  $(x_1, y_1) \in C_\rho$ , 使得

$$u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y) > \frac{a}{2} > 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } & \oint_{C_\rho} [u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y)] ds \\ & \geq \int_{C'_\rho} [u(x_0, y_0) - u(x, y)] ds \\ & \geq \frac{a}{2} \cdot C'_\rho \text{ 的长度} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

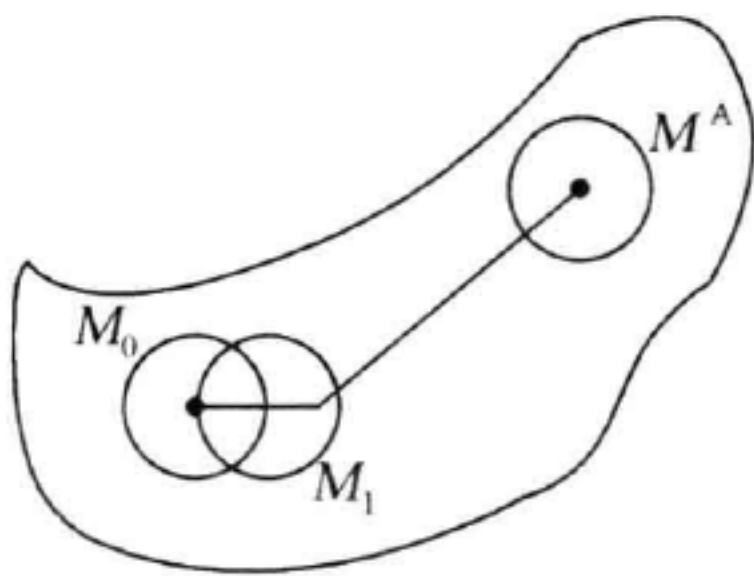
这与 ① 式相矛盾, 所以在  $C_\rho$  上, 有

$$u(x, y) = u(x_0, y_0),$$

由  $0 < \rho \leq \varepsilon$  的任意性知, 在  $S_\varepsilon$  上有

$$u(x, y) \equiv u(x_0, y_0).$$

(2) 设  $M^*(x^*, y^*) \in \Omega$ , 则必有  $u(x^*, y^*) = u(x_0, y_0)$ . 用完全含于  $\Omega$  内的折线  $l$  将点  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  与  $M^*(x^*, y^*)$  联接起来.



4337 题图

用  $\delta$  表示  $\Omega$  的边界  $\partial\Omega$  与  $l$  的距离.

取  $0 < \delta' < \delta$ , 以  $M_0$  为圆心,  $\delta'$  为半径作一圆周  $C_0$ ,  $C_0$  所围的圆域记  $S_0$ . 即

$$S_0 = \{(x, y) \mid (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \leq \delta'^2\},$$

显然  $S_0 \subset \Omega$ , 由(1)段所证明的结论知在  $S_0$  上  $u(x, y)$  为常数, 特别

$$u(x_1, y_1) = u(x_0, y_0),$$

这里  $M_1(x_1, y_1)$  是  $C_0$  与  $l$  的交点. 又以  $M_1(x_1, y_1)$  为圆心,  $\delta'$  为半径作圆周  $C_1$ , 得一圆周

$$S_1 = \{(x, y) \mid (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 \leq \delta'^2\},$$

显然,  $S_1 \subset \Omega$ , 且  $u(x, y)$  在  $(x_1, y_1)$  取到最大值, 故再次应用(1)段的结论, 可得当  $(x, y) \in S_1$  时,

$$u(x, y) = u(x_1, y_1) = u(x_0, y_0),$$

特别地  $u(x_2, y_2) = u(x_0, y_0)$ ,

这里  $M_2(x_2, y_2)$  为  $C_1$  与  $l$  的交点(除  $M_0$  外的另一交点), 以  $M_2(x_2, y_2)$  为中心,  $\delta'$  为半径得一圆域

$$S_2 = \{(x, y) \mid (x - x_2)^2 + (y - y_2)^2 \leq \delta'^2\} \subset \Omega, \dots$$



依此类推,可得

$$u(x^*, y^*) = u(x_0, y_0),$$

(3) 由(2)段的结论,可知在  $\Omega$  内  $u(x, y)$  恒为常数,由  $u(x, y)$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上的连续性可知  $u(x, y)$  在  $\bar{\Omega}$  上恒为常数.

**【4338】** 证明黎曼公式:

$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} L[u] & M[v] \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \oint_C P dx + Q dy,$$

其中  $L[u] = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cu,$

$$M[v] = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - b \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + cv,$$

( $a, b, c$  均为常数),  $P$  和  $Q$  为某些确定的函数,周线  $C$  包围有界域  $S$ .

**证** 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} L[u] & M[v] \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} &= vL[u] - uM[v] \\ &= v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + av \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + bv \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + cuv \\ &\quad - u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + au \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + bu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - cuv \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (vu) + b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (uv) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + auv \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - buv \right), \end{aligned}$$

设  $P = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - buv, Q = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + auv,$

利用格林公式,即得

$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} L[u] & M[v] \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \oint_C P dx + Q dy.$$

**【4339】** 设  $u = u(x, y)$  和  $v = v(x, y)$  为稳定流体流速的分量. 确定单位时间内从周线  $C$  所限制的域  $S$  内流出的液体的量 (亦即液体流出量和流入量的差). 若液体是不可压缩的, 而且在



域  $S$  内没有源泉和渗漏, 则函数  $u$  和  $v$  满足什么样的方程式?

解 设液体的流速为

$$\vec{V} = u(x, y)\vec{i} + v(x, y)\vec{j}.$$

根据假设, 液体是不可压缩的, 故其密度  $\rho = \rho_0$  (常数) 所以所求的液体的量为

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \oint_C \rho_0 \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} ds \\ &= \oint_C \rho_0 [u \cos(\vec{n}, x) + v \sin(\vec{n}, x)] ds \\ &= \rho_0 \oint_C -v dx + u dy = \rho_0 \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\vec{n}$  表示曲线  $C$  的外法线上的单位向量, 又根据假设, 液体在  $S$  内没有源泉和漏孔, 则流出量与流入量的代数和为零, 即

$$\iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

又显然对于  $S$  内的任何闭曲线  $l$ , 上述结果均正确, 即若  $l$  所围之域  $S'$ , 则

$$\iint_{S'} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

由  $u, v$  的连续性及  $l$  的任意性, 知

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0,$$

这就是  $u, v$  要满足的方程.

【4340】 根据比奥—萨瓦尔定律, 通过导线元  $ds$  的电流  $i$  在空间点  $M(x, y, z)$  形成磁场, 其强度:

$$dH = ki \frac{(\vec{r} \times d\vec{s})}{r^2},$$

其中  $\vec{r}$  为连接元素  $ds$  与点  $M$  的向量,  $k$  为比例系数. 对于封闭导线  $C$  的情况, 求解磁场强度  $H$  在点  $M$  的投影  $H_x, H_y, H_z$ .

解 设导线  $C$  上的动点为  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ , 则

$$\vec{r} = (\xi - x)\vec{i} + (\eta - y)\vec{j} + (\zeta - z)\vec{k},$$

$$d\vec{s} = d\xi\vec{i} + d\eta\vec{j} + d\zeta\vec{k},$$

于是,磁场强度为

$$\vec{H} = ki\oint_c \frac{1}{r^3} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \xi-x & \eta-y & \zeta-z \\ d\xi & d\eta & d\zeta \end{vmatrix},$$

故得  $H_x = ki\oint_c \frac{1}{r^3} [(\eta-y)d\zeta - (\zeta-z)d\eta],$

$$H_y = ki\oint_c \frac{1}{r^3} [(\zeta-z)d\xi - (\xi-x)d\zeta],$$

$$H_z = ki\oint_c \frac{1}{r^3} [(\xi-x)d\eta - (\eta-y)d\xi].$$

## § 14. 曲面积分

1. 第一类曲面积分 若  $S$  为逐片光滑的双面曲面:

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v), ((u, v) \in \Omega).$$

①

$f(x, y, z)$  是在曲面  $S$  的各点上有定义的连续函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S f(x, y, z) dS \\ = \iint_{\Omega} f(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv, \end{aligned} \quad ②$$

其中  $E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)^2,$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

在特殊情况下, 若曲面  $S$  方程式具有以下形式:

$$z = z(x, y) \quad ((x, y) \in \sigma).$$

其中  $z(x, y)$  为单值连续可微分函数, 则

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy.$$

这个积分与曲面  $S$  的侧选择无关.

若把函数  $f(x, y, z)$  看作是曲面  $S$  在点  $(x, y, z)$  的密度, 则积分 ② 就是这个曲面的质量.

2. 第二类曲面积分 若  $S$  为光滑的双面曲面:  $S^+$  为其正面即由其法线方向  $\mathbf{h} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  所确定的一面;  $P = P(x, y, z), Q = Q(x, y, z), R = R(x, y, z)$  均为三个在曲面  $S$  上有定义的连续的函数, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy \\ &= \iint_S (P \cos\alpha + Q \cos\beta + R \cos\gamma) dS. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

若曲面  $S$  以参数形式 ① 给出, 则法线  $\mathbf{n}$  的方向余弦按照下式确定:

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{A}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{B}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\cos\gamma = \frac{C}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

式中  $A = \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, B = \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, C = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)},$

并且用适当的方式选择根号前的符号.

当转换到曲面  $S$  的另一侧面  $S^-$  时, 把积分 ③ 的符号改成相反符号即可.

【4341】 下列曲面积分彼此相差多少?

$$I_1 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS,$$

和  $I_2 = \iint_P (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dP,$

其中  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $P$  为内接于此球的八面体  $|x| +$

$$|y| + |z| = a.$$

解 利用球面的参数方程

$$x = a \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = a \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = a \sin \psi$$

$$\left(0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \psi,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 = a^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} = 0,$$

从而  $dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi d\psi = a^2 \cos \psi.$

所以 
$$I_1 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \cdot a^2 \cos \psi d\varphi$$
  

$$= 4\pi a^4.$$

$P$  在第一卦限内的部分上有

$$z = a - x - y,$$

从而  $dP = \sqrt{3} dx dy.$

利用对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \iint_P (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dP \\ &= 8 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} [x^2 + y^2 + (a-x-y)^2] dy \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} \left[ x^2 + y^2 + xy + \frac{a^2}{2} - a(x+y) \right] dy \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} \int_0^a \left[ x^2(a-x) - \frac{1}{6}(a-x)^3 - ax(a-x) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a^2}{2}(a-x) \right] dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}a^4. \end{aligned}$$

所以,两积分之差为



$$I_1 - I_2 = 2(2\pi - \sqrt{3})a^4.$$

【4342】 计算积分  $\iint_S z dS$ , 其中  $S$  为曲面  $x^2 + z^2 = 2az$  被曲面

$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  割下的部分 ( $a > 0$ ).

解 作变量

$$x = a \sin \theta, y = y, z = a + a \cos \theta.$$

则曲面  $S$  的方程变为  $r = 1$ , 即  $S$  的参数方程为

$$x = a \sin \theta, y = y, z = a + a \cos \theta,$$

所以 
$$E = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = a^2,$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = 1,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0,$$

即 
$$ds = \sqrt{EG - F^2} = a d\theta dy.$$

而曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  变为

$$y^2 = 2a^2 \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta),$$

所以, 两曲面交线的参数方程为

$$x = a \sin \theta, y = \pm \sqrt{2}a \sqrt{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)},$$

$$z = a + a \cos \theta \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S z dS &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{-\sqrt{2}a \sqrt{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}}^{\sqrt{2}a \sqrt{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}} (a + a \cos \theta) a dy \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sqrt{2}a^3 \sqrt{\cos \theta} \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \cos \theta)^3} d\theta \\ &= -4\sqrt{2}a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos \theta} \sqrt{(1 + \cos \theta)^3}}{\sin \theta} d(\cos \theta) \\ &= -4\sqrt{2}a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta}} d(\cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

(令  $\cos \theta = t$ )



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4\sqrt{2}a^3 \int_0^1 [t^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}(1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}] dt \\
&= 4\sqrt{2}a^3 \left[ B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= 4\sqrt{2}a^3 \left[ \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} + \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} \right] \\
&= \frac{7}{2}\sqrt{2}\pi a^3.
\end{aligned}$$

计算下列第一类曲面积分(4343 ~ 4350).

【4343】  $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,

$z \geq 0$ .

解 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} \\
&= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},
\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_S (x+y+z) dS \\
&= \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} [x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}] \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy \\
&= \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} a dy + a \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy \\
&= \pi a^2 \cdot a + a \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy.
\end{aligned}$$

由对称性知

$$\int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy = 0,$$

故  $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS = \pi a^3.$

【4344】  $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为立体  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1$  的边界.

解 曲面  $S$  可分为两部分:

一部分为  $S_1$ :

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (0 \leq z \leq 1),$$

另一部分  $S_2$  为平面  $z = 1$  上  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  的内部,  $S_1, S_2$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域都是  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

在  $S_1$  上

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2} dx dy,$$

在  $S_2$  上

$$dS = dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS &= \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= (\sqrt{2} + 1) \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (\sqrt{2} + 1) \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

【4345】  $\iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$ , 其中  $S$  为四面体  $x+y+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  的边界.

解 曲面  $S$  由四部分组成

$$S_1: z = 0, x \geq 0, y \leq 0, x + y \leq 1, dS = dx dy,$$

$$S_2: x = 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, y + z \leq 1, dS = dy dz,$$

$$S_3: y = 0, x \geq 0, z \geq 0, x + z \leq 1, dS = dx dz,$$

$$S_4: x + y + z = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, dS = \sqrt{3} dx dy,$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} \\ &= (1+\sqrt{3}) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^2} \\ & \quad + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} \frac{dz}{(1+y)^2} + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dz}{(1+x)^2} \\ &= (\sqrt{3}+1) \left( \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2(1 - \ln 2) \\ &= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} + (\sqrt{3}-1)\ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

【4346】  $\iint_S |xyz| dS$ , 其中  $S$  为曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  用平面  $z =$

1 割下的部分.

解 设  $S_1$  为曲面在第一卦限的部分, 由于

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

$S_1$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为:  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  利用对称性及极坐标可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S |xyz| dS &= 4 \iint_{S_1} xyz dS \\ &= 4 \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1}} xy(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r^4 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^5 \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} dr \quad (\text{令 } r^2 = t) \\ &= \int_0^1 t^2 \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt \quad (\text{令 } \sqrt{1 + 4t} = u) \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{32} (u^2 - 1)^2 u^2 du \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{u^7}{7} - \frac{2u^5}{5} + \frac{u^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{125\sqrt{5} - 1}{420}. \end{aligned}$$

【4347】  $\iint_S \frac{dS}{h}$ , 其中  $S$  为椭球面,  $h$  为椭球中心到椭球曲面元

素  $dS$  的切面的距离.

解 设椭球面方程为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

对于椭球面上任一点  $P(x, y, z)$ , 容易求得椭球面在点  $P(x, y, z)$  的切平面方程为

$$\frac{x\xi}{a^2} + \frac{y\eta}{b^2} + \frac{z\zeta}{c^2} = 1,$$

其中  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  为切平面上点的流动坐标, 椭球中心(坐标原点)到上述平面的距离为

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}.$$

利用广义球坐标

$$x = ar \sin\theta \cos\varphi, y = br \sin\theta \sin\varphi, z = cr \cos\theta.$$

则椭球面方程为  $r = 1$ , 即椭球面的参数方程为

$$x = a \sin\theta \cos\varphi, y = b \sin\theta \sin\varphi, z = c \cos\theta,$$

于是可得

$$\frac{1}{h} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\varphi}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2\theta \sin^2\varphi}{b^2} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{c^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } E &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 \\ &= a^2 \cos^2\theta \cos^2\varphi + b^2 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\varphi + c^2 \sin^2\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 \\ &= a^2 \sin^2\theta \sin^2\varphi + b^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \\ &= (b^2 - a^2) \sin\theta \cos\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dS &= \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \sqrt{a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + a^2 c^2 \sin^4 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + b^2 c^2 \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \varphi} d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= abc \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi}{b^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{c^2}} d\theta d\varphi \\
 &\quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi),
 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_S \frac{dS}{h} &= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \left[ \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi}{b^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{c^2} \right] d\theta \\
 &= 8abc \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{b^2} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{c^2} \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \right] \\
 &= 8abc \left[ \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{b^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{4\pi abc}{3} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

【4348】  $\iint_S z dS$ , 其中  $S$  为螺旋面  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = v$

$(0 < u < a; 0 < v < 2\pi)$  的部分曲面.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad E &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 v + \sin^2 v = 1, \\
 G &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \\
 &= u^2 \sin^2 v + u^2 \cos^2 v + 1 = u^2 + 1, \\
 F &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \\
 &= -u \sin v \cos v + u \cos v \sin v = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

故  $dS = \sqrt{u^2 + 1} du dv$ ,

因此  $\iint_S z ds = \int_0^{2\pi} v dv \int_0^a \sqrt{u^2 + 1} du$ ,



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi^2 \left[ \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{1+u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(u + \sqrt{1+u^2}) \right] \Big|_0^a \\
 &= \pi^2 [a \sqrt{1+a^2} + \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2})].
 \end{aligned}$$

【4349】  $\iint_S z^2 dS$ , 其中  $S$  为锥面  $x = r \cos \varphi \sin \alpha, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \alpha, z = r \cos \alpha$  ( $0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ ) 的部分曲面,  $\alpha$  为常数 ( $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ).

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 \\
 &= \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1, \\
 G &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 \\
 &= r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \alpha = r^2 \sin^2 \alpha, \\
 F &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \\
 &= (\cos \varphi \sin \alpha)(-r \sin \varphi \sin \alpha) + \sin \varphi \sin \alpha (r \cos \varphi \sin \alpha) \\
 &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

故得  $dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} dr d\varphi = r \sin \alpha dr d\varphi$ ,

所以  $\iint_S z^2 dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cdot r \sin \alpha dr = \frac{\pi a^4}{2} \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha$ .

【4350】  $\iint_S (xy + yz + zx) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为圆锥曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$  割下的部分.

解 在圆锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  上

$$\begin{aligned}
 dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} dx dy \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy,
 \end{aligned}$$

又曲面  $S$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax.$$

利用极坐标可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S (xy + yz + zx) dS \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax} (xy + y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2a \cos \varphi} [r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + r^2 (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)] r dr \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (2a \cos \varphi)^4 (\cos \varphi \sin \varphi + \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= 4\sqrt{2}a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{64\sqrt{2}a^4}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

【4351】 证明泊松公式:

$$\iint_S f(ax + by + cz) dS = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) du,$$

其中  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  的表面.

证 取新坐标系  $Ouvw$ , 其中原点不变, 平面  $ax + by + cz = 0$  即为  $Ovw$  平面,  $u$  轴垂直于该平面, 则有

$$u = \frac{ax + by + cz}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}},$$

所以 
$$\iint_S f(ax + by + cz) dS = \iint_S f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) dS,$$

显然, 球面  $S$  的方程为

$$u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1,$$

或 
$$v^2 + w^2 = (\sqrt{1 - u^2})^2,$$

改写为参数方程为

$$u = u, v = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \cos \varphi,$$

$$w = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \sin \varphi \quad (-1 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi),$$

$$E = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 + \frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{1-u^2},$$

$$G = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 \\ = (1-u^2) \sin^2 \varphi + (1-u^2) \cos^2 \varphi = 1-u^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \\ = 0 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cos \varphi \cdot \sqrt{1-u^2} \cdot \sin \varphi \\ - \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \sin \varphi \cdot \sqrt{1-u^2} \cos \varphi \\ = 0,$$

故  $dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} du d\omega$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-u^2} \cdot (1-u^2) - 0} du d\omega = du d\omega,$$

因此  $\iint_S f(ax + by + cz) dS$

$$= \iint_S f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) dS \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\omega \int_{-1}^1 f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) du \\ = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(u \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}) du.$$

【4352】 求抛物面的质量:

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \quad (0 \leq z \leq 1),$$

其密度按照  $\rho = z$  的规律变化.

解 质量

$$M = \iint_S \rho dS = \iint_S z dS,$$

在  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$  上,

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy. \\ &= \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

$S$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$ , 由此得

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_S z dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 (1 + r^2) \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{1 + r^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

设  $\sqrt{1 + r^2} = u$ .

则  $\frac{r dr}{\sqrt{1 + r^2}} = du, r^2 = u^2 - 1,$

故得 
$$\begin{aligned} M &= \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} (u^2 - 1) u^2 du = \pi \left( \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{u^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi(1 + 6\sqrt{3})}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

【4352. 1】 求半球的质量:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$ , 在其每一个点  $M(x, y, z)$  处的密度等于  $\frac{z}{a}$ .

解 质量

$$M = \iint_S \rho dS = \iint_S \frac{z}{a} dS,$$

而在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$  上

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{z}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y}{z}\right)^2} dx dy = \frac{a}{z} dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

而球面在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为圆域

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2,$$

所以 
$$M = \iint_S \frac{z}{a} dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \frac{z}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{z} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = \pi a^2.$$

【4352. 2】 求均质三角板  $x + y + z = a (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0)$  对坐标平面的转动惯量.

解 对  $xOy$  平面的静矩为

$$I_{xy} = \iint_S z dS.$$

由于在平面  $x + y + z = a$  上

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} dx dy,$$

而  $S$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为:  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq a$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} I_{xy} &= \iint_S z dS = \sqrt{3} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (a - x - y) dy \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^a \left[ (a - x)y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right] \Big|_0^{a-x} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^a (a - x)^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^3}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

由对称性可知

$$I_{xy} = I_{xz} = I_{yz} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^3}{6}.$$

【4353】 计算密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质球壳  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$ , 对  $Oz$  轴的转动惯量.

解 对  $Oz$  轴的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \rho_0 \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= \rho_0 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{a dx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\ &= a \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \frac{r^3 dr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 2\pi \rho_0 a \int_0^a r^2 \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}, \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{令 } \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} = u.$$

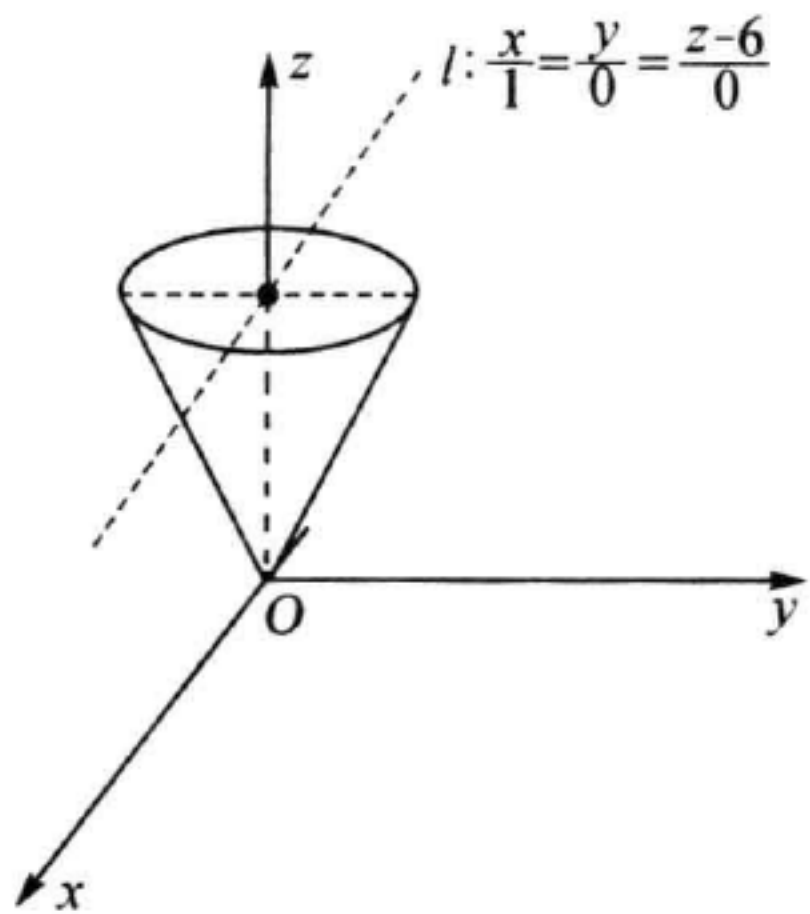
$$\text{则 } -\frac{rdr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = du, r^2 = a^2 - u^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } I_z &= 2\pi\rho_0 a \int_0^a r^2 \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 2\pi\rho_0 a \int_0^a (a^2 - u^2) du \\ &= 2\pi\rho_0 a \left[ a^2 u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 \right] \Big|_0^a = \frac{4\pi\rho_0 a^4}{3} = \frac{Ma^2}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $M$  是球壳的质量.

【4354】 计算密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质锥壳  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 0$  ( $0 \leq z \leq b$ ) 对直线  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-b}{0}$  的转动惯量.

解 空间中任一点  $M(x, y, z)$  到  $Ox$  轴的距离平方为  $y^2 + z^2$ , 因此点  $M$  到直线  $l: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-b}{0}$  的距离平方为  $y^2 + (z-b)^2$ . 如是, 所求转动惯量为



4354 题图

$$I = \rho_0 \iint_S [y^2 + (z-b)^2] dS.$$

在圆锥  $S: z = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  上,

$$\begin{aligned}
 dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy \\
 &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right)} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} dx dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

$S$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \rho_0 \iint_S [y^2 + (z - b)^2] dS \\
 &= \rho_0 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \left[ y^2 + \left( \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - b \right)^2 \right] \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} dx dy \\
 &= \rho_0 \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \left[ r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \left( \frac{b}{a} r - b \right)^2 \right] r dr \\
 &= \frac{\rho_0 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a (r - a)^2 r dr \right] \\
 &= \frac{\rho_0 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} \left[ \frac{\pi a^4}{4} + 2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{a^4}{4} - \frac{2a^4}{3} + \frac{a^4}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \pi \rho_0 a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left( \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{6} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

【4355】 求均质曲面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$  割下部分的重心的坐标.

解 质量为

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= \iint_S \rho_0 dS = \sqrt{2} \rho_0 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq ax} dx dy \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \rho_0 \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \pi = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \rho_0}{4},
 \end{aligned}$$

重心坐标为

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \iint_S x \rho_0 dS = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sqrt{2} \rho_0 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq ax} x dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\cos\varphi} r^2 \cos\varphi dr \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\rho_0 a^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\rho_0 a^3 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\varphi d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \rho_0 a^3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \rho_0} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi\rho_0 a^3}{8} = \frac{a}{2}, \\
y_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \iint_S \rho_0 y dS = \frac{1}{M} \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq ar} y dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{ar-x^2}}^{\sqrt{ar-x^2}} y dy = 0, \\
z_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \rho_0 \iint_S z dS = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq ar} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\cos\varphi} r^2 dr \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \sqrt{2}\rho_0 \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\varphi d\varphi \\
&= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \rho_0} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}\rho_0 a^3}{9} = \frac{16a}{9\pi}.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4356】** 求均质曲面

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \quad (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq a).$$

重心的坐标.

**解** 由  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,

得 
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy,$$

所以,曲面的质量为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_S \rho_0 dS = \rho_0 a \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq a}} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\ &= \rho_0 a \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\ &= \rho_0 a \int_0^a \arcsin \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx \\ &= \rho_0 a \left[ x \arcsin \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \Big|_0^a + a \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{2(a-x)(a+x)}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{a-x}(a+x)}, \end{aligned}$$

作变换  $x = a \sin^2 t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则有 } M &= \frac{\rho_0 a^2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sin t \cdot 2a \sin t \cos t dt}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \cos t \cdot a(1 + \sin^2 t)} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \rho_0 a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{1 + \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \rho_0 a^2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \sin^2 t} \right], \end{aligned}$$

再作变换  $u = \tan t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1 + \sin^2 t} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{2 + \tan^2 t} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{du}{2 + u^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } M = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \pi a^2 \rho_0,$$

重心坐标

$$\begin{aligned}
x_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \iint_S \rho_0 x dS = \frac{1}{M} \rho_0 \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq a}} \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \rho_0 a \int_0^a dy \int_0^{a-y} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \rho_0 a \int_0^a (-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a-y} dy \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \rho_0 a \left[ \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy - \int_0^a \sqrt{2ay - 2y^2} dy \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \rho_0 a \left[ \frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \int_0^a \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(y - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} dy \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi a^2 \rho_0} \cdot \rho_0 a \left[ \frac{\pi a^2}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \pi}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

由对称性知

$$y_0 = x_0 = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z_0 &= \frac{1}{M} \iint_S \rho_0 z dS \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \rho_0 \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq a}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\
&= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \rho_0 a \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi \rho_0 a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 a^3 \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)a}{\pi}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4356. 1】 求以下曲面  $S$  的极惯性力矩:

$$I_0 = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS,$$

(1) 最大立方体曲面  $\{|x|, |y|, |z|\} = a$ ;



(2) 柱面的总曲面  $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2; 0 \leq z \leq H$ .

解 (1) 在平面  $z = a (-a \leq x \leq a, -a \leq y \leq a)$  上

$$dS = dxdy.$$

由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS \\ &= 6 \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy \\ &= 6 \times \frac{20}{3} a^4 = 40a^4. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 曲面  $S$  由三部分组成. 其中

$$S_1: x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \quad (0 \leq z \leq h),$$

$$S_2: z = 0 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2),$$

$$S_3: z = h \quad (x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2),$$

$S_1$  在  $yOz$  平面上的投影域为

$$-R \leq y \leq R, 0 \leq z \leq h,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } S_1 \text{ 上 } dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2} dydz \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} dydz = \frac{R}{x} dydz \\ &= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dydz \quad (x \geq 0), \end{aligned}$$

在  $S_2$  及  $S_3$  上

$$dS = dxdy.$$

由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS \\ &= 2 \int_{-R}^R dy \int_0^h (R^2 + z^2) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \cdot R \cdot \left( R^2 h + \frac{1}{3} h^3 \right) \int_{-R}^R \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \\
&= 4 \left( R^3 h + \frac{1}{3} R h^3 \right) \int_0^R \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \\
&= 4 \left( R^3 h + \frac{1}{3} R h^3 \right) \cdot \arcsin \frac{y}{R} \Big|_0^R \\
&= \frac{2\pi R h (3R^2 + h^2)}{3},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^3 dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4, \\
\iint_{S_3} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (x^2 + y^2 + h^2) dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R (r^2 + h^2) r dr = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{4} R^4 + \frac{1}{2} R^2 h^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} R^4 + \pi R^2 h^2,
\end{aligned}$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned}
I_0 &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS \\
&= \frac{2\pi R h (3R^2 + h^2)}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} R^4 + \frac{\pi}{2} R^4 + \pi R^2 h^2 \\
&= \frac{2\pi R h (3R^2 + h^2)}{3} + \pi R^4 + \pi R^2 h^2.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4356. 2】** 求三角板  $x + y + z = 1$  ( $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ ) 对坐标平面的转动惯量.

**解** 这是 4352. 2 题当  $a = 1$  时的情形, 所以

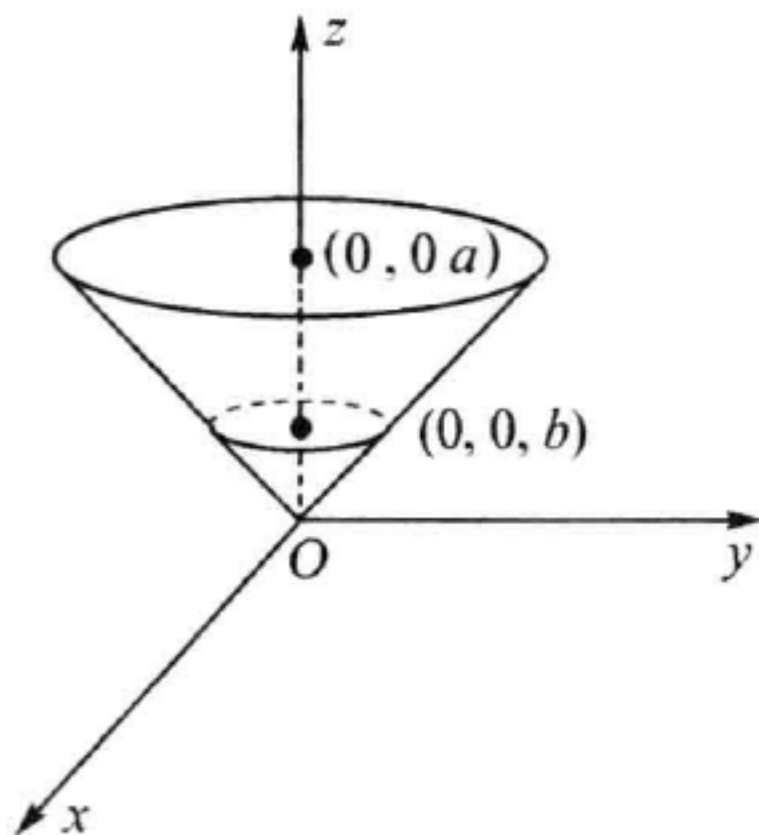
$$I_{xy} = I_{yz} = I_{zx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}.$$

**【4357】** 密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质锥截面  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z =$

$r$  ( $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 < b \leq r \leq a$ ) 以多大力吸引位于该面顶点的质点?

解 设引力为  $\vec{F}$ ,

由对称性显然,  $\vec{F}$  在  $Ox$  轴,  $Oy$  轴上的投影为



4357 题图

$$F_x = F_y = 0,$$

$$\text{又} \quad dF_z = k \frac{m\rho_0 dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \cos\theta,$$

其中,  $k$  为引力常数,  $\theta$  为锥面上的点  $M(x, y, z)$  的矢径  $\vec{OM}$  与  $Oz$  轴的夹角, 由于锥面方程为  $z = r$ , 故  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . 又在锥面上

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2} dx dy,$$

$S$  在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域为

$$b^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad F_z &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} km\rho_0 \iint_S \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} km\rho_0 \iint_{b^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} km\rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_b^a \frac{1}{r} dr = \pi km\rho_0 \ln \frac{a}{b}. \end{aligned}$$

【4358】 求密度为  $\rho_0$  的均质球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (S)$  在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的位势, 亦即计算积分

$$u = \iint_S \frac{\rho_0 dS}{r},$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$ .

解 记

$$r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2},$$

根据对称性知在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的位, 等于在点  $N_0(0, 0, r_0)$  的位.

利用球面的参数方程.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cos \varphi \sin \psi, y = a \sin \varphi \sin \psi, z = a \cos \psi \\ (0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \pi). \end{aligned}$$

则  $dS = a^2 \sin \psi d\varphi d\psi$ ,

由余弦定理知, 球面上任意一点  $M(x, y, z)$  到点  $N_0$  的距离

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0 a \cos \psi} \quad (0 \leq \psi \leq \pi),$$

因此, 所求位为

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \iint_S \frac{\rho_0 dS}{r} = a^2 \rho_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \psi d\psi}{\sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0 a \cos \psi}} \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \rho_0 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \psi d\psi}{\sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0 a \cos \psi}} \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \rho_0 \left[ \frac{1}{ar_0} \sqrt{a^2 + r_0^2 - 2r_0 a \cos \psi} \right] \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{2\pi \rho_0 a}{r_0} [a + r_0 - |a - r_0|] = 4\pi \rho_0 \min\left(a, \frac{a^2}{r_0}\right). \end{aligned}$$

【4359】 计算:

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=t} f(x, y, z) dS,$$

其中  $f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{若 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1 \end{cases}$ ,

作出函数  $u = F(t)$  的图形.

**解** 根据假设, 当  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  时,  $f(x, y, z) \neq 0$ , 而当  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1$  时  $f(x, y, z) = 0$ . 因此, 需要求当  $t$  取何值时, 平面  $x + y + z = t$  与球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  有相交部分. 以  $z = t - x - y$  代入  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  得

$$x^2 + y^2 + (t - x - y)^2 \leq 1,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + xy - tx - ty \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^2),$$

$$x^2 + x(y - t) + \frac{1}{4}(y - t)^2 + y^2 - ty - \frac{1}{4}(y - t)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^2),$$

$$\text{即} \quad \left(x - \frac{y - t}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\left(y - \frac{t}{3}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right), \quad \textcircled{1}$$

故当  $|t| \leq \sqrt{3}$  时, 平面  $x + y + z = t$  与球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  相交, 而当  $|t| > \sqrt{3}$  时, 它们不相交. 分两种情况讨论.

① 当  $|t| > \sqrt{3}$  时, 由于

$$f(x, y, z) = 0,$$

故

$$F(t) = \iint_{x+y+z=t} f(x, y, z) dS = 0.$$

② 当  $|t| \leq \sqrt{3}$  时, 这时在积分平面  $S$  上有.

$$f(x, y, z) = 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2,$$

而在平面  $S: x + y + z = t$  上

$$dS = \sqrt{3} dx dy,$$

$$\text{由此得} \quad F(t) = \sqrt{3} \iint_D [1 - x^2 - y^2 - (t - x - y)^2] dx dy,$$

其中  $D$  为  $xOy$  平面上由 ① 式所决定的区域作变换

$$u = x + \frac{y - t}{2}, v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(y - t),$$

则区域  $D$  化为:

$$u^2 + v^2 \leq a^2,$$



其中  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$

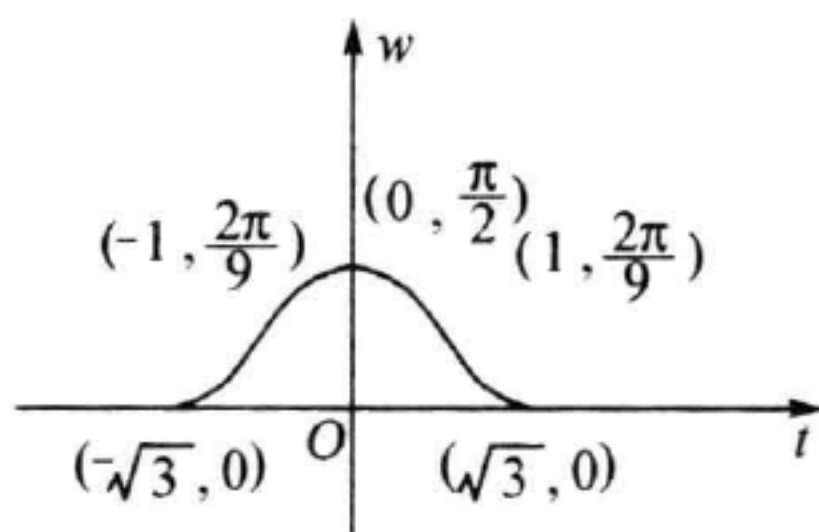
又  $\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$

故  $|I| = \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},$

因此 
$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \sqrt{3} \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq a^2} 2(a^2 - u^2 - v^2) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} du dv \\ &= 4 \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq a^2} (a^2 - u^2 - v^2) du dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a (a^2 - r^2) r dr = 2\pi a^4 = \frac{\pi(3-t^2)^2}{18}, \end{aligned}$$

因此 
$$F(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{18}(3-t^2)^2 & \text{当 } |t| \leq \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & \text{当 } |t| > \sqrt{3} \end{cases},$$

作  $F(t)$  的图形如 4359 题图所示.



4359 题图

【4360】 计算积分:

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=t^2} f(x,y,z) dS,$$

其中 
$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2, & \text{若 } z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 0, & \text{若 } z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}. \end{cases}$$

解 由球面方程

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2,$$

知

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{t^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

而由

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2 \\ z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$$

可得

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{t^2}{2} = \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=t^2} f(x, y, z) dS \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{|t|}{\sqrt{t^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} dx dy \\ &= |t| \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} dr, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{r^3 dr}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2 - r^2 - t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} d(t^2 - r^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (t^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^2 (t^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} dr &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} (t^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^2 (t^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \bigg|_0^{\frac{|t|}{\sqrt{2}}} \\ &= \frac{-5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^3 + \frac{2}{3} |t|^3 = \frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^3, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$F(t) = 2\pi |t| \cdot \frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{12} |t|^3 = \frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{6} \pi t^4.$$

【4361】 计算积分:

$$F(x, y, z, t) = \iint_S f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS,$$

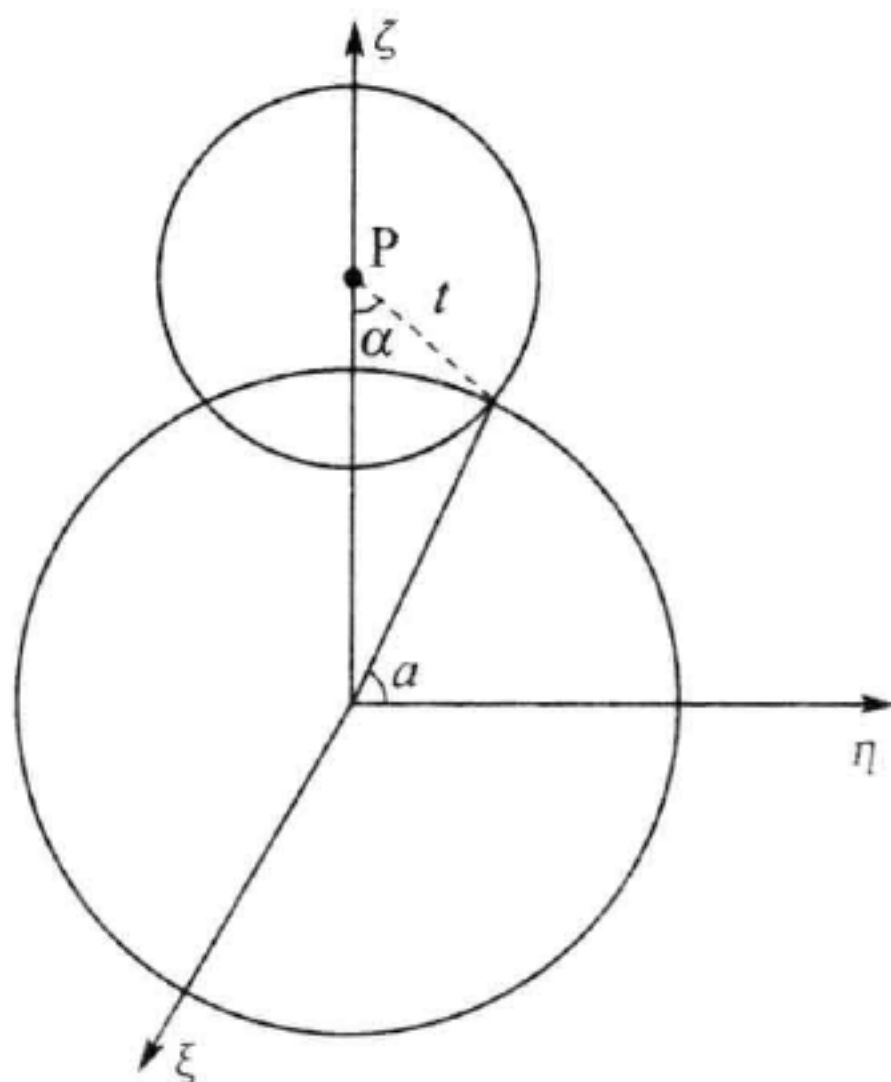
其中  $S$  为可变球面

$$(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2 = t^2,$$

且假定  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > a > 0$ ,

$$f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 < a^2 \\ 0, & \text{若 } \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \geq a^2. \end{cases}$$

解 记  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ , 旋转坐标轴, 使点  $P(x, y, z)$  位于  $O\xi$  轴的正方向上的点  $P_0(0, 0, r)$ , 如 4361 题图所示.



4361 题图

显然, 当  $0 < t \leq r - a$  及  $t \geq r + a$  时, 球面  $S$

$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\zeta - t)^2 = t^2$  与球体  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 < a^2$  没有公共部分, 从而积分

$$F(x, y, z, t) = \iint_S f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS = 0.$$

当  $r - a < t < r + a$  时, 球面  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + (\zeta - r)^2 = t^2$  有一部分  $S'$  落在球体  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 < a^2$  内, 这时  $f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) = 1$ , 且这部分球面  $S'$  的参数方程为

$$\xi = t \cos \varphi \sin \psi, \eta = t \sin \varphi \sin \psi,$$

$$\zeta - r = -t \cos \psi \quad (0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq \alpha),$$

所以  $dS = t^2 \sin \psi,$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, t) &= \iint_S f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\alpha t^2 \sin \psi d\psi \\ &= 2\pi t^2 (1 - \cos \alpha) \\ &= 2\pi t^2 \left(1 - \frac{t^2 + r^2 - a^2}{2rt}\right) \\ &= \frac{\pi t}{r} [a^2 - (r - t)^2]. \end{aligned}$$

计算以下第二类曲面积分(4362 ~ 4366).

【4362】  $\iint_S (x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy)$ , 其中  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  的外侧.

解 根据轮换对称, 只要计算  $\iint_S z dx dy$ , 并注意到上半球面  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  应取上侧, 下半球面  $z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  应取下侧, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S z dx dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \\ &\quad - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

根据对称性有

$$\iint_S x dy dz = \iint_S y dz dx = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3},$$

故 
$$\iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = 4\pi a^3.$$

【4363】  $\iint_S f(x)dydz + g(y)dzdx + h(z)dxdy$ , 其中  $f(x), g(y), h(z)$  为连续函数, 为平行六面体的外侧面  $0 \leq x \leq a; 0 \leq y \leq b; 0 \leq z \leq c$ .

解 先计算

$$I_3 = \iint_S h(z)dxdy.$$

由于六面体有四个面垂直于  $xOy$  平面, 故面积分为零. 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \iint_S h(z)dxdy = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} h(c)dxdy - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} h(0)dxdy \\ &= ab[h(c) - h(0)], \end{aligned}$$

同理  $\iint_S f(x)dydz = [f(a) - f(0)]bc,$

$$\iint_S g(y)dzdx = [g(b) - g(0)]ac,$$

故得 
$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_S f(x)dydz + g(y)dzdx + h(z)dxdy \\ &= abc \left[ \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a} + \frac{g(b) - g(0)}{b} + \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

【4364】  $\iint_S (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dzdx + (x-y)dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  为圆锥曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (0 \leq z \leq h)$  的外侧面.

解 记曲面在各坐标面上的投影域分别为  $S_{xy}, S_{yz}$  和  $S_{zx}$ , 并注意到曲面的法线方向, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_S (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dzdx + (x-y)dxdy \\ &= \iint_S (y-z)dydz + \iint_S (z-x)dzdx + \iint_S (x-y)dxdy \\ &= \left[ \iint_{S_{yz}} (y-z)dyz - \iint_{S_{yz}} (y-z)dydz \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ \iint_{S_{xz}} (z-x) dx dz - \iint_{S_{xz}} (z-x) dx dz \right] \\
& + \left[ \iint_{S_{xy}} (x-y) dx dy - \iint_{S_{xy}} (x-y) dx dy \right] \\
& = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

【4365】  $\iint_S \left( \frac{dydz}{x} + \frac{dzdx}{y} + \frac{dxdy}{z} \right)$ , 其中  $S$  为椭球  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的外侧面.

解 先计算

$$I_3 = \iint_S \frac{dxdy}{z} = \iint_{S_1^-} \frac{dxdy}{z} + \iint_{S_2^+} \frac{dxdy}{z},$$

其中  $S_1^-$  是下半椭球面

$$z = -c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}},$$

取下侧,  $S_2^+$  是上半椭球面

$$z = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}},$$

取上侧, 所以

$$I_3 = 2 \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \frac{dxdy}{c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}.$$

利用广义极坐标

$$x = ar \cos \varphi, y = br \sin \varphi,$$

则

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(r, \varphi)} = abr,$$

故

$$I_3 = \frac{2ab}{c} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{4\pi ab}{c}.$$

根据对称性可得

$$I_1 = \iint_S \frac{dydz}{x} = \frac{4\pi bc}{a}, I_2 = \iint_S \frac{dzdx}{y} = \frac{4\pi ac}{b},$$

因此 
$$\iint_S \frac{dydz}{x} + \frac{xdz}{y} + \frac{xdy}{z} = 4\pi \left( \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b} + \frac{ab}{c} \right)$$

$$= 4\pi abc \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right).$$

【4366】  $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  为球面  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$  的外侧面.

解 先计算

$$I_3 = \iint_S z^2 dxdy = \iint_{S_1^+} z^2 dxdy + \iint_{S_2^-} z^2 dxdy,$$

其中  $S_1^+$  是上半球面

$$z-c = \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2},$$

取上侧,  $S_2^-$  是下半球面

$$z-c = -\sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2},$$

取下侧, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \iint_S z^2 dxdy \\ &= \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} [c + \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}]^2 dxdy \\ &\quad - \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} [c - \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}]^2 dxdy \\ &= 4c \iint_{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2} dxdy. \end{aligned}$$

作变量代换

$$x = a + r\cos\varphi, y = b + r\sin\varphi,$$

则得 
$$I_3 = 4c \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr$$

$$= 8\pi c \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^R = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c.$$

由对称性知

$$I_1 = \iint_S x^2 dydz = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 a,$$

$$I_2 = \iint_S y^2 dx dz = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 b,$$

因此 
$$\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dx dz + z^2 dx dy = \frac{8\pi R^3}{3} (a + b + c).$$

### § 15. 斯托克斯公式

若  $P = P(x, y, z), Q = Q(x, y, z), R = R(x, y, z)$  都是连续可微分函数,  $C$  为包围分片光滑的有界双面曲面  $S$  的逐段光滑的简单封闭周线, 则有斯托克斯公式:

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS,$$

其中  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$  是指向周线  $C$  逆时针方向 (对于右旋坐标系) 环绕的那一面曲面  $S$  的法线的方向余弦.

**【4367】** 运用斯托克斯公式计算曲线积分

$$\int_C y dx + z dy + x dz,$$

其中  $C$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = 0$ , 若从  $Ox$  轴的正向来看, 圆周为逆时针方向. 用直接计算来验证结果.

**解** 平面  $x + y + z = 0$  的法线方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C y dx + z dy + x dz &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= - \iint_S (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma) dS = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

下面直接计算. 将圆周  $C$  的方程化为参数方程. 以

$$z = -(x + y),$$

代入  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2,$

得  $x^2 + y^2 + (x + y)^2 = a^2,$

即  $\frac{3}{2}(x + y)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - y)^2 = a^2,$

故设  $x + y = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a \cos t, y - x = \sqrt{2}a \sin t.$

由此可得  $C$  的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t - \sin t \right), y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t + \sin t \right),$$

$$z = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a \cos t,$$

当  $t$  从  $0$  增加到  $2\pi$  时, 动点描出曲线  $C$  的正向. 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_C y dx + z dy + x dz \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} + \sin t \right) \left( \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{3}} + \cos t \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} \left( -\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{3}} + \cos t \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}} - \sin t \right) \sin t \right] dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) dt = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

**【4368】** 计算积分:

$$\int_{AmB} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - xz) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz,$$

此积分是沿着螺线

$$x = a \cos \varphi, y = a \sin \varphi, z = \frac{h}{2\pi} \varphi.$$

从  $A(a, 0, 0)$  点到  $B(a, 0, h)$  点的曲线所取的.

提示: 用直线补充曲线  $AmB$  并运用斯托克斯公式.

**解** 连接线段  $AB$ , 则得闭曲线  $AmBA$ , 假设张这条曲线上

的曲面为  $S$ , 则应用斯托克斯公式知

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{AmBA} (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - xz)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - yz & y^2 - xz & z^2 - xy \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= \iint_S 0 dS = 0, \end{aligned}$$

又因直线段  $AB$  的方程为:

$$x = a, y = 0, 0 \leq z \leq h,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad & \int_{AmB} (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - xz)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz \\ &= \int_{AB} (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - xz)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz \\ &= \int_0^h z^2 dz = \frac{h^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**【4369】** 设  $C$  为位于平面  $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma - p = 0$  的封闭周线 ( $\cos\alpha, y\cos\beta, \cos\gamma$  为平面法线的方向余弦) 并围成面积  $S$ . 求

$$\oint_C \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix},$$

其中周线  $C$  取正向.

解 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ y & z \end{vmatrix} = z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma, \\ Q &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos\gamma & \cos\alpha \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} = x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha, \\ R &= \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta. \end{aligned}$$



则应用斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} &= \oint_C P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= 2 \iint_S (\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma) dS = 2 \iint_S dS = 2S. \end{aligned}$$

运用斯托克斯公式, 计算积分:

【4370】  $\int_C (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz$ , 其中  $C$  为椭圆  $x = a\sin^2 t, y = 2asintcost, z = a\cos^2 t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ ), 沿参数  $t$  的递增方向.

解 应用斯托克斯公式有

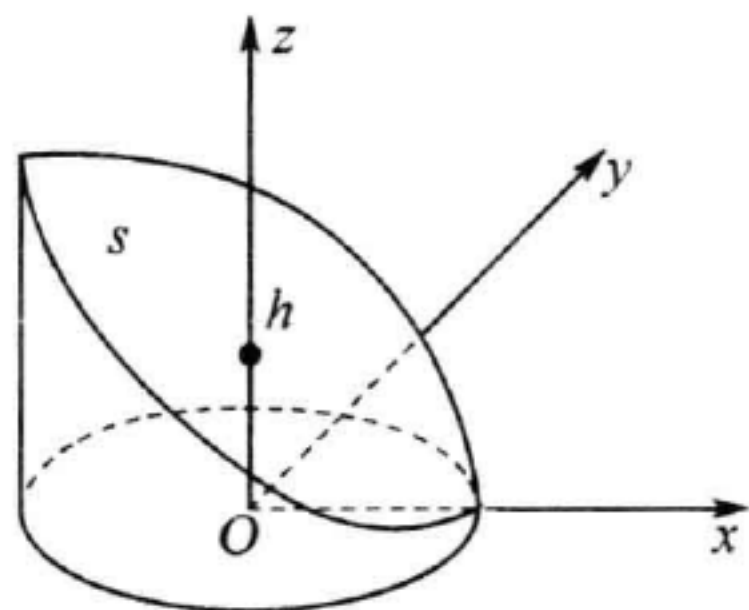
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} dS = \iint_S 0 dS = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4371】  $\int_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz,$

其中  $C$  为椭圆  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$  ( $a > 0, h > 0$ ), 若从  $Ox$  轴的正向来看, 椭圆取逆时针方向.

解 如 4371 题图所示

把平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$  上  $C$  所围的区域记为  $S$ , 则  $S$  的法线方向为  $\{h, 0, a\}$ , 即



4371 题图

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}, \cos\beta = 0, \cos\gamma = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}.$$

应用斯托克斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= -2 \iint_S (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma) dS \\ &= -2 \left( \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} + 0 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \right) \iint_S dS \\ &= -2 \frac{h+a}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \cdot a \sqrt{a^2 + h^2} = -2\pi a(a+h). \end{aligned}$$

【4372】  $\int_C (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + z^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$ , 其中  $C$

为曲线  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 2rx$  ( $0 < r < R, z > 0$ ), 曲线的方向使得被它围成的在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$  外侧的最小域在其左边.

解 注意到球面的外法线方向的余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{x-R}{R}, \cos\beta = \frac{y}{R}, \cos\gamma = \frac{z}{R}.$$

利用斯托克斯公式,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \oint_C (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + z^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz \\
 &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 + z^2 & x^2 + z^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} dS \\
 &= 2 \iint_S [(y-z)\cos\alpha + (z-x)\cos\beta + (x-y)\cos\gamma] dS \\
 &= 2 \iint_S \left[ (y-z)\left(\frac{x}{R} - 1\right) + (z-x)\frac{y}{R} + (x-y)\frac{z}{R} \right] dS \\
 &= 2 \iint_S (z-y) dS.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于曲面关于  $xOz$  平面对称,故

$$\iint_S y dS = 0,$$

$$\text{又} \quad \iint_S z dS = \iint_S R \cos\gamma dS = R \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2\pi r} dx dy = R\pi r^2,$$

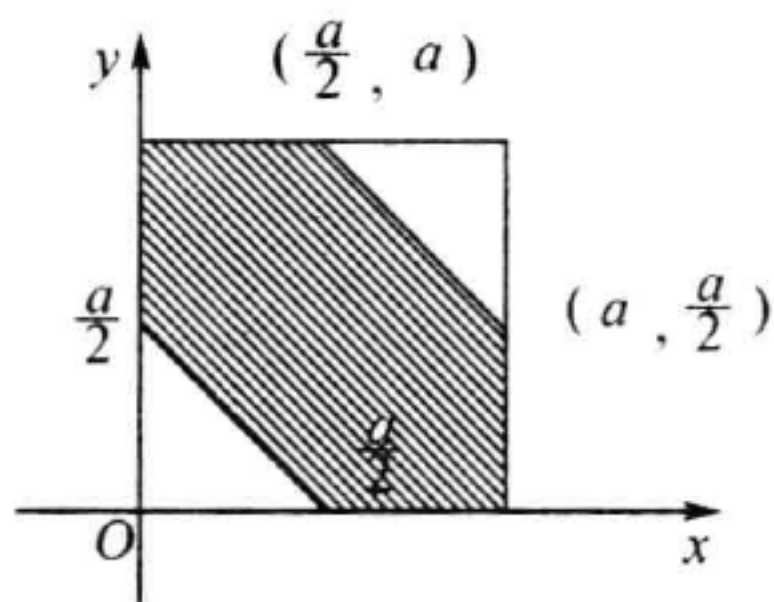
$$\text{因此} \quad \oint_C (y^2 + z^2)dx + (z^2 + x^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz = 2\pi Rr^2.$$

$$\text{【4373】} \quad \int_C (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz, \text{ 其中 } C$$

为用平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a$  切立方体  $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq z \leq a$  的断面周线. 若从  $Ox$  轴的正向来看, 周线为逆时针方向.

**解** 平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a$  含于立方体内的部分记为  $S$ . 它在  $xOy$  平面的投影域为  $S_{xy}$  (如 4373 题图所示), 其面积为  $\frac{3}{4}a^2$ . 对于平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a$  有

$$\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$



4373 题图

利用斯托克斯公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \oint_C (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz \\
 &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} dS \\
 &= \iint_S \left[ (-2y - 2z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-2z - 2x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (-2x - 2y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] dS \\
 &= -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x + y + z) dS = -4 \times \frac{3}{2} a \iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS \\
 &= -6a \iint_{S_{xy}} dx dy = -6a \cdot \frac{3}{4} a^2 = -\frac{9}{2} a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4374】  $\int_C y^2 z^2 dx + x^2 z^2 dy + x^2 y^2 dz$ , 其中  $C$  为封闭曲线  $x = a \cos t, y = a \cos 2t, z = a \cos 3t$ , 朝参数  $t$  的递增方向进行.

解 本题直接计算线积分, 较简单

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \oint_C y^2 z^2 dx + x^2 z^2 dy + x^2 y^2 dz \\
 &= - \int_0^{2\pi} a^5 (\cos^2 2t \cos^2 3t \sin t + 2 \cos^2 t \cos^2 3t \sin 2t \\
 &\quad + 3 \cos^2 t \cos^2 2t \sin 3t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a^5 (\cos^2 2t \cos^2 3t \sin t + 2 \cos^2 t \cos^2 3t \sin 2t + 3 \cos^2 t \cos^2 2t \sin 3t) dt = 0.$$

【4375】 设函数

$$W(x, y, z) = ki \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS \quad (k = \text{const})$$

其中  $S$  为受周线  $C$  围成的面积,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  的法线,  $\vec{r}$  为连接空间点  $M(x, y, z)$  与周线  $C$  的动点  $A(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的向量, 证明此函数是通过周线  $C$  的电流  $i$  产生的磁场  $\vec{H}$  的位势. (参见第 4340 题).

证 利用 4340 题的结论, 并注意到

$$\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{k},$$

其中  $\vec{r} = (\xi - x)\vec{i} + (\eta - y)\vec{j} + (\zeta - z)\vec{k}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即得} \quad \vec{H} &= ki \oint_C \frac{\vec{r} \times d\vec{s}}{r^3} \\ &= ki \left[ \left( \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta \right) \vec{i} \right. \\ &\quad + \left( \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\xi - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta \right) \vec{j} \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\xi \right) \vec{k} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

利用斯托克斯公式, 并注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) &= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right), \end{aligned}$$

及  $\Delta \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$ .

从而  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$



$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right),$$

即得 
$$H_x = ki \oint_c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\zeta - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) d\eta$$

$$= ki \iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \vec{i} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{j} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{k} \right] \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$= ki \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \vec{k} \right] \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$= ki \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint_S \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r^2} dS = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

同理 
$$H_y = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

$$H_z = ki \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

最后得到

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \vec{k},$$

即  $w(x, y, z)$  是磁场  $\vec{H}$  的位势.

### § 16. 奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式

若  $S$  为包围体积  $V$  的逐片光滑的曲面,  $P = P(x, y, z)$ ,  $Q = Q(x, y, z)$ ,  $R = R(x, y, z)$  在域  $V + S$  内与其一阶偏导数均是连续函数, 则有奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线的方向余弦.

若光滑曲面  $S$  围成有界体积  $V$  及  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$  是曲面  $S$  的外法线的方向余弦, 运用奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式, 变换以下曲面积分(4376 ~ 4380).

$$\text{【4376】} \quad \iint_S x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy.$$

解 由于

$$P = x^3, Q = y^3, R = z^3,$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) = 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad \iint_S x^3 dydz + y^3 dxdz + z^3 dxdy \\ = 3 \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dxdydz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4377】} \quad \iint_S yz dydz + zx dzdx + xy dxdy.$$

$$\text{解} \quad P = yz, Q = xz, R = xy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \iint_S xy dxdy + xz dxdz + yz dydz \\ = \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz \\ = \iiint_V 0 dxdydz = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{【4378】} \quad \iint_S \frac{x \cos\alpha + y \cos\beta + z \cos\gamma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS.$$

$$\text{解} \quad P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

$$R = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}},$$

从而 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} &= \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$\iint_S \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS = 2 \iiint_V \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

【4379】 
$$\iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS.$$

解  $P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, R = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z},$

从而 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \Delta u,$$

故得 
$$\iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz.$$

【4380】 
$$\iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS.$$

解 因为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) = 0,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_S \left[ \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS \\ &= \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4381】 证明:若  $S$  为简单封闭曲面,  $l$  为任意固定方向, 则

$$\iint_S \cos(n, l) dS = 0,$$

其中  $n$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线.

证 设向量  $\vec{n}$  与  $l$  的方向余弦分别为  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  及

$\cos\alpha_1, \cos\beta_1, \cos\gamma_1$ , 由于  $\vec{l}$  的方向固定, 故  $\cos\alpha_1, \cos\beta_1, \cos\gamma_1$  为常数. 又

$$\cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha_1 + \cos\beta \cos\beta_1 + \cos\gamma \cos\gamma_1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) &= \iint_S [\cos\alpha_1 \cos\alpha + \cos\beta_1 \cos\beta + \cos\gamma_1 \cos\gamma] dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\cos\alpha_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\cos\beta_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\cos\gamma_1) \right] dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4382】 证明由曲面  $S$  围的立体体积等于:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos\alpha + y \cos\beta + z \cos\gamma) dS,$$

其中  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线方向余弦.

证 由奥氏公式有

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_S (x \cos\alpha + y \cos\beta + z \cos\gamma) dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3V, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得} \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos\alpha + y \cos\beta + z \cos\gamma) dS.$$

【4383】 证明由光滑锥面  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  和平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  围成的锥体体积等于:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} SH,$$

其中  $S$  为位于该平面的锥底面积,  $H$  为锥体高度.

证 对于任意固定的点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  由奥氏公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum \iint (x - x_0) dy dz + (y - y_0) dx dz + (z - z_0) dx dy \\ &= 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3V, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\sum$  是包围着有界体积  $V$  的封闭曲面并取外侧, 故得

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x - x_0) dydz + (y - y_0) dx dz + (z - z_0) dx dy.$$

现取  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为锥面的顶, 且令

$$\vec{r} = (x - x_0)\vec{i} + (y - y_0)\vec{j} + (z - z_0)\vec{k},$$

则 
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} [(x - x_0)\cos\alpha + (y - y_0)\cos\beta + (z - z_0)\cos\gamma] dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS,$$

其中  $\vec{n} = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  为曲面  $\Sigma$  的外法线方向的单位向量,

$(\vec{r})_{\vec{n}}$  表示向量  $\vec{r}$  在  $\vec{n}$  上的投影. 而  $\Sigma$  由锥面  $S_1$  和平面  $S$  所组成,

在锥面  $S_1$  上,  $\vec{r} \perp \vec{n}$ , 故

$$\iint_{S_1} (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS = 0.$$

在平面  $S$  上

$$(\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} = H,$$

故 
$$\iint_S (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS = SH,$$

由此得 
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1} (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS + \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (\vec{r})_{\vec{n}} dS = \frac{1}{3} SH.$$

**【4384】** 求由曲面  $z = \pm c$  和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a \cos u \cos v + b \sin u \sin v \\ y &= a \cos u \sin v - b \sin u \cos v \\ z &= c \sin u \end{aligned} \right\},$$

围成的立体体积.

**解** 法一: 由 4382 题的结果知, 所求体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos\alpha + y \cos\beta + z \cos\gamma) dS$$



$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1+S_2+S_3} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS,$$

其中  $S_1, S_2, S_3$  分别是平面  $z = c, z = -c$  及曲面

$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos u \cos v + b\sin u \sin v \\ y = a\cos u \sin v - b\sin u \cos v \\ z = c \sin u, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

在 (1) 中, 当  $z = \pm c$  时  $u = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 此时  $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$ . 即  $S_1, S_2$  分别为圆域:  $z = \pm c, x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2$ . 而在  $S_1, S_2$  上

$$\cos\alpha = 0, \cos\beta = 0, \cos\gamma = \frac{c}{|c|},$$

所以 
$$\iint_{S_1} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS = \iint_{S_1} |c| dS = |c| \pi b^2,$$

同样可得 
$$\iint_{S_2} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS = |c| \pi b^2,$$

此外 
$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S_3} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS \\ &= \pm \int_0^{2\pi} dv \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(a\cos u \cos v + b\sin u \sin v) \cdot (y'_u z'_v - y'_v z'_u) \\ & \quad + (a\cos u \sin v - b\sin u \cos v) (z'_u x'_v - z'_v x'_u) \\ & \quad + c \sin u (x'_u y'_v - x'_v y'_u)] du \\ &= \pm \int_0^{2\pi} dv \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ca^2 \cos u du = \pm 4\pi ca^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中的正负号应这样选取, 使对应于  $S_3$  的外侧. 下面来确定此正负号.  $S_3$  的方程可改写为

$$x^2 + y^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} z^2 = a^2,$$

记  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c^2} z^2,$

于是, 在  $S_3$  上, 有

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{F'_x}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}},$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{F'_y}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}},$$

$$\cos\gamma = \frac{F'_z}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}},$$

其中正号对应于  $S_3$  的一侧, 负号对应于  $S_3$  的另一侧. 于是, 由于  $F(x, y, z)$  是齐式函数, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma &= \frac{x F'_x + y F'_y + z F'_z}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}} \\ &= \frac{2F}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}} = \frac{2a^2}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

但在  $S_3$  与  $xOy$  平面的交线(即  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z = 0$ )上对于  $S_3$  的外侧, 此时向径  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  与外法线单位向量  $\vec{n}$  的方向一致, 故

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} > 0.$$

由此可知在 (3) 式中应取正号, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_3} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS \\ = \iint_{S_3} \frac{2a^2}{\pm \sqrt{F'^2_x + F'^2_y + F'^2_z}} dS > 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而, 由 (2) 式知

$$\iint_{S_3} (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS = 4\pi |c| a^2,$$

因此 
$$V = \frac{1}{3} (4\pi |c| a^2 + 2 |c| \pi b^2)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} |c| \left( a^2 + \frac{b^2}{2} \right).$$

法二: 直接计算体积较为简单, 由 (1) 式知平面  $z = \text{常数}$  (即  $u = \text{常数}$ ) 与曲面的交线是圆周

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \cos^2 u + b^2 \sin^2 u,$$

故其截面面积

$$S(z) = \pi(a^2 \cos^2 u + b^2 \sin^2 u),$$

故所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-|c|}^{|c|} S(z) dz \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi(a^2 \cos^2 u + b^2 \sin^2 u) |c| d(\sin u) \\ &= |c| \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [a^2 + (b^2 - a^2) \sin^2 u] d(\sin u) \\ &= \pi |c| \left[ 2a^2 + \frac{2}{3}(b^2 - a^2) \right] \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} |c| \left( a^2 + \frac{b^2}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

【4385】 求由曲面  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = -u + a \cos v (u \geq 0)$  和平面  $x = 0, z = 0 (a > 0)$  围成的立体体积.

解 法一: 用  $S_1$  表示物体表面位于平面  $z = 0$  上的那一部分,  $S_2$  表示物体表面由所给参数方程给出的曲面上那一部分, 物体表面在平面  $x = 0$  上的那部分显然是一线段  $x = 0, y = 0, 0 \leq z \leq a$ , 所论曲面与平面  $z = 0$  的交线为  $u = a \cos v$ . 由于  $u \geq 0$ , 故  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 由此所论曲面中  $u, v$  的变化范围为

$$\Omega: 0 \leq u \leq a \cos v, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故所求体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1 + S_2} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

其中  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  是外法线的方向余弦. 显然, 在  $S_1$  上  $\cos \alpha = 0, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = -1, z = 0$ , 故

$$\iint_{S_1} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) dS = 0,$$

而在  $S_2$  上,有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_{S_2} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS \\
 &= \iint_{S_2} (x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy) \\
 &= \pm \iint_{\Omega} [x(y'_u z'_v - y'_v z'_u) + y(z'_u x'_v - z'_v x'_u) \\
 &\quad + z(x'_u y'_v - x'_v y'_u)] du dv \\
 &= \pm \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} du dv \\
 &= \pm \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} u \cos v & u \sin v & -u + a \cos v \\ \cos v & \sin v & -1 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & -a \sin v \end{vmatrix} du dv \\
 &= \pm \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a \cos v \\ \cos v & \sin v & -1 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & -a \sin v \end{vmatrix} du dv \\
 &= \pm \iint_{\Omega} a u \cos v du dv = \pm \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^{a \cos v} a u \cdot \cos v du \\
 &= \pm \frac{a^3}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v dv = \pm a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v dv = \pm \frac{2}{3} a^3,
 \end{aligned}$$

由于体积  $V > 0$ , 故取正号, 因此

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} a^3 = \frac{2a^3}{9}.$$

法二: 记  $D$  为物体在  $xOy$  平面上的投影域, 则

$$V = \iint_D z dx dy,$$

将  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v$  看作坐标变换, 则

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos v & \sin v \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v \end{vmatrix} = u,$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D z \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Omega} (-u + a \cos v) u \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^{a \cos v} (-u + a \cos v) u \, du \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{u^3}{3} + \frac{au^2 \cos v}{2} \right] \bigg|_0^{a \cos v} dv \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v \, dv = \frac{2a^3}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

【4385. 1】 求由环面

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi \\ y &= (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi \\ z &= a \sin \psi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (0 < a \leq b),$$

围成的立体体积.

解  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq 2\pi,$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) \, dS$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pm \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \end{vmatrix} d\psi \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi & (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi & a \sin \psi \\ -(b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi & (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi & 0 \\ -a \sin \psi \cos \varphi & -a \sin \psi \sin \varphi & a \cos \psi \end{vmatrix} d\psi \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} a [ab + (a^2 + b^2) \cos \psi + ab \cos^2 \psi] d\psi \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3a^2 b}{2} (2\pi)^2 = \pm 2\pi^2 a^2 b. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $V > 0$ , 故取正号, 因此



$$V = 2\pi^2 a^2 b.$$

【4386】 证明公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz \right\} \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 = t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dS + \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz \\ & \quad (t > 0). \end{aligned}$$

证 设

$$I = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz.$$

利用球坐标:

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi$$

$$\left( 0 \leq r \leq t, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$I = \int_0^t \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, r \sin \psi, t) r^2 \cos \psi d\psi d\varphi \right] dr,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dI}{dt} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(t \cos \varphi \cos \psi, t \sin \varphi \cos \psi, t \sin \psi, t) \cdot t^2 \cos \psi d\psi d\varphi \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, r \sin \psi, t) r^2 \cos \psi d\psi d\varphi \right] dt \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 = t^2} f(x, y, z, t) dS + \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

运用奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式, 计算以下曲面积分 (4387 ~ 4389).

【4387】  $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$ , 其中  $S$  为正方形  $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq z \leq a$  界限的外侧.

解 由奥氏公式得

$$\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \iiint_V (x+y+z) dx dy dz \\
&= 2 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x+y+z) dz \\
&= 6 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a z dz = 3a^4.
\end{aligned}$$

【4388】  $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^3 dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  的外侧.

解 由奥氏公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_S x^3 dydz + y^3 dxdz + y^3 dxdy \\
&= 3 \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\
&= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r^2 \cos\psi dr \\
&= 6\pi \left( \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\psi d\psi \right) \left( \int_0^a r^4 dr \right) = \frac{12\pi a^5}{5}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4389】  $\iint_S (x-y+z) dydz + (y-z+x) dzdx + (z-x+y) dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  为曲面  $|x-y+z| + |y-z+x| + |z-x+y| = 1$  的外侧.

解 由奥氏公式得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_S (x-y+z) dydz + (y-z+x) dxdz + (z-x+y) dxdy \\
&= 3 \iiint_V dxdydz,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $V$  为曲面

$$|x-y+z| + |y-z+x| + |z-x+y| = 1,$$

所围的立体.

作变换

$$u = x - y + z, v = y - z + x, w = z - x + y,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad \frac{D(u, v, w)}{D(x, y, z)} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因而} \quad \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, w)} = \frac{1}{4},$$

又区域  $V$  变为  $|u| + |v| + |w| \leq 1$  这是一个对称于坐标原点的正八面体, 且在第一封限的部分由平面  $u + v + w = 1, u = 0, v = 0, w = 0$  围成, 其体积为  $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}$  故八面体的体积为  $8 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad & \iint_S (x - y - z) dy dz + (y - z + x) dx dz + (z - x + y) dx dy \\ &= 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_{|u|+|v|+|w| \leq 1} \frac{1}{4} du dv dw \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

**【4390】** 计算  $\iint_S (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (0 \leq z \leq h)$  的一部分,  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  为该曲面外法线的方向余弦.

提示: 连接平面  $z = h, x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2$  的部分.

**解** 合并平面  $S_1: z = h, x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2$  的部分得一闭曲面  $S + S_1$  利用奥氏公式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S+S_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= 2 \iiint_V (x+y+z) dx dy dz, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $V$  是由锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  和平面  $z = h$  所围的区域. 利用柱面坐标可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S+S_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= 2 \iiint_V (x+y+z) dx dy dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^h r dr \int_r^h [r(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) + z] dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^h (rh^2 - r^3) dr = \frac{\pi h^4}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad & \iint_{S_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h^2} h^2 dx dy = \pi h^4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此} \quad & \iint_S (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \frac{\pi h^4}{2} - \pi h^4 = -\frac{\pi h^4}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【4391】 证明公式:

$$\iiint_V \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) dS$$

其中  $S$  为围成体积  $V$  的封闭曲面,  $\mathbf{n}$  为曲面  $S$  在动点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的外法线,  $r = \sqrt{(\xi-x)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 + (\zeta-z)^2}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}$  为从  $(x, y, z)$  点到点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的向量.

**证** 先设曲面  $S$  不包围点  $(x, y, z)$  (即点  $(x, y, z)$  在  $V$  之外), 我们有

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{\xi}) \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{\xi})$$

$$+ \cos(\vec{r}, \eta) \cos(\vec{n}, \eta) + \cos(\vec{r}, \xi) \cos(\vec{n}, \zeta)$$

而  $\cos(\vec{r}, \xi) = \frac{\xi - x}{r}, \cos(\vec{r}, \eta) = \frac{\eta - y}{r},$

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \zeta) = \frac{\zeta - z}{r},$$

故  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\zeta - z}{r} \cos \gamma,$

应用奥氏公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS \\ &= \iint_S \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\zeta - z}{r} \cos \gamma \right) dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \frac{\zeta - z}{r} \right) \right] d\xi d\eta d\zeta \\ &= \iiint_V \frac{2}{r} d\xi d\eta d\zeta, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\iiint_V \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS.$

若曲面  $S$  包围包围点  $(x, y, z)$  这时不能对  $V$  应用奥氏定理. 以  $(x, y, z)$  为中心充分小的正数  $\epsilon$  为半径作开球域  $V_\epsilon$  使得  $V_\epsilon \subset V$ . 其边界以  $S_\epsilon$  表示. 对  $V - V_\epsilon$  应用奥氏公式. 利用上面的结果可得

$$\iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS + \iint_{S_\epsilon} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = 2 \iiint_{V-V_\epsilon} \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r}, \quad (1)$$

但在  $S_\epsilon$  上,  $\vec{n}$  的方向与  $\vec{r}$  的方向相反. 故

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = -1,$$

$$\iint_{S_\epsilon} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = -4\pi\epsilon^2,$$

由此可知在 (1) 式中令  $\epsilon \rightarrow +0$  即得

$$\iiint_V \frac{d\xi d\eta d\zeta}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS.$$



【4392】 计算高斯积分:

$$I(x, y, z) = \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

其中  $S$  为限制体积  $V$  的简单光滑封闭曲面,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  在点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的外法线,  $r$  为连接  $(x, y, z)$  点与点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的向量,  $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}$ .

研究两种情况: (1) 当曲面不包围  $(x, y, z)$  点时; (2) 当曲面包围  $(x, y, z)$  点时.

解 设法线  $\vec{n}$  的方向余弦为  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ , 则

$$\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos(\vec{r}, \xi)\cos\alpha + \cos(\vec{r}, \eta)\cos\beta + \cos(\vec{r}, \zeta),$$

如  $\cos\gamma$

$$= \frac{\xi - x}{r}\cos\alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r}\cos\beta + \frac{\zeta - z}{r}\cos\gamma,$$

因此, 高斯积分

$$I(x, y, z) = \iint_S \left[ \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} d\eta d\xi + \frac{\eta - y}{r^3} d\zeta d\xi + \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3} d\zeta d\eta \right],$$

这里  $P = \frac{\xi - x}{r^3}, Q = \frac{\eta - y}{r^3}, R = \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3},$

于是  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3(\xi - x)}{r^5}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3(\eta - y)}{r^5},$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3(\zeta - z)}{r^5} \text{ 它们仅在点 } (x, y, z) \text{ 处不连续. 因此}$$

(1) 当曲面  $S$  不包围点  $(x, y, z)$  时, 在  $V$  上有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \zeta} = 0,$$

由奥氏公式有

$$I(x, y, z) = \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 0.$$

(2) 当曲面  $S$  包围点  $(x, y, z)$  时, 则以点  $(x, y, z)$  为中心  $\epsilon$  为半径作一球  $V_\epsilon$  使得  $V_\epsilon \subset V$ ,  $V_\epsilon$  的边界记为  $S_\epsilon$ , 将奥氏公式用于  $V - V_\epsilon$ , 则得

$$\iint_{S+S_\epsilon} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 0,$$

但 
$$\iint_{S_\epsilon} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_{S_\epsilon} \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\right) dS = -4\pi,$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} I(x, y, z) &= \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS \\ &= -\iint_{S_\epsilon} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

【4393】 证明:若

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$$

$S$  为围成有界体积  $V$  的光滑曲面,则下列公式是正确的:

$$(1) \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz;$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS &= \iiint_V \left[ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 \right] dx dy dz \\ &\quad + \iiint_V u \Delta u dx dy dz, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $u$  为在  $V+S$  域内与其直到二阶偏导数(包括二阶)一起的连续函数和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  为沿曲面  $S$  的外法线导数.

证 由于

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma,$$

因此,由奥氏公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS &= \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS \\
 &= \iint_S \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS \\
 &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] dx dy dz \\
 &= \iiint_V u \Delta u dx dy dz + \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dx dy dz.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4394】 证明空间的第二格林公式:

$$\iiint_V \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dS,$$

其中  $V$  为由曲面  $S$  围的体积;  $n$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线方向, 函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$ ,  $v = v(x, y, z)$  在  $V + S$  域内可微分两次.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证} \quad & \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dS \\
 &= \iint_S \left[ \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \cos \alpha + \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \beta \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS \\
 &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \right] dx dy dz \\
 &= \iiint_V \left[ v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - u \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] dx dy dz \\
 &= \iiint_V \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4395】 若函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在某个域内具有直到二阶(包

括二阶) 的连续导数的且

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0,$$

则函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  称为调和函数

证明: 若  $u$  是在由光滑曲面  $S$  围成的有界封闭域内的调和函数, 则下式是正确的:

$$(1) \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0;$$

$$(2) \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dx dy dz = \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS.$$

其中  $n$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线.

利用公式(2) 证明: 在域  $V$  内调和的函数由其在边界  $S$  上的值唯一确定.

证 (1) 由于  $\Delta u = 0$  由 4393 题(1) 的结果即得

$$\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz = 0.$$

(2) 由 4393 题(2) 的结果, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS \\ &= \iiint_V u \cdot 0 dx dy dz + \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dx dy dz. \end{aligned}$$

设  $u_1, u_2$  在  $V$  上为调和函数, 且在  $S$  上  $u_1(x, y, z) = u_2(x, y, z)$ , 设  $u = u_1 - u_2$ , 则  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V$  上调和且在  $S$  上  $u = 0$ , 则由前面的结论有

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] dx dy dz \\ &= \iint_S u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0, \end{aligned}$$



因此  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \equiv 0$ ,

即  $u(x, y, z) \equiv \text{常数} ((x, y, z) \in V)$ ,

但在  $S$  上  $u = 0$  故在  $V$  上  $u \equiv 0$ . 因此  $u_1 \equiv u_2$  (在  $V$  上).

**【4396】** 证明: 函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在由光滑曲面  $S$  围成的有界封闭域内是调和的, 则

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left[ u \frac{\cos(r, n)}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] dS,$$

其中  $\vec{r}$  为在  $V$  域内从  $(x, y, z)$  内点到曲面  $S$  动点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的向量;  
 $r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}$ ,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  在点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  的外法线向量.

证 利用 4394 题中的格林第二公式

$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dS = \iiint_V \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} d\xi d\eta d\zeta,$$

取  $v = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\delta - z)^2}},$

则当  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \neq (x, y, z)$  时有  $\Delta v = 0$ .

现以  $M(x, y, z)$  为中心, 充分小的正数  $\epsilon$  为半径作一球面  $S_\epsilon$  含于曲面  $S$  内. 将格林第二公式应用到由曲面  $S + S_\epsilon$  所围的立体  $V_\epsilon$  内得

$$\iint_{S+S_\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS = 0,$$

即  $\iint_{S_\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS = - \iint_S \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS.$

显然,  $S$  上的法线是向外的, 而  $S_\epsilon$  上的法线是指向球心的. 即  $\vec{r}$  与  $\vec{n}$  的方向相向. 因此

$$\frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial n} = - \frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}.$$



并且由 4395 题知

$$\iint_{S_\epsilon} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \iint_{S_\epsilon} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0,$$

所以 
$$\iint_{S_\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS = - \iint_{S_\epsilon} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} u dS,$$

从而利用中值定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S_\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS \\ &= - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} u(x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot 4\pi\epsilon^2 = -4\pi u(x_1, y_1, z_1), \end{aligned}$$

其中  $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in S_\epsilon$ . 故

$$u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS,$$

其中  $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in S_\epsilon$ , 而右端与  $\epsilon$  无关.

令  $\epsilon \rightarrow +0$  并注意到  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = u(x, y, z)$ . 即得

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] dS.$$

最后在曲面  $S$  上

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) &= \frac{\partial \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial r}{\partial \eta} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial r}{\partial \xi} \cos \gamma \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\xi - z}{r} \cos \gamma \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}), \end{aligned}$$

代入前式即得

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left( u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS.$$

**【4397】** 证明: 若  $u = u(x, y, z)$  为在半径为  $R$  球心为

$(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的球  $S$  内是调和函数, 则

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \iint_S u(x, y, z) dS \quad (\text{中值定理}).$$

**证** 就用 4396 题, 并注意到在球面  $S$  上有  $r = R, \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = 1$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_0, y_0, z_0) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left( u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left( \frac{u}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \iint_S u(x, y, z) dS, \end{aligned}$$

最后一等式利用到 4395 题的结果  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0$ .

**【4398】** 证明: 函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在有界封闭域  $V$  内是连续的且调和的, 若这个函数不是常数, 则在域的内点上不能达到其最大值和最小值(最大值原理).

**证** 证明与 4337 题完全类似. 设  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  是  $V$  的内点, 且  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  达到最大值, 则  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V$  上必常数. 分三步来证明.

① 若球域

$$V_\epsilon = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \leq \epsilon^2\} \subset V,$$

则  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V_\epsilon$  上必为常数. 事实上, 对任何的  $0 < r \leq \epsilon$  设

$$S_r = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 = r^2\},$$

由 4397 题的结果知

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r} u(x, y, z) dS,$$

故  $\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_{S_r} [u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)] dS = 0,$

但因  $u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为最大值, 故在  $S_r$  上恒有

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z) \geq 0,$$

由  $u(x, y, z)$  的连续性知在  $S_r$  上必有

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z) \equiv 0,$$

否则, 若存在  $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \in S_r$ ,

使得  $u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = a > 0$ ,

则由  $u(x, y, z)$  的连续性知, 必存在以  $(x, y, z)$  为中心的一个小球域  $\sigma$  使得当  $(x, y, z) \in \sigma$  时, 恒有

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z) > \frac{a}{2}.$$

用  $\sigma_r$  表示  $S_r$  含于  $\sigma$  内的部分及表面积则

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S_r} [u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)] dS \\ & \geq \iint_{\sigma_r} [u(x_0, y_0, z_0) - u(x, y, z)] dS \\ & \geq \iint_{\sigma_r} \frac{a}{2} dS = \frac{a}{2} \sigma_r > 0, \end{aligned}$$

矛盾. 因此在  $S_r$  上有  $u(x, y, z) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  由  $r(0 < r \leq \epsilon)$  的任意有

$$u(x, y, z) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \quad ((x, y, z) \in V_\epsilon).$$

(2) 设  $M^*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$  为  $V$  的唯一内点则必有

$$u(x^*, y^*, z^*) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

事实上, 用完全属于  $V$  的内部折线  $l$  将  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  及  $M^*(x^*, y^*, z^*)$  连结起来用  $\delta$  表示  $l$  与  $\partial V$  的距离. 取  $\epsilon(0 < \epsilon < \delta)$  以点  $M_0$  为中心,  $\epsilon$  为半径作一球

$$V_0 = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \leq \epsilon^2\},$$

由(1)的结论知  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V_0$  中为常数, 特别地  $u(x, y, z) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  这里点  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  是球面

$$S_0 = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = \epsilon^2\},$$

与折线  $l$  的交点. 又以点  $M_1$  为中心,  $\epsilon$  为半径作一球域

$$V_1 = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2 \leq \epsilon^2\},$$

同样在  $V_1$  上有  $u(x, y, z) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 依次类推可得

$$u(x^*, y^*, z^*) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

(3) 若  $(x, y, z) \in \partial V$ , 则由(2)的结果及  $u$  的连续性可得

$$u(x, y, z) = u(x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

因此,  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V$  上恒为常数, 若  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $V$  的内点取最小值则考虑  $-u$ . 由前面的结论可知  $-u$  恒为常数, 从而  $u$  恒为常数.

**【4399】** 物体  $V$  整个沉入液体中, 根据帕斯卡定律, 证明: 液体的浮力等于与物体同体积液体的重量并垂直向上(阿基米德定律).

**证** 取液体的自由面为  $xOy$  平面  $Oz$  轴垂直向下. 设液体的比重为  $\rho$  取物体的表面面积元素  $dS$ . 设此面积元浸在液体中, 离开液面的深度为  $z$ , 则此面积元所受的压力是  $\rho z dS$ , 方向和曲面的外法线方向相反因而在各坐标轴上的投影分别为

$$-\rho z \cos \alpha dS, -\rho z \cos \beta dS, -\rho z \cos \gamma dS.$$

其中  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  是曲面上点的外法线方向余弦. 由此, 液体对整个物体的浮力为

$$F_x = -\rho \iint_S z \cos \alpha dS = -\rho \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0,$$

$$F_y = -\rho \iint_S z \cos \beta dS = -\rho \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0,$$

$$F_z = -\rho \iint_S z \cos \gamma dS = -\rho \iiint_V dx dy dz = -\rho V.$$

即物体所受的浮力, 其大小等于同体积液体的重量, 而方向垂直向上.

**【4400】** 令  $S_t$  为变动的球面  $(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2 = t^2$ , 而函数  $f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$  是连续的. 证明: 函数

$$u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_t} \frac{f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)}{t} dS_t,$$

满足波动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2},$$

和初值条件:



$$u \Big|_{t=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = f(x, y, z).$$

提示:用三重积分表示导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ .

证  $S_t$  的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x + t \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \eta = y + t \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ \zeta = z + t \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

其中  $\theta$  和  $\varphi$  在区域

$$\Omega = \{(\theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\},$$

上的变化,则

$$dS_t = t^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因而有 } u(x, y, z, t) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} f(x + t \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + t \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z \\ &\quad + t \cos \theta) t \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

故得  $u \Big|_{t=0} = 0$ .

将 ① 对  $t$  求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} f(x + t \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y + t \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ &\quad z + t \cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi + \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} \left( \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \right) t \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

从而,得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} f(x, y, z) \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = f(x, y, z), \end{aligned}$$

因此,初值条件  $u \Big|_{t=0} = 0$  及  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \Big|_{t=0} = f(x, y, z)$  都满足

将 ② 式改变形式. 由  $S_t$  的外法线的方向余弦分别为



$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\xi - x}{t} = \sin\theta\cos\varphi,$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{\eta - y}{t} = \sin\theta\sin\varphi,$$

$$\cos\gamma = \frac{\zeta - z}{t} = \cos\theta,$$

于是,利用奥氏公式(2) 化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} f(x + t\sin\theta\cos\varphi, y + t\sin\theta\sin\varphi, z + t\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \cos\gamma \right) t \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} f(x + t\sin\theta\cos\varphi, y + t\sin\theta\sin\varphi, z + t\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{S_i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \cos\gamma \right) dS_i \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{\Omega} f(x + t\sin\theta\cos\varphi, y + t\sin\theta\sin\varphi, z + t\cos\theta) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iiint_{V_i} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $V_i$  是由  $S_i$  所围的球域. 再对  $t$  求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \cos\gamma \right) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi t^2} \iiint_{V_i} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4\pi t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{V_i} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{\Omega} d\theta d\varphi \cdot \int_0^t \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) r^2 \sin\theta dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) t^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

另一方面由 ① 式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) t \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi t} \iint_{S_t} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} \right) dSt,
\end{aligned}$$

故知函数  $u(x, y, z, t)$  满足波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}.$$

## § 17. 场论元素

1. 梯度 若  $u(\vec{r}) = u(x, y, z)$ , 这里  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ , 是连续可微分纯量场, 则向量

$$\text{grad} u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k},$$

称之为梯度或简化为  $\text{grad} u = \nabla u$ , 这里:

$$\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

在点  $(x, y, z)$  场  $u$  的梯度方向与通过这个点的等位面  $u(x, y, z) = C$  的法线方向相同. 对于场的每一个点, 梯度

给出函数  $u$  变化的最大速度  $|\text{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}$  和方向.

在某个方向  $l\{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  上场  $u$  的导数等于:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad} u \cdot l = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos\gamma.$$

2. 场的散度和场的旋度 若:

$$\vec{a}(\vec{r}) = \vec{a}_x(x, y, z) \vec{i} + \vec{a}_y(x, y, z) \vec{j} + \vec{a}_z(x, y, z) \vec{k},$$

是连续可微分向量场, 则纯量

$$\text{div} \vec{a} \equiv \nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z},$$

称之为这个场的散度或发散度.

向量

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \end{vmatrix},$$

称为场的旋度.

3. 通过曲面的流量 若向量  $\vec{a}(\vec{r})$  在域  $\Omega$  内产生向量场, 则称以下积分:

$$\iint_S a_n dS = \iint_S (a_x \cos \alpha + a_y \cos \beta + a_z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

为通过位于域  $\Omega$  内的已知曲面  $S$  的流量, 已知曲面是指表示法线单位向量  $\vec{n}(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$  的那一面. 其中  $a_n = u_n$  为向量的正常投影. 在向量的论述中奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式采用以下形式

$$\oiint_S a_n dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{a} dx dy dz, \text{ 这里 } S \text{ 是围成体积 } V \text{ 的曲面, } n \text{ 为曲面}$$

$S$  外法线的单位向量.

4. 向量的环流 数

$$\int_C \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \int_C a_x dx + a_y dy + a_z dz,$$

称为向量  $\vec{a}(\vec{r})$ , 沿着某个曲线  $C$  取得的线积分(场作的功).

若周线  $C$  封闭, 则线积分称为向量  $\vec{a}$  沿着周线  $C$  的环流.

在向量形式上斯托克斯公式具有以下形式:  $\oint_C \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\operatorname{rot} \vec{a})_n dS$ , 其中  $C$  为围成曲面  $S$  的封闭周线, 而且曲面  $S$  的法

线  $\vec{n}$  方向应该这样选择, 对于站在曲面  $S$  上的观察者来说, 面向法线方向, 周线  $C$  逆时针方向旋转(对于右侧坐标系).

5. 势场 作为某个纯量  $u$  的梯度的向量场  $\vec{a}(\vec{r})$

$$\operatorname{grad} u = \vec{a},$$

称为势场, 而数值  $u$  被称为场的势.

若势  $u$  是单值函数, 则:

$$\int_{AB} \vec{a} d\vec{r} = u(B) - u(A).$$

特别是在这种情况下, 向量  $\vec{a}$  的环流等于零.

条件  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = 0$ , 是在单连通域内给出的场势  $\vec{a}$  的充要的条件, 亦即这样的场应该是无旋场.

**【4401】** 求场  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$  在下列各点的梯度数值和方向: (1)  $O(0, 0, 0)$ ; (2)  $A(1, 1, 1)$ ; (3)  $B(2, 0, 1)$ . 在哪个点处场的梯度等于零?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \operatorname{grad} u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} \\ &= (2x + y + 3) \vec{i} + (4y + x - 2) \vec{j} + (6z - 6) \vec{k}. \end{aligned}$$

(1) 在  $O$  点有

$$\operatorname{grad} u(0) = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}, |\operatorname{grad} u(0)| = 7,$$

$$\text{方向 } \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{7}, \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{7}, \cos \gamma = -\frac{6}{7}.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{grad} u(A) = 6\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}, |\operatorname{grad} u(A)| = 3\sqrt{5},$$

$$\text{方向 } \cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \cos \gamma = 0.$$

$$(3) \operatorname{grad} u(B) = 7\vec{i}, |\operatorname{grad} u(B)| = 7,$$

$$\text{方向 } \cos \alpha = 1, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = 0,$$

要使  $\operatorname{grad} u = \vec{0}$  必须

$$2x + y + 3 = 0, x + 4y - 3 = 0, 6z - 6 = 0,$$

$$\text{解之得 } x = -2, y = 1, z = 1,$$

$$\text{即在点 } (-2, 1, 1) \operatorname{grad} u = \vec{0}.$$

**【4401. 1】** 令  $u = xy - z^2$ , 求  $\operatorname{grad} u$  在  $M(-9, 12, 10)$  点的数值和方向.

导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  在坐标角  $xOy$  的等分线方向上等于多少?



$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \operatorname{grad} u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} \\ &= y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - 2z\vec{k},\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \operatorname{grad} u(M) = 12\vec{i} - 9\vec{j} - 20\vec{k},$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\operatorname{grad} u(M)| &= \sqrt{12^2 + (-9)^2 + (-20)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{625} = 25,\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{方向} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{12}{25}, \cos \beta = -\frac{9}{25}, \cos \gamma = -\frac{4}{5}.$$

【4402】 在空间  $Oxyz$  的哪些点, 场

$$u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz,$$

的梯度(1) 垂直于  $Oz$  轴; (2) 平行于  $Oz$  轴; (3) 等于零.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解} \quad \operatorname{grad} u &= 3(x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + 3(y^2 - xz)\vec{j} + 3(z^2 - xy)\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

(1)  $\operatorname{grad} u \perp Oz$  当且仅当  $\operatorname{grad} u \cdot \vec{k} = 0$ , 即  $3(z^2 - xy) = 0$ .

因此在满足  $z^2 = xy$  的点  $(x, y, z)$  上, 其梯度垂直于  $Oz$  轴.

(2) 要  $\operatorname{grad} u$  平行  $Oz$  轴, 只要

$$3(x^2 - yz) = 0, 3(y^2 - xz) = 0,$$

解之得  $x = y = 0$  或  $x = y = z$ . 即当  $x = y = 0$  或  $x = y = z$  时其梯度平行于  $Oz$  轴.

(3) 要  $\operatorname{grad} u = 0$  必须

$$\begin{aligned}3(x^2 - yz) &= 0, 3(y^2 - xz) = 0, \\ 3(z^2 - xy) &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

解之得  $x = y = z$ . 即当  $x = y = z$  时  $\operatorname{grad} u = \vec{0}$ .

【4403】 设数量场:

$$u = \ln \frac{1}{r},$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$ ,

在空间  $Oxyz$  的哪些点有等式  $|\operatorname{grad} u| = 1$ ?

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-a}{r^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y-b}{r^2},$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z-c}{r^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\operatorname{grad} u| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{r^4}[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2]} = \frac{1}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当  $r=1$  时,  $|\operatorname{grad} u|=1$ . 即在以  $(a, b, c)$  为中心, 1 为半径的球面上, 有等式  $|\operatorname{grad} u|=1$ .

【4404】 作数量场

$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+8)^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2},$$

的等位面. 求通过点  $M(9, 12, 28)$  的等位面. 在域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 36$  内  $\max u$  等于多少?

解 等位面的方程为

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+8)^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2} = u \quad (\text{常数}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{显然} \quad u &\geq \sqrt{(z+8)^2} + \sqrt{(z-8)^2} \\ &\geq z+8 - (z-8)^2 = 16, \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $u \geq 16$  时, 有

$$u - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+8)^2},$$

平方并化简得

$$u^2 - 32z = 2u \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2},$$

再平方得

$$4u^2[x^2 + y^2 + (z-8)^2] = u^4 - 64u^2z + 1024z^2,$$

即等位面为

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\frac{u^2 - 256}{4}} + \frac{z^2}{\frac{u^2}{4}} = 1.$$

这是一个绕  $Oz$  轴旋转的旋转椭球面, 图略.

当  $x=9, y=12, z=28$  时  $u=64$ . 因此, 过点  $(9, 12, 28)$  的等位面为

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{960} + \frac{z^2}{1024} = 1,$$

在域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 36$  内, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 16z + 64} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 16z + 64} \\ &\leq \sqrt{100 + 16z} + \sqrt{100 - 16z} \quad (10 \leq z \leq 16), \end{aligned}$$

故函数  $f(z) = \sqrt{100 + 16z} + \sqrt{100 - 16z}$ .

在  $[0, 6]$  上的最大值即为  $u$  的最大值, 但

$$f'(z) = 8 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{100 + 16z}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{100 - 16z}} \right) < 0,$$

故  $f(z)$  在  $[0, 6]$  上严格减少, 从而

$$\max_{0 \leq z \leq 6} f(z) = f(0) = 20,$$

因此  $\max_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 36} u = 20$ .

【4405】 求场  $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  在点  $(1, 2, 3)$  和  $B(-3, 1, 0)$

处梯度之间的夹角  $\varphi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{y^2 + z^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -\frac{2xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

在  $A, B$  点梯度分别为

$$\text{gradu}(A) = \frac{1}{81} (7\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}),$$

$$\text{gradu}(B) = \frac{1}{50} (-4\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad \cos \varphi &= \frac{7 \cdot (-4) + (-4) \cdot 3}{\sqrt{7^2 + (-4)^2 + (-4)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2}} \\ &= \frac{-40}{9 \times 5} = -\frac{8}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

【4406】 假定给出纯量场  $u = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ . 作出场的等位面 and 场梯度的等模面. 求在域  $1 < z < 2$  内的  $\inf u, \sup u, \inf |\operatorname{grad} u|, \sup |\operatorname{grad} u|$ .

解 场的等位面是

$$\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = u \quad (|u| \leq 1).$$

当  $u = 0$  时, 得  $\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = 0$ , 这是  $xOy$  平面但需除去原点.

当  $u \neq 0$  时等位面方程可化为

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1-u^2}{u^2} z^2.$$

当  $0 < |u| < 1$  时, 等位面是一个以原点为顶点  $Oz$  轴为旋转轴的圆锥但要去掉原点  $O(0, 0, 0)$ .

当  $u = \pm 1$  时, 等位面是  $Oz$  轴, 但要去掉原点.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

故  $|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$

等模面的方程为

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = c.$$

当  $c = 0$  时, 等模面是  $Oz$  轴但要去掉原点.

当  $c > 0$  时, 等模面为

$$c(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0),$$

这是  $yOz$  平面上中心在  $(\frac{1}{2c}, 0)$  且与  $Oz$  轴相切的圆  $y^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{c}$ , 绕  $Oz$  轴旋转所得的环面并去掉原点.

当  $1 < z < 2$  时, 显然有  $0 < u \leq 1$ ; 且

当  $x = y = 0$  时,  $u = 1$ ; 而当  $x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $u \rightarrow 0$ , 故

$$\inf_{1 < z < 2} u = 0, \quad \sup_{1 < z < 2} u = 1,$$

又  $|\operatorname{grad} u| \geq 0$ ,

且当  $x = y = 0$  时,

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = 0,$$

故  $\inf_{1 < z < 2} |\operatorname{grad} u| = 0$ .

最后求  $\sup_{1 < z < 2} |\operatorname{grad} u|$ .

令  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$ , 则

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{r}{r^2 + z^2},$$

由不等式  $2|ab| \leq a^2 + b^2$  有

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{r}{r^2 + z^2} \leq \frac{1}{2|z|} = \frac{1}{2z} \quad (1 < z < 2),$$

从而知  $\sup_{1 < z < 2} |\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{1}{2}$ .

**【4407】** 在点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  求两个无限接近的等位面  $u(x, y, z) = c$  和  $u(x, y, z) = c + \Delta c$  之间的距离, 精确到高阶无穷小. 式中  $u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = c$  ( $\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ ).

**解** 过点  $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  作等位面  $u(x, y, z) = c$  的垂线, 交等位面  $u(x, y, z) = c + \Delta c$  于点  $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ , 则显然两等位面  $u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = c$  和  $u(x, y, z) = c + \Delta c$  之间的距离  $d \approx |\overrightarrow{M_0 M_1}|$ .

由于梯度垂直于等位面. 因此  $\operatorname{grad} u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的方向与  $\overrightarrow{M_0 M_1}$  的方向或者一致或者相反. 且

$$u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = c, \quad u(x_1, y_1, z_1) = c + \Delta c,$$

所以  $\Delta c = u(x_1, y_1, z_1) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\approx \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (x_1 - x_0) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (y_1 - y_0) \\
&\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (z_1 - z_0) \\
&= [\operatorname{gradu}(x_0, y_0, z_0)] \cdot \overrightarrow{M_0 M_1} \\
&= \pm |\operatorname{gradu}(x_0, y_0, z_0)| \cdot |\overrightarrow{M_0 M_1}| \\
&= \pm |\operatorname{gradu}(x_0, y_0, z_0)| \cdot d,
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $d \approx \frac{\Delta c}{|\operatorname{gradu}(x_0, y_0, z_0)|}$ .

**【4408】** 证明公式:

- (1)  $\operatorname{grad}(u+c) = \operatorname{gradu}$  ( $c$  为常数);
- (2)  $\operatorname{grad} cu = c \operatorname{gradu}$  ( $c$  为常数);
- (3)  $\operatorname{grad}(u+v) = \operatorname{gradu} + \operatorname{grad} v$ ;
- (4)  $\operatorname{grad} uv = v \operatorname{gradu} + u \operatorname{grad} v$ ;
- (5)  $\operatorname{grad}(u^2) = 2u \operatorname{gradu}$ ;
- (6)  $\operatorname{grad} f'(u) = f'(u) \operatorname{gradu}$ .

证 (1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \\
\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z},
\end{aligned}$$

故得  $\operatorname{grad}(u+c) = \operatorname{gradu}$ .

(2) 因为

$$\frac{\partial(cu)}{\partial x} = c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(cu)}{\partial y} = c \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(cu)}{\partial z} = c \frac{\partial u}{\partial z},$$

故  $\operatorname{grad} cu = c \operatorname{gradu}$ .

(3) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \\
\frac{\partial(u+v)}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z},
\end{aligned}$$



所以  $\operatorname{grad}(u+v) = \operatorname{grad}u + \operatorname{grad}v$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \operatorname{grad}uv &= \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial z}\vec{k} \\
 &= \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\vec{i} + \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\vec{j} \\
 &\quad + \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\vec{k} \\
 &= v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) + u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) \\
 &= v\operatorname{grad}u + u\operatorname{grad}v.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 在(4)中令  $u = v$  得

$$\operatorname{grad}u^2 = u\operatorname{grad}u + u\operatorname{grad}u = 2u\operatorname{grad}u.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \operatorname{grad}f(u) &= \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z}\vec{k} \\
 &= f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k} \\
 &= f'(u)\operatorname{grad}u.
 \end{aligned}$$

【4409】 计算: (1)  $\operatorname{grad}r$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{grad}r^2$ ; (3)  $\operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{r}$ , 其

中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

解 (1)  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r},$

所以  $\operatorname{grad}u = \frac{x}{r}\vec{i} + \frac{y}{r}\vec{j} + \frac{z}{r}\vec{k} = \frac{1}{r}\vec{r},$

其中  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}.$

$$(2) \quad \operatorname{grad}r^2 = 2r\operatorname{grad}r = 2r \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = 2\vec{r}.$$

$$(3) \quad \operatorname{grad} \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^2}\operatorname{grad}r = -\frac{1}{r^3}\vec{r}.$$

【4410】 求  $\operatorname{grad}f(r)$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .

解 由 4408 题(6) 及 4409 题(1) 有

$$\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f'(r) \operatorname{grad} r = \frac{f'(r)}{r} \vec{r}.$$

【4411】 求  $\operatorname{grad}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r})$ , 其中  $\vec{c}$  为固定向量,  $\vec{r}$  为从坐标原点的向量.

解 设

$$\vec{c} = c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k}, \vec{r} = x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k},$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r} = c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z,$$

从而  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) = c_1, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) = c_2,$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) = c_3,$$

故  $\operatorname{grad}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) = c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k} = \vec{c}.$

【4412】 求  $\operatorname{grad}\{|\vec{c} \times \vec{r}|^2\}$ , 其中  $\vec{c}$  为固定向量.

解 设  $\vec{c} = c_1 \vec{i} + c_2 \vec{j} + c_3 \vec{k},$

则  $|\vec{c} \times \vec{r}|^2 = (c_2 z - c_3 y)^2 + (c_3 x - c_1 z)^2 + (c_1 y - c_2 x)^2,$

所以  $\operatorname{grad}\{|\vec{c} \times \vec{r}|^2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [2c_3(c_3 x - c_1 z) - 2c_2(c_1 y - c_2 x)] \vec{i} \\ &\quad + [-2c_3(c_2 z - c_3 y) + 2c_1(c_1 y - c_2 x)] \vec{j} \\ &\quad + [2c_2(c_2 z - c_3 y) - 2c_1(c_3 x - c_1 z)] \vec{k} \\ &= 2[x(c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2) - c_1(c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z)] \vec{i} \\ &\quad + 2[y(c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2) - c_2(c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z)] \vec{j} \\ &\quad + 2[z(c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2) - c_3(c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z)] \vec{k} \\ &= 2(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{r} - 2(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{c}. \end{aligned}$$

【4413】 证明公式:  $\operatorname{grad} f(u, v) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \operatorname{grad} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \operatorname{grad} v.$

证  $\operatorname{grad} f(u, v)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial z} \vec{k} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \vec{k} \\
& = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) \\
& = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \operatorname{grad} u + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \operatorname{grad} v.
\end{aligned}$$

【4414】 证明公式:  $\nabla^2(uv) = u\nabla^2 v + v\nabla^2 u + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla v$ , 其中

$$\nabla = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

证  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(uv) = u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(uv) = u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}(uv) = u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z},$$

三式相加得

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla^2(uv) &= u \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
&\quad + 2 \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\
&= u \nabla^2 v + v \nabla^2 u + 2 \nabla u \cdot \nabla v.
\end{aligned}$$

【4415】 证明: 若函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在凸域  $\Omega$  内可微分且  $|\operatorname{grad} u| \leq M$ , 其中  $M$  为常数, 则在域  $\Omega$  内对于任意点  $A, B$  有:

$$|u(A) - u(B)| \leq M \rho(A, B),$$

其中  $\rho(A, B)$  表  $A, B$  点之间的距离.

证 由于  $\Omega$  是凸形域, 故线段  $\overline{AB}$  完全属于  $\Omega$ , 设  $A, B$  两点的坐标分别为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0), (x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z)$ , 由多变量函数的拉格朗日定理得

$$\begin{aligned}
& u(B) - u(A) \\
&= u(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Delta x \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y, z_0 + \theta \Delta z) \\
&\quad + \Delta y \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y, z_0 + \theta \Delta z) \\
&\quad + \Delta z \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y, z_0 + \theta \Delta z) \\
&= \operatorname{grad} u(C) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB},
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $0 < \theta < 1$ ,  $C$  为点

$$C(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y, z_0 + \theta \Delta z) \in AB,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故} \quad |u(B) - u(A)| &= |\operatorname{grad} u(C) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB}| \\
&\leq |\operatorname{grad} u(C)| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AB}| \\
&\leq M_\rho(A, B).
\end{aligned}$$

**【4415. 1】** 对于函数  $u = u(x, y, z)$  给出  $\operatorname{grad} u$ : (1) 在柱面坐标中; (2) 在球面坐标中.

**解** (1) 在柱面坐标中

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z,$$

$$\text{即} \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{r},$$

因此, 在柱面坐标下

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{grad} u &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\sin \varphi}{r} \right) \vec{i} \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{k}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 在球面坐标中

$$x = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, z = r \cos \theta,$$

$$\text{从而} \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\tan\psi = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \cdot \frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \cos\varphi \sin\psi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin\varphi}{\cos\psi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi \cos\psi}{r}.\end{aligned}$$

同样 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \sin\varphi \sin\psi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \sin\psi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \cdot \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\psi}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cdot \cos\psi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \cdot \frac{\sin\psi}{r},$$

因此,在球面坐标下

$$\begin{aligned}\text{grad} u &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos\varphi \sin\psi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\sin\varphi}{r \sin\psi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \frac{\cos\varphi \cos\psi}{r} \right) \vec{i} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin\varphi \sin\psi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \sin\psi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\psi}{r} \right) \vec{j} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos\psi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \psi} \frac{\sin\psi}{r} \right) \vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

**【4416】** 求场  $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$  在已知点  $M(x, y, z)$  沿这个点的向径  $\vec{r}$  方向的导数. 在什么情况下, 这个导数等于梯度值?

**解** 设向径  $\vec{r}$  的方向余弦为  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\cos\alpha &= \frac{x}{r}, \cos\beta = \frac{y}{r}, \cos\gamma = \frac{z}{r}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos\gamma \\ &= \frac{2x}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + \frac{2y}{b^2} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + \frac{2z}{c^2} \cdot \frac{z}{r} = \frac{2u}{r}.\end{aligned}$$

又 
$$|\text{grad} u| = 2 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}},$$



当且仅当  $\frac{u}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}$

时  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = |\operatorname{grad} u|$ ,

由此即得  $\left(\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)^2 = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right)$ , ①

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由恒等式 } & \left(x \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} + y \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} + z \cdot \frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2 \\ &= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\left(\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}\right) \\ &\quad - \left(x \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} - \frac{x}{a^2} y\right)^2 - \left(y \cdot \frac{z}{c^2} - \frac{y}{b^2} \cdot z\right)^2 \\ &\quad - \left(z \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} - \frac{z}{c^2} \cdot x\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

知只有当  $a = b = c$  时 ① 式才成立, 即这时方向导数 等于梯度的大小.

**【4417】** 求场  $u = \frac{1}{r}$  (其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ) 沿着  $l\{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\}$  方向的导数. 在什么情况下这个导数等于零?

解  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3},$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos\gamma \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{x}{r} \cos\alpha + \frac{y}{r} \cos\beta + \frac{z}{r} \cos\gamma \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \cos(\vec{l}, \vec{r}), \end{aligned}$$

要  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 0$ , 只要  $\cos(\vec{l}, \vec{r}) = 0$ , 即  $\vec{l} \perp \vec{r}$ .

**【4418】** 求场  $u = u(x, y, z)$  在场  $v = v(x, y, z)$  的梯度方向上的导数. 在什么情况下这个导数将等于零?

解  $\vec{l} = \operatorname{grad} v, \vec{l}_0 = \frac{\operatorname{grad} v}{|\operatorname{grad} v|},$

于是  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad} u \cdot \vec{l}_0 = \frac{\text{grad} u \cdot \text{grad} v}{|\text{grad} v|}$ ,

要  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 0$ , 只要  $\text{grad} u \perp \text{grad} v$ , 此即所求之解.

【4419】 若

$$u = \arctan \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \text{ 且 } c = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k},$$

写出单位向量中的向量场  $\vec{a} = \vec{c} \times \text{grad} u$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2}} \left( -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} = \vec{c} \times \text{grad} u &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -xz & -yz & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} [(x^2 + y^2 + yz)\vec{i} \\ &\quad - (x^2 + y^2 + xz)\vec{j} + (x - y)z\vec{k}]. \end{aligned}$$

【4420】 确定向量场  $a = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$  的力线.

解 力线是这样的一条曲线  $C$ , 在  $C$  上每点的切线与向量场在该点的方向重合. 因此  $d\vec{r} \parallel \vec{a}$ , 即力线的微分方程为

$$\frac{dx}{a_x} = \frac{dy}{a_y} = \frac{dz}{a_z},$$

其中  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}$ ,

亦即  $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z}$ ,

解之得  $y = c_1 x, z = c_2 x^2$ .

**【4421】** 用直接计算证明, 向量  $\vec{a}$  散度与直角坐标系的选择无关.

**证** 设有两直角坐标系  $Oxyz$  (坐标轴方向的单位向量为  $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$ ) 及  $Ox'y'z'$  (坐标轴方向的单位向量为  $\vec{i}', \vec{j}', \vec{k}'$ ),

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k} = a'_x \vec{i}' + a'_y \vec{j}' + a'_z \vec{k}'.$$

我们要证

$$\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z'},$$

设

$$\begin{cases} \vec{i}' = \cos\alpha_1 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_1 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_1 \vec{k} \\ \vec{j}' = \cos\alpha_2 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_2 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_2 \vec{k} \\ \vec{k}' = \cos\alpha_3 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_3 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_3 \vec{k} \end{cases}$$

又设  $\vec{r}_0 = \overrightarrow{OO'} = a\vec{i} + b\vec{j} + c\vec{k}$ ,

$$\vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OP}, \vec{r}' = \overrightarrow{O'P},$$

于是, 空间中一点  $P$  在两个坐标系中的坐标  $(x, y, z)$  与  $(x', y', z')$  之间关系为

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{i}' = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{i}' \\ &= (x - a)\cos\alpha_1 + (y - b)\cos\beta_1 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_1, \\ y' &= \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{j}' = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{j}' \\ &= (x - a)\cos\alpha_2 + (y - b)\cos\beta_2 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_2, \\ z' &= \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{k}' = (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{k}' \\ &= (x - a)\cos\alpha_3 + (y - b)\cos\beta_3 + (z - c)\cos\gamma_3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } \vec{a} &= a'_x \vec{i}' + a'_y \vec{j}' + a'_z \vec{k}' \\
 &= a'_x (\cos\alpha_1 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_1 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_1 \vec{k}) \\
 &\quad + a'_y (\cos\alpha_2 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_2 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_2 \vec{k}) \\
 &\quad + a'_z (\cos\alpha_3 \vec{i} + \cos\beta_3 \vec{j} + \cos\gamma_3 \vec{k}).
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_x &= a'_x \cos\alpha_1 + a'_y \cos\alpha_2 + a'_z \cos\alpha_3, \\
 a_y &= a'_x \cos\beta_1 + a'_y \cos\beta_2 + a'_z \cos\beta_3, \\
 a_z &= a'_x \cos\gamma_1 + a'_y \cos\gamma_2 + a'_z \cos\gamma_3,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x'} \cdot \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y'} \cdot \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z'} \cdot \frac{\partial z'}{\partial x} \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x'} \cos\alpha_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial x'} \cos\alpha_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial x'} \cos\alpha_3 \right) \cos\alpha_1 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial y'} \cos\alpha_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y'} \cos\alpha_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial y'} \cos\alpha_3 \right) \cos\alpha_2 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial z'} \cos\alpha_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial z'} \cos\alpha_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z'} \cos\alpha_3 \right) \cos\alpha_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

同样,可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} &= \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x'} \cos\beta_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial x'} \cos\beta_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial x'} \cos\beta_3 \right) \cos\beta_1 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial y'} \cos\beta_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y'} \cos\beta_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial y'} \cos\beta_3 \right) \cos\beta_2 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial z'} \cos\beta_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial z'} \cos\beta_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z'} \cos\beta_3 \right) \cos\beta_3, \\
 \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} &= \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x'} \cos\gamma_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial x'} \cos\gamma_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial x'} \cos\gamma_3 \right) \cos\gamma_1 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial y'} \cos\gamma_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y'} \cos\gamma_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial y'} \cos\gamma_3 \right) \cos\gamma_2 \\
 &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial z'} \cos\gamma_1 + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial z'} \cos\gamma_2 + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z'} \cos\gamma_3 \right) \cos\gamma_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

将上面三式相加得

$$\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} = (\vec{i}' \cdot \vec{i}') \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x'}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (\vec{i}' \cdot \vec{j}') \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial x} + (\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{i}') \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial x} + (\vec{i}' \cdot \vec{j}') \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial y} \\
& + (\vec{j}' \cdot \vec{j}') \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y} + (\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{i}') \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial y} + (\vec{i}' \cdot \vec{k}') \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial z} \\
& + (\vec{j}' \cdot \vec{k}') \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial z} + (\vec{k}' \cdot \vec{k}') \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z} \\
& = \frac{\partial a'_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a'_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a'_z}{\partial z}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4422】 证明:  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS$ , 其中  $S$  为围绕

$M$  点并围成体积  $V$  的封闭曲面.  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线;  $d(S)$  为曲面  $S$  的直径.

证 设

$$\vec{n} = \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k},$$

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}.$$

则  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} = a_x \cos \alpha + a_y \cos \beta + a_z \cos \gamma$ .

利用奥氏公式及积分中值定理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS &= \iint_S (a_x \cos \alpha + a_y \cos \beta + a_z \cos \gamma) dS \\
&= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \\
&= \iiint_V (\operatorname{div} \vec{a}) dx dy dz = \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M_1) \cdot V,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $M_1$  是  $V$  中的一点, 即

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M_1) = \frac{1}{V} \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

令  $d(S) \rightarrow 0$ , 则  $M_1 \rightarrow M$ , 因此

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M_1) = \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

【4422. 1】 求场  $\vec{a} = \frac{-\vec{i}x + \vec{j}y + \vec{k}z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  在点  $M(3, 4, 5)$  的散



度. 通过无穷小球面  $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z-5)^2 = \epsilon^2$  的向量  $\vec{a}$  的流量  $\Pi$  近似地等于多少?

$$\text{证} \quad \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$\text{故} \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = 0,$$

因此流量

$$\Pi = \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{a} dx dy dz = 0.$$

【4423】 求

$$\operatorname{div} \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \operatorname{div} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ w_x & w_y & w_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \operatorname{div} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial w_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left( \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial w_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

【4424】 证明: (1)  $\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \operatorname{div} \vec{b}$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{div}(u \vec{c}) = \vec{c} \operatorname{grad} u$  ( $\vec{c}$  为固定向量,  $u$  为纯量) (3)  $\operatorname{div}(u \vec{a}) = u \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \operatorname{grad} u$ .

证 (1) 设

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}, \vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) &= \frac{\partial(a_x + b_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(a_y + b_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(a_z + b_z)}{\partial z} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \operatorname{div} \vec{b}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \vec{c} = c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}.$$

$$\text{则 } u\vec{c} = c_x u \vec{i} + c_y u \vec{j} + c_z u \vec{k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \operatorname{div}(u\vec{c}) &= \frac{\partial(c_x u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(c_y u)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(c_z u)}{\partial z} \\ &= c_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + c_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + c_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \vec{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \operatorname{div}(u\vec{a}) &= \frac{\partial(ua_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(ua_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(ua_z)}{\partial z} \\ &= \left( u \cdot \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + a_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \left( u \cdot \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + a_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( u \cdot \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} + a_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= u \cdot \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( a_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + a_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + a_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= u \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} u. \end{aligned}$$

【4425】 求  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \Delta u. \end{aligned}$$

【4426】 求  $\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)]$ , 其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ . 在什么情况下  $\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)] = 0$ ?

解 由 4410 题的结果知

$$\operatorname{grad} f(r) = f'(r) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r},$$

$$\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{x}{r} f'(r) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{y}{r} f'(r) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{z}{r} f'(r) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3f'(r)}{r} + f''(r) \left[ \frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{z^2}{r^2} \right]$$

$$+ f'(r) \left[ -\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2f'(r)}{r} + f''(r).$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{2f'(r)}{r} + f''(r) = 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)] = 0.$$

令  $f'(r) = u$ , 则

$$\frac{2u}{r} + \frac{du}{dr} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{2dr}{r},$$

$$\text{积分得 } \ln u = \ln \frac{c_1}{r^2},$$

$$\text{即 } f'(r) = \frac{c_1}{r^2},$$

$$\text{故得 } f(r) = -\frac{c_1}{r} + c_2,$$

其中,  $c_1, c_2$  为常数, 故当

$$f(r) = -\frac{c_1}{r} + c_2, \operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)] = 0.$$

**【4427】** 计算: (1)  $\operatorname{div} \vec{r}$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{div} \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ .

**解** (1) 由于

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k},$$

故有  $\operatorname{div} \vec{r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3.$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \operatorname{div} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{z}{r} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{r} - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} = \frac{3}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{2}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

【4428】 计算  $\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{c}]$ , 其中  $\vec{c}$  为固定向量.

解 由 4426 题及 4410 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{c}] &= \vec{c} \cdot \operatorname{grad} f(r) = \vec{c} \cdot f'(r) \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{r}). \end{aligned}$$

【4429】 求  $\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}]$ . 在什么情况下这个向量的散度等于零?

解 利用 4424 及 4410 题的结果得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}] &= f(r)\operatorname{div} \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \operatorname{grad} f(r) \\ &= 3f(r) + \vec{r} \cdot \frac{f'(r)\vec{r}}{r} \\ &= 3f(r) + rf'(r), \end{aligned}$$

当  $3f(r) + rf'(r) = 0$  时,  $\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}] = 0.$

由  $3f(r) + rf'(r) = 0$ , 得  $\frac{f'(r)}{f(r)} = -\frac{3}{r}$ , 积分得

$$\ln f(r) = \ln \frac{c}{r^3} \quad (c \text{ 为常数}),$$

故当  $f(r) = \frac{c}{r^3}$  时,  $\operatorname{div}[f(r)\vec{r}] = 0.$

【4430】 求 (1)  $\operatorname{div}(u \operatorname{grad} u)$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{div}(u \operatorname{grad} v).$

解 (1) 由 4424 题及 4425 题的结果有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(u \operatorname{grad} u) &= u \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) + \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{grad} u \\ &= u \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + |\operatorname{grad} u|^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \operatorname{div}(u \operatorname{grad} v) &= u \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} v) + \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{grad} v \\
 &= u \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) + \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{grad} v.
 \end{aligned}$$

**【4431】** 某物体围绕  $Oz$  轴以固定的角速度  $\omega$  逆时针方向旋转. 求在给定时刻速度向量  $\vec{v}$  和加速度向量  $\vec{w}$  在空间的点  $M(x, y, z)$  的散度.

**解** 如果将角速度用一个向量  $\vec{\omega}$  来表示则

$$\vec{\omega} = 0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + \omega\vec{k}.$$

设  $\vec{r}$  表示由原点到  $M(x, y, z)$  的向径, 则

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k},$$

由  $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$ , 故

$$\vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = -\omega y\vec{i} + \omega x\vec{j},$$

因而  $v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\omega y, v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = \omega x, v_z = \frac{dz}{dt} = 0,$

又加速度

$$\vec{w} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\omega \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{i} + \omega \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{j} = -\omega^2 x\vec{i} - \omega^2 y\vec{j},$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\omega y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\omega x) = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{w} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\omega^2 x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\omega^2 y) = -2\omega^2.$$

**【4432】** 求解由引力中心的有限系统形成的力场的分散度.

**解** 引力

$$\vec{F} = \frac{k\vec{r}}{r^3} \quad (k \text{ 为常数}),$$

所以 
$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div} \vec{F} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{kx}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{ky}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{kz}{r^3} \right) \\
 &= k \left[ \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



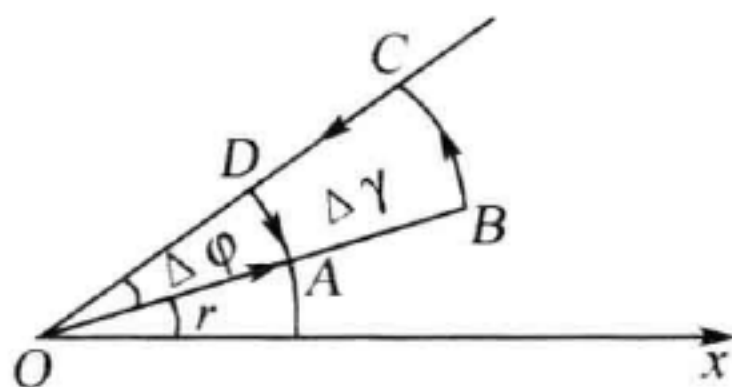
$$= k \left[ \frac{3}{r^3} - 3 \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^5} \right] = 0.$$

【4433】 求在极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  中平面向量  $\vec{a} = \vec{a}(r, \varphi)$  的散度的表达式.

证 对平面向量  $\vec{a}$ , 有

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \int_{\Gamma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS, \quad (1)$$

其中  $S$  为封闭曲线  $\Gamma$  所围的平面域, 取  $\Gamma$  为正向圆扇形的周界  $ABCD$  如 4433 题图所示, 则



4433 题图

$$S = \frac{1}{2} [(r + \Delta r)^2 \Delta \varphi - r^2 \Delta \varphi] = \left( r + \frac{1}{2} \Delta r \right) \Delta r \Delta \varphi,$$

设  $\vec{a} = a_r(r, \varphi) \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi(r, \varphi) \vec{e}_\varphi$ ,

其中  $\vec{e}_r$  和  $\vec{e}_\varphi$  分别是  $r$  方向和  $\varphi$  方向的单位向量, 这里假定  $a_r(r, \varphi), a_\varphi(r, \varphi)$  都具有连续的偏导数. 向量  $\vec{a}$  通过  $BC$  和  $DA$  的流量为

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + \Delta \varphi} a_r(r + \Delta r, \varphi) (r + \Delta r) d\varphi - \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + \Delta \varphi} a_r(r, \varphi) r d\varphi \\ &= \int_{\varphi}^{\varphi + \Delta \varphi} [a_r(r + \Delta r, \varphi) (r + \Delta r) - a_r(r, \varphi) r] d\varphi \\ &= [a_r(r + \Delta r, \varphi_1) (r + \Delta r) - a_r(r, \varphi_1) r] \Delta \varphi \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r a_r(r, \varphi)]_{M_1} \Delta r \Delta \varphi, \end{aligned}$$

上面分别用到积分中值定理, 与微分中值定理其中  $M_1(r_1, \varphi_1)$  为  $\Gamma$  内的一点, 即

$$\varphi \leq \varphi_1 \leq \varphi + \Delta \varphi, r \leq r_1 \leq r + \Delta r,$$

同样利用积分中值定理与微分中值定理可得向量流过曲线  $AB$  和  $CD$  的流量为

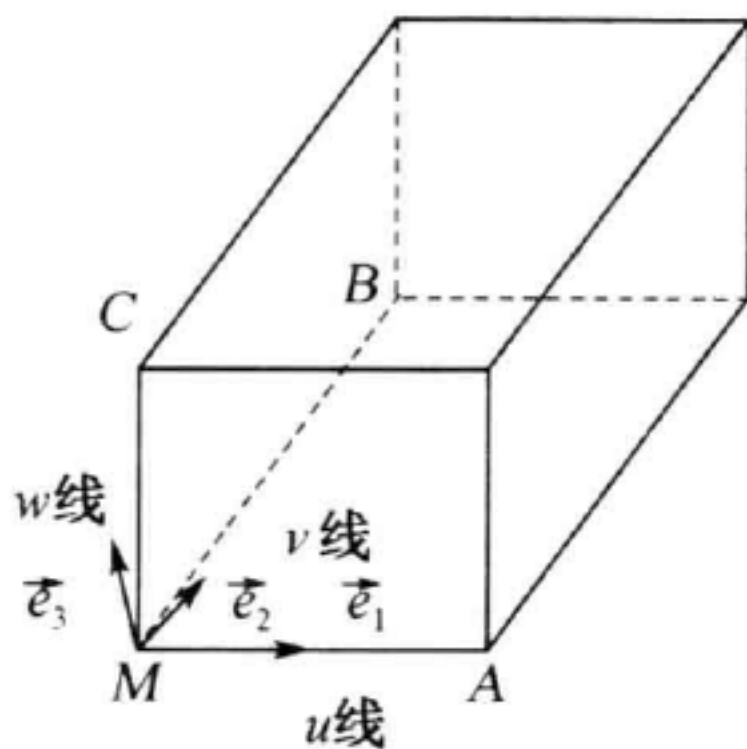
$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_r^{r+\Delta r} a_\varphi(r, \varphi) dr + \int_r^{r+\Delta r} a_\varphi(r, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) dr \\
& = \int_r^{r+\Delta r} [a_\varphi(r, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) - a_\varphi(r, \varphi)] dr \\
& = [a_\varphi(r_2, \varphi + \Delta\varphi) - a_\varphi(r_2, \varphi)] \Delta r \\
& = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} a_\varphi(r, \varphi) \right] \Big|_{M_2} \Delta\varphi \Delta r,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $M_2(r_2, \varphi_2)$  为  $\Gamma$  内的一点.

将所得结果代入 ① 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{div} \vec{a} &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta r \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta \varphi \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{\left(r + \frac{1}{2} \Delta r\right) \Delta r \Delta \varphi} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [ra_r(r, \varphi)] M_1 \Delta r \Delta \varphi \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} a_\varphi(r, \varphi) \Big|_{M_2} \Delta r \Delta \varphi \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [ra_r(r, \varphi)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} a_\varphi(r, \varphi) \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial (ra_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial a_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

**【4434】** 若  $x = f(u, v, w)$ ,  $y = g(u, v, w)$ ,  $z = h(u, v, w)$ , 在正交曲线坐标中表示出  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(x, y, z)$ . 作为特殊情况, 在柱坐标和球坐标中得出  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}$  的表达式.



4434 题图

提示: 研究通过无限小的由曲面  $u = \text{const}$ ,  $v = \text{const}$ ,  $w = \text{const}$  围成的平行六面体的向量  $\vec{a}$  流量.

证 考虑向量  $\vec{a}$  通过由曲面  $u = \text{常数}, v = \text{常数}, w = \text{常数}$  所围的小立体  $V$  的表面  $S$  的流量.

设  $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$  分别表示  $u$  曲线,  $v$  曲线,  $w$  曲线上的单位向量  
则  $\vec{a}$  可表示为

$$\vec{a} = a_u \vec{e}_1 + a_v \vec{e}_2 + a_w \vec{e}_3,$$

设  $MA, MB, MC$  分别表示  $u$  曲线,  $v$  曲线和  $w$  曲线.

在  $u$  曲线上,  $v = \text{常数}, w = \text{常数}$ , 只有  $u$  在变化  
因此, 它的参数方程为

$$x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w),$$

其中  $v$  和  $w$  固定. 由此可得  $MA$  的方向数为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial u}$ .

同理,  $MB$  的方向数为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial v}$ ,

$MC$  的方向数为  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial w}$ .

据假设  $u, v, w$  为直交曲线坐标系, 故有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} = 0,$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} dv + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} dw \right)^2$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} dv + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} dw \right)^2$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} dv + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} dw \right)^2.$$

利用直交条件可得

$$ds^2 = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \right)^2 \right] du^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right] dv^2 \\
& + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \right)^2 + \right] dw^2 \\
& = [L^2 du^2 + M^2 dv^2 + N^2 dw^2],
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $L = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \right)^2},$

$$M = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \right)^2},$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \right)^2},$$

若以  $ds_1, ds_2, ds_3$  分别表示  $u$  曲线,  $v$  曲线和  $w$  曲线上的弧微数分元素, 则  $ds_1^2 = L^2 du^2$ , 即  $ds_1 = L du$ ,

同理

$$ds_2 = M dv, ds_3 = N dw,$$

故由  $v$  曲线和  $w$  曲线所组成的面积元素为

$$dS_1 = ds_2 ds_3 = MN dv dw,$$

由  $u$  曲线和  $w$  曲线所组成的面积元素为

$$dS_2 = ds_1 ds_3 = LN du dw,$$

由  $u$  曲线和  $v$  曲线所组成的面积元素为

$$dS_3 = ds_1 ds_2 = LM du dv,$$

又由坐标曲线所组成的立体的体积元素为

$$dv = ds_1 ds_2 ds_3 = LMN du dv dw,$$

故 
$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \int_u^{u+\Delta u} \int_v^{v+\Delta v} \int_w^{w+\Delta w} LMN du dv dw \\
&= (LMN)|_{P_1} \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w,
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $P_1$  为立体内的一点,  $\vec{a}$  流过两张  $u$  坐标面的流量为

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_v^{v+\Delta v} \int_w^{w+\Delta w} (a_u MN)_{(u+\Delta u, v, w)} dv dw \\
& - \int_v^{v+\Delta v} \int_w^{w+\Delta w} (a_u MN)_{(u, v, w)} dv dw
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_v^{v+\Delta v} \int_w^{w+\Delta w} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (a_u MN)_{P'_2} \Delta u dv dw \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (a_u MN)_{P_2} \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $P'_2, P_2$  都是立体内的点.

同理, 流过两张  $v$  坐标面和两张  $w$  坐标面的流量分别为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} (a_v LN)_{P_3} \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w, \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (a_w LM)_{P_4} \Delta u \Delta v \Delta w,$$

其中  $P_3, P_4$  都是立体内的点.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因此 } \operatorname{div} \vec{a} &= \lim_{d(S) \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{\Delta u \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta v \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1}{(LMN)P_1} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (a_u MN)_{P_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (a_v LN)_{P_3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (a_w LM)_{P_4} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{LMN} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} (a_u MN) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} (a_v LN) + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} (a_w LM) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

特别地在柱面坐标下, 有

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z,$$

$$\text{从而 } L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2} = 1,$$

$$M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2} = r,$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}\right)^2} = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } \operatorname{div} \vec{a} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (ra_r) + \frac{\partial a_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + r \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \right].$$

在球面坐标下, 有

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi \sin \psi, y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \psi, z = \rho \cos \psi,$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho}\right)^2} = 1,$$



$$M = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2} = \rho \sin \psi,$$

$$N = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi}\right)^2} = \rho,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \vec{a} &= \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sin \psi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (a_\rho \rho^2 \sin \psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (a_\varphi \rho) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} (a_\psi \rho \sin \psi) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (a_\rho \rho^2) + \frac{1}{\rho \sin \psi} \frac{\partial a_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{\rho \sin \psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} (a_\psi \sin \psi). \end{aligned}$$

【4435】 证明: (1)  $\operatorname{rot}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{rot} \vec{b}$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{rot}(u\vec{a}) = u\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{grad}(u \times \vec{a})$ .

证 设

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}, \vec{b} = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}.$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \operatorname{rot}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x + b_x & a_y + b_y & a_z + b_z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{rot} \vec{b}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \{\operatorname{rot}(u\vec{a})\}_x &= \operatorname{rot}_x(u\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(ua_z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(ua_y) \\ &= u\left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}a_z - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}a_y\right) \\ &= u\operatorname{rot}_x \vec{a} + \{\operatorname{grad} u \times \vec{a}\}_x. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得  $\operatorname{rot}_y(u\vec{a}) = u\operatorname{rot}_y \vec{a} + \{\operatorname{grad} u \times \vec{a}\}_y$ ,

$$\operatorname{rot}_z(u\vec{a}) = u\operatorname{rot}_z \vec{a} + \{\operatorname{grad} u \times \vec{a}\}_z.$$

因此  $\text{rot}(u\vec{a}) = u\text{rot}\vec{a} + \text{grad}u \times \vec{a}$ .

【4436】 求: (1)  $\text{rot}\vec{r}$ ; (2)  $\text{rot}[f(r)\vec{r}]$ .

解 (1)  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } \text{rot}\vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

(2) 由 4435 题(2) 和 4410 题的结果得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(f(r)\vec{r}) &= f(r)\text{rot}\vec{r} + \text{grad}f(r) \times \vec{r} \\ &= 0 + \frac{f'(r)}{r}\vec{r} \times \vec{r} = \vec{0}. \end{aligned}$$

【4436. 1】 若  $\vec{a} = \frac{y}{z}\vec{i} + \frac{z}{x}\vec{j} + \frac{x}{y}\vec{k}$ , 求  $\text{rot}\vec{a}$  在  $M(1, 2, -2)$  点上的数值和方向.

$$\text{解 } \vec{a} = \frac{y}{z}\vec{i} + \frac{z}{x}\vec{j} + \frac{x}{y}\vec{k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \text{rot}\vec{a} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{y}{z} & \frac{z}{x} & \frac{x}{y} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)\vec{i} + \left(-\frac{y}{z^2} - \frac{1}{y}\right)\vec{j} + \left(-\frac{z}{x^2} - \frac{1}{z}\right)\vec{k}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{rot}\vec{a}(1, 2, -2) = -\frac{5}{4}\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \frac{5}{2}\vec{k},$$

$$|\text{rot}\vec{a}(1, 2, -2)| = \frac{\sqrt{141}}{4},$$

$$\text{方向为 } \cos\alpha = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{141}}, \cos\beta = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{141}},$$

$$\cos\gamma = \frac{10}{\sqrt{141}}.$$

【4437】 求(1)  $\text{rot} \vec{c} f(r)$ ; (2)  $\text{rot}[\vec{c} \times f(r) \vec{r}]$  ( $c$  为固定向量).

解 (1) 由 4435 题及 4410 题得

$$\begin{aligned}\text{rot}[\vec{c} f(r)] &= f(r) \text{rot} \vec{c} + \text{grad} f(r) \times \vec{c} \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\vec{r} \times \vec{c}).\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{rot}[\vec{c} \times f(r) \vec{r}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= f(r) \text{rot}(\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) + \text{grad} f(r) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) \\ &= f(r) \text{rot}(\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) + \frac{f'(r)}{r} [\vec{r} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r})],\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而} \quad \text{rot}(\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ c_y z - c_z y & c_z x - c_x z & c_x y - c_y x \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}) = 2\vec{c}.\end{aligned}$$

又由恒等式  $\vec{a}_1 \times (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3) = (\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_3) \vec{a}_2 - (\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_2) \vec{a}_3$ ,

得  $\vec{r} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{c} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{r}$ ,

因此  $\text{rot}[\vec{c} \times f(r) \vec{r}]$

$$= 2f(r) \vec{c} + \frac{f'(r)}{r} [(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{c} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{r}].$$

【4438】 证明:  $\text{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot \text{rot} \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \text{rot} \vec{b}$ .

$$\text{证} \quad \text{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (a_z b_x - a_x b_z)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$

$$= b_x \left( \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right) + b_y \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ b_z \left( \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \right) - a_x \left( \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$- a_y \left( \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} \right) - a_z \left( \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \vec{b} \cdot \text{rot} \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \text{rot} \vec{b}.$$

【4439】 求(1)  $\text{rot}(\text{grad} u)$ ; (2)  $\text{div}(\text{rot} \vec{a})$ .

解 (1)  $\text{rot}(\text{grad} u) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}.$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{div}(\text{rot} \vec{a}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

【4440】 某物体围绕轴  $\vec{l} \{ \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \}$  以固定的角速度  $\omega$  旋转. 求在给定时刻在空间点  $M(x, y, z)$  的速度向量  $\vec{v}$  的旋度.

解 物体绕轴  $\vec{l}$  旋转, 它的角速度可以用一个向量  $\vec{\omega}$  来表示,  $\vec{\omega}$  的大小等于  $\omega$ , 而方向与  $\vec{l}$  一致, 故

$$\vec{\omega} = \omega \vec{l} = \omega (\cos \alpha \vec{i} + \cos \beta \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \vec{k}),$$

设点  $M$  的向径为  $\vec{r}$ , 即  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ ,

则  $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \omega [(z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma) \vec{i} + (x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha) \vec{j} \\ &\quad + (y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta) \vec{k}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot} \vec{v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \omega(z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma) & \omega(x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha) & \omega(y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2\vec{\omega}. \end{aligned}$$

【4440. 1】 求在极坐标  $r$  和  $\varphi$  中平面向量  $a = a(r, \varphi)$  旋度的表达式.

解 可将此题看成 4440. 2 题(1) 的特殊情况.

设

$$\vec{a} = a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_z \vec{e}_z,$$

其中  $a_z \equiv 0, a_r, a_\varphi$  与  $z$  无关. 故由 4440.2 题(1) 的结论有

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (ra_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{k}.$$

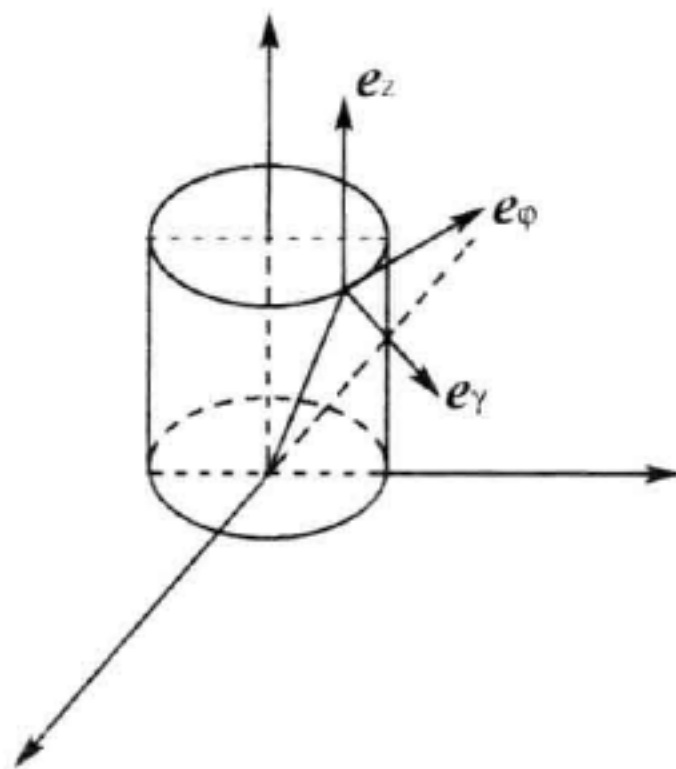
【4440.2】 求  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a}(x, y, z)$ . (1) 在柱体坐标中; (2) 在球坐标中.

解 (1) 我们首先设

$$\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}.$$

则 
$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \end{vmatrix} = \nabla \times \vec{a},$$

其中 
$$\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$



4440.2 题图

柱面坐标变换为

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \varphi, \\ z = z. \end{cases}$$

设  $M(x, y, z)$  是空间中任意一点, 它在直角坐标系下可表示为

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \vec{\rho} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k},$$



于是有  $\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \vec{j}, \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \vec{j},$   
 $\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial z} = \vec{k}.$

第一式的几何意义是:该向量是曲线  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi_0 \\ y = r \sin \varphi_0 \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$  的切向量. 其中

$\varphi_0, z_0$  为固定的常数.

类似地,第二,三式分别是曲线

$$\begin{cases} x = r_0 \cos \varphi, \\ y = r_0 \sin \varphi, \\ z = z_0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = r_0 \cos \varphi_0, \\ y = r_0 \sin \varphi_0, \\ z = z. \end{cases}$$

的切向量. 将上述三个切向量上的单位向量分别记作  $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\varphi, \vec{e}_z,$

则有  $\vec{e}_r = \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r} \right|} = \cos \varphi \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \vec{j},$   
 $\vec{e}_\varphi = \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \right|} = -\sin \varphi \vec{i} + \cos \varphi \vec{j},$   
 $\vec{e}_z = \vec{k},$

又  $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \cos \varphi, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin \varphi,$   
 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r},$

所以  $\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$   
 $= \vec{i} \left( \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)$   
 $+ \vec{j} \left( \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\cos\varphi \vec{i} + \sin\varphi \vec{j}) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\
&\quad + (-\sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\varphi \vec{j}) \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\
&= \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.
\end{aligned}$$

再设  $\vec{a} = a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_z \vec{e}_z$ ,

注意到  $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\varphi, \vec{e}_z$  是活动坐标架的单位向量, 它们也是  $r, \varphi, z$  的函数, 并且

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial \varphi} &= \vec{e}_\varphi, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = -\vec{e}_r, \\
\frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_z}{\partial \varphi} = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $\text{rot} \vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial a_\varphi}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_r + \left( \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{e}_\varphi \\
&\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r a_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_z.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 球面坐标变换为

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi.$$

设  $M(x, y, z)$  是空间中任意一点, 它在直角坐标系下可表示为

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \vec{\rho} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k},$$

于是有  $\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \vec{k}$

$$= \cos \varphi \cos \psi \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \cos \psi \vec{j} + \sin \psi \vec{k},$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \vec{k}$$

$$= r(-\sin \varphi \cos \psi \vec{i} + \cos \varphi \cos \psi \vec{j} + 0 \cdot \vec{k}),$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \psi} = r(-\cos \varphi \sin \psi \vec{i} - \sin \varphi \sin \psi \vec{j} + \cos \psi \vec{k}),$$

和前题一样可得

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{e}_r &= \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial r} \right|} = \cos\varphi \cos\psi \vec{i} + \sin\varphi \cos\psi \vec{j} + \sin\psi \vec{k}, \\ \vec{e}_\varphi &= \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \right|} = -\sin\varphi \vec{i} + \cos\varphi \vec{j}, \\ \vec{e}_\psi &= \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \psi}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{\rho}}{\partial \psi} \right|} = -\cos\varphi \sin\psi \vec{i} - \sin\varphi \sin\psi \vec{j} + \cos\psi \vec{k},\end{aligned}$$

并且可算得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} &= \cos\varphi \cos\psi, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin\varphi \cos\psi, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \sin\psi, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\sin\varphi}{r \cos\psi}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \cos\psi}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\varphi \sin\psi}{r}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sin\varphi \sin\psi}{r}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = \frac{\cos\psi}{r}.\end{aligned}$$

所以, 有  $\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \vec{i} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&\quad + \vec{j} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&\quad + \vec{k} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&= \vec{i} \left( \cos\varphi \cos\psi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r \cos\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\psi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&\quad + \vec{j} \left( \sin\varphi \cos\psi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \cos\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\sin\varphi \sin\psi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&\quad + \vec{k} \left( \sin\psi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\psi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \right) \\&= \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \cos\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \vec{e}_\psi \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}.\end{aligned}$$

设  $\vec{a} = a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_\psi \vec{e}_\psi$ .

注意到  $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\varphi, \vec{e}_\psi$  是  $r, \varphi, \psi$  的函数, 并且

$$\frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial \varphi} = \cos \psi \vec{e}_\varphi, \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = -\cos \varphi \vec{i} - \sin \varphi \vec{j},$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{e}_\psi}{\partial \varphi} = -\sin \psi \vec{e}_\varphi, \frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial \psi} = \vec{e}_\psi, \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\psi}{\partial \psi} = -\vec{e}_r,$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{e}_r}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\psi}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \vec{e}_\varphi}{\partial \psi} = 0,$$

因此  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \vec{e}_r \times \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_\psi \vec{e}_\psi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r \cos \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_\psi \vec{e}_\psi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_\psi \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} (a_r \vec{e}_r + a_\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi + a_\psi \vec{e}_\psi) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{r \cos \varphi} \left( -\frac{\partial (a_\psi \cos \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial a_\varphi}{\partial \psi} \right) \right] \vec{e}_r \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{r \cos \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \psi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r a_\psi)}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\varphi \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r a_\varphi)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial a_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \vec{e}_\psi. \end{aligned}$$

**【4441】** 求向量  $r$  的流量: (1) 通过锥体侧面  $x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2$  ( $0 \leq z \leq h$ ); (2) 通过这个锥体的底.

**解** (1) 在侧面  $S_1$ , 点的向径的方向与母锥的母线重合, 因此, 点的向径与圆锥在该点的法线互相垂直. 即

$$(\vec{r})_n = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = 0,$$

所以, 向量  $\vec{r}$  穿过侧面  $S_1$  的流量为

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 0.$$

(2) 在圆锥的底面  $S_2$  上有  $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = h$ ,

所以, 所求流量为

$$\iint_{S_2} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h^2} h dx dy = \pi h^3.$$

【4442】 求向量  $\vec{a} = iyz + jxz + kxy$  的流量: (1) 通过柱体侧面  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 (0 \leq z \leq h)$ ; (2) 通过这个柱体的总表面.

解 先求(2) 通过圆柱全表面流量为

$$\iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{a} dv = \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0,$$

再求(1) 设  $S_1$  表示圆柱的侧面,  $S_2, S_3$  表示圆柱的上, 下底面. 而

$$\iint_{S_2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} xy dx dy = \iint_{S_3} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \iint_{S_2+S_3} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} xy dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi dr d\varphi = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \iint_{S_1} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 0,$$

即通过侧面的流量也为 0.

【4443】 求向径  $\vec{r}$  通过曲面  $z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (0 \leq z \leq 1)$  的流量.

解 设  $S_1$  为所给的曲面,  $S_2$  为锥的底面即  $xOy$  平面上的圆域  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ . 则  $S = S_1 + S_2$  构成一封闭曲面

$$\iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{r} dv = 3 \iiint_V dv = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \pi = \pi,$$

而在  $S_2$  上  $\vec{r} \perp \vec{n}$ . 故

$$\iint_{S_2} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 0,$$

从而, 所求流量为

$$Q = \iint_{S_1} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS - \iint_{S_2} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \pi.$$

【4444】 求向量  $\vec{a} = x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$  通过球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$



$= 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  的正八分之一的流量.

解 由对称性可得流量为

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dx dz + z^2 dx dy \\ &= 3 \iint_S z^2 dx dy = 3 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy \\ &= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (1-r^2) \cdot r dr = \frac{3\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

【4445】 求向量  $\vec{a} = y\vec{i} + z\vec{j} + x\vec{k}$  通过由平面  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=a (a>0)$  围成的角锥总表面的流量. 运用奥斯特罗格拉茨基公式检验结果.

解 设由平面  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=a$  所围成的四面体的表面为  $S$ , 并取  $S$  的外侧为正侧. 又设四面体的各表面依次为  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$  则流量为

$$Q = \oiint_S y dydz + z dx dz + x dx dy,$$

由对称性知

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 3 \oiint_S x dx dy \\ &= 3 \left[ \iint_{S_1} x dx dy + \iint_{S_2} x dx dy + \iint_{S_3} x dx dy + \iint_{S_4} x dx dy \right], \end{aligned}$$

由于  $S_1, S_2$  在  $xOy$  平面的投影域为一线段, 故

$$\iint_{S_1} x dx dy = \iint_{S_2} x dx dy = 0,$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{S_3} x dx dy = - \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq a}} x dx dy, \quad \iint_{S_4} x dx dy = \iint_{\substack{x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ x+y \leq a}} x dx dy,$$

将所得结果代入(1)得  $Q=0$ .

下面用奥氏公式来验证结果

$$Q = \oiint_S y dydz + z dx dz + x dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 0.$$

【4445. 1】 求向量  $a = x^2 i + y^2 j + z^2 k$  通过球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$  的流量.

解 利用奥氏公式, 可得所求流量为

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{a} dv \\ &= 2 \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq x} (x+y+z) dx dy dz, \end{aligned}$$

作变量代换

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = r \sin \varphi \cos \psi, z = r \sin \psi,$$

则  $\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, \psi)} = r^2 \cos \psi,$

所以流量

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\psi \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \varphi \cos \psi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + r \sin \varphi \cos \psi + r \sin \psi \right) \cdot r^2 \cos \psi d\varphi \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \psi \right) r^2 \cos \psi d\psi \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} r^2 dr = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

【4446】 证明: 向量  $\vec{a}$  通过由方程  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) ((u, v) \in \Omega)$ , 给出的曲面  $S$  的流量等于:

$$\iint_S a_n dS = \iint_S \left( \vec{a} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right) du dv,$$

其中  $a_n = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}$ ,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  法线的单位向量.

证 设曲面  $S$  的方程为

$$\vec{r} = x(u, v) \vec{i} + y(u, v) \vec{j} + z(u, v) \vec{k},$$

则有  $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \vec{k},$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \vec{k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \vec{j} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) \vec{k}, \end{aligned}$$

因此, 易得

$$\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right| = \sqrt{EG - F^2},$$

$$\text{其中} \quad E = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2,$$

$$G = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

又  $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v}$  的方向显然是法线  $\vec{n}$  的方向, 所以我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS &= \iint_{\Omega} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} \vec{a} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right) du dv \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} du dv. \end{aligned}$$

**【4447】** 求向量  $\vec{a} = \frac{m \vec{r}}{r^3}$  ( $m$  为常数) 通过包围坐标原点的封

闭曲面  $S$  的流量.

**解** 流量

$$Q = \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = m \iint_S \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r^3} dS = m \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS,$$

由 4392 题知

$$\iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 4\pi,$$

故  $Q = 4\pi m$ .

**【4448】** 求向量  $\vec{a}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{grad}\left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i}\right)$  (其中  $e_i$  为常数和  $r_i$  为点  $M_i$  (起源点) 到动点  $M(\vec{r})$  的距离) 通过包围  $M_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  的封闭曲面  $S$  的流量.

**解** 首先, 我们有

$$\vec{a} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{grad}\left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{e_i \vec{r}_i}{4\pi r_i^3},$$

设  $S$  为包围点  $M_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$  的闭曲面. 并取外侧为正侧, 以  $M_i$  为中心, 充分小的正数  $\epsilon$  为半径作球面  $S_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$  使这些球面全在  $S$  内且互不相交, 并取内侧为正侧, 由  $S$  及  $S_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$  所围的立体记为  $V$ , 则在  $V$  中,  $\frac{1}{r_i}$  为调和函数. 故

$$\text{div grad}\left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i}\right) = \Delta\left(-\frac{e_i}{4\pi r_i}\right) = 0,$$

故由奥氏公式得

$$\iint_{S+S_1+\dots+S_n} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \text{div} \vec{a} dv = 0,$$

而由 4392 题知

$$\begin{aligned} -\iint_{S_k} \frac{1}{r_i^3} (\vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{n}) dS &= -\iint_{S_k} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}_i, \vec{n})}{r_i^2} dS \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } k \neq i \text{ 时} \\ 4\pi & \text{当 } k = i \text{ 时,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

因此, 向量  $\vec{a}$  穿过曲面  $S$  的流量为

$$Q = \iint_S \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = -\sum_{k=1}^n \iint_{S_k} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \sum_{k=1}^n e_k.$$



【4449】 证明:  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V \nabla^2 u dx dy dz$ , 其中曲面  $S$  限制体积  $V$ .

证 由 4393 题(1) 得

$$\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz,$$

其中  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$

另一方面  $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2},$

所以  $\nabla^2 u = \Delta u,$

故  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V \nabla^2 u dx dy dz.$

【4450】 在单位时间内通过曲面元素  $dS$  流入温度场  $u$  的热量等于  $dQ = -k \vec{n} \cdot \text{grad} u dS$ , 其中  $k$  为内部传热系数,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  法线的单位向量. 确定单位时间内物体  $V$  所积累的热量. 利用温度提高速度, 推导物体温度满足的方程式(传热方程式).

解 由于

$$dQ = -k \vec{n} \cdot \text{grad} u dS,$$

故在单位时间内, 流出曲面  $S$  的热量为

$$Q = - \iint_S k \vec{n} \cdot \text{grad} u dS = - \iiint_V k \text{div}(\text{grad} u) dx dy dz,$$

因此, 单位时间内流入物体  $V$  的热量为

$$-Q = \iiint_V \text{div}(k \text{grad} u) dx dy dz. \quad ①$$

再用另一种方法来计算物体  $V$  所吸收的热量在  $dt$  时间内, 温度的增加为  $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt$  由热力学下律知, 体积元素  $dv = dx dy dz$  增力的

热量为  $c du \rho dv = c \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dx dy dz dt,$

其中  $c$  为物体的热容量(比热),  $\rho$  为其密度. 因此, 在单位时间内物



体所吸改的热量为

$$-Q = \iiint_V c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dx dy dz. \quad (2)$$

比较 ①, ② 两式得

$$\iiint_V \left[ c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(k \operatorname{grad} u) \right] dx dy dz = 0,$$

这个等式对所论区域的任何子区域内  $V'$  都成立, 且被积函数为连续函数, 故必有

$$c\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \operatorname{div}(k \operatorname{grad} u),$$

这就是热传导方程.

**【4451】** 处于运动中的不可压缩液体充满区域  $V$ . 假定: 在域  $V$  内没有来源点和出流点, 推导连续方程式:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0,$$

其中  $\rho = \rho(x, y, z)$  为液体密度,  $v$  为流速向量,  $t$  为时间.

提示: 研究经过在  $V$  域中含有任意容积  $\omega$  的液体流.

**证** 设  $\Sigma$  是区域  $V$  内的任意闭曲面, 它包围着区域  $W$ , 取  $\Sigma$  的外侧为正侧.

在单位时间内, 液体流出  $\Sigma$  的流量为

$$Q = \iint_S \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS,$$

因而流进曲面  $\Sigma$  的流量为

$$-Q = - \iint_{\Sigma} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

应用奥氏公式可得

$$-Q = - \iiint_W \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) dx dy dz. \quad (1)$$

再用另一种方法来计算流进曲面  $\Sigma$  的流量.

在  $dt$  时间内, 密度  $\rho$  的增加为  $d\rho = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dt$ ,

故体积元素  $dv = dx dy dz$  的质量增加为  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dx dy dz dt$ ,

因此, 在单位时间内流进区域  $W$  的流量为

$$-Q = \iiint_W \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dx dy dz. \quad (2)$$

比较 ①, ② 两式, 可得

$$\iiint_W \left[ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) \right] dx dy dz = 0,$$

这个等式对于区域  $V$  内的任何子区域  $W$  都成立, 且被积函数连续. 故当  $(x, y, z) \in V$  时

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \vec{v}) = 0.$$

**【4452】** 求向量  $\vec{a} = \vec{r}$  沿着螺线  $\vec{r} = \vec{i} a \cos t + \vec{j} a \sin t + \vec{k} bt$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 段所做的功.

**解** 所求功为

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \int_c a_x dx + a_y dy + a_z dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [a \cos t (-a \sin t) + a \sin t (a \cos t) + bt \cdot b] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} b^2 t dt = 2\pi^2 b^2. \end{aligned}$$

**【4452. 1】** 求场  $\vec{a} = \frac{1}{y}\vec{i} + \frac{1}{z}\vec{j} + \frac{1}{x}\vec{k}$  沿着连结点  $M(1, 1, 1)$  与  $N(2, 4, 8)$  的直线段所做的功.

**解**  $MN$  的方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{7} = t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1),$$

即  $x = t + 1, y = 3t + 1, z = 7t + 1 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1),$

所求的功为

$$W = \int_{MN} \frac{1}{y} dx + \frac{1}{z} dy + \frac{1}{x} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3t+1} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{3}{7t+1} dt + \int_0^1 \frac{7}{t+1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln(3t+1) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{3}{7} \ln(7t+1) \Big|_0^1 + 7 \ln(t+1) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln 4 + \frac{3}{7} \ln 8 + 7 \ln 2 = \frac{188}{21} \ln 2.
\end{aligned}$$

【4452. 2】 求场  $\vec{a} = \vec{i}e^{yz} + \vec{j}e^{2-x} + \vec{k}e^{x-y}$  沿着  $O(0,0,0)$  与  $M(1,3,5)$  之间的直线段所做的功.

解  $OM$  的方程为

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{5} = t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1),$$

即  $x = t, y = 3t, z = 5t$ .

所求功为

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= \int_{OM} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{OM} e^{yz} dx + e^{2-x} dy + e^{x-y} dz \\
&= \int_0^1 (e^{-2t} + 3e^{4t} + 5e^{-2t}) dt \\
&= \left( -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{4}e^{4t} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4}e^4 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

【4452. 3】 求场  $\vec{a} = (y+z)\vec{i} + (2+x)\vec{j} + (x+y)\vec{k}$  在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$  上沿着连结点  $M(3,4,0)$  和  $N(0,0,5)$  点的极短大圆弧所做的功.

解 曲线  $\widehat{MN}$  的参数方程为

$$x = 3\cos\psi, y = 4\cos\psi, z = 5\sin\psi \quad \left(0 \leq \psi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

所求的功为

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= \int_{\widehat{MN}} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
&= \int_{\widehat{MN}} (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [-(4\cos\psi + 5\sin\psi)3\sin\psi \\
&\quad - (2 + 3\cos\psi)4\sin\psi + 7\cos\psi \cdot 5\cos\psi] d\psi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-24\sin\psi\cos\psi - 8\sin\psi - 15\sin^2\psi + 35\cos^2\psi) d\psi \\
&= (-12\sin^2\psi + 8\cos\psi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&\quad + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -15 \frac{1-\cos 2\psi}{2} + 35 \frac{1+\cos 2\psi}{2} \right] d\psi \\
&= -20 + 10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 5\pi - 20.
\end{aligned}$$

**【4453】** 求向量  $\vec{a} = f(r)\vec{r}$  (其中  $f$  为连续函数) 沿着  $AB$  弧所做的功.

解 由

$$\vec{a} = f(r)\vec{r} = f(r)(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}),$$

所以, 所求功为

$$w = \int_{\widehat{AB}} f(r)(xdx + ydy + zdz).$$

由于  $f(r)(xdx + ydy + zdz)$  是一个全微分, 因此线积分与路径无关, 故

$$W = \int_{\widehat{AB}} f(r)(xdx + ydy + zdz) = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} f(r)rdr.$$

**【4454】** 求向量  $\vec{a} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + c\vec{k}$  ( $c$  为常数) 的环流: (1) 沿着圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$ , (2) 沿着圆周  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$ .

解 (1) 圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$  的向径  $\vec{r}$  适合方程

$$\vec{r} = \cos t \vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + 0 \cdot \vec{k} \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi),$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
&\vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
&= (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + c\vec{k}) \cdot (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + 0\vec{k}) dt \\
&= dt,
\end{aligned}$$

故所求环流为

$$\Gamma = \oint_c \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi.$$

(2) 对于圆  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$  有

$$\vec{r} = (2 + \cos t)\vec{i} + \sin t \vec{j} + 0\vec{k} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则} \quad \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} &= [(-\sin t \vec{i} + (2 + \cos t) \vec{j} + c \vec{k}) \\
 &\quad \cdot (-\sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + o \vec{k})] dt \\
 &= (2 \cos t + 1) dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

故所求环流为

$$\Gamma = \oint \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos t + 1) dt = 2\pi.$$

【4455】 求向量  $\vec{a} = \text{grad}\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$  沿着周线  $C$  在两种情况下的环流  $\Gamma$ : (1)  $C$  不围绕  $Oz$  轴转; (2)  $C$  围绕  $Oz$  轴转.

$$\text{解} \quad \vec{a} = \text{grad}\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} \right) \vec{j},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故} \quad \Gamma &= \oint_C \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_C \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dy \\
 &= \oint_C d\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) = \Delta\Phi|_C,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Delta\Phi|_C$  是当用柱坐标

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = z,$$

表示点  $M(x, y, z)$  时, 点  $M$  在  $C$  上运动一周时  $\varphi$  的改变量.

(1) 当曲线  $C$  不围绕  $Oz$  轴时, 则点  $M$  在  $C$  上运动一周时,  $\varphi$  的值不改变, 故得  $\Gamma = 0$ .

(2) 当曲线  $C$  按右手系围绕  $Oz$  轴  $n$  圈时, 则当点  $M$  在  $C$  上运动一周时  $\varphi$  的值增加了  $2n\pi$  故得  $\Gamma = 2n\pi$ .

【4455. 1】 给出向量场:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{i} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{j} + \sqrt{xy} \vec{k},$$

计算在点  $M(1, 1, 1)$  的  $\text{rot } \vec{a}$ , 近似地求场沿着无限小圆周  $\Gamma$ :

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = \epsilon^2, \\ (x-1)\cos\alpha + (y-1)\cos\beta + (z-1)\cos\gamma = 0, \end{cases}$$

的环流. 其中  $\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1$ .



解 因为

$$\vec{a} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{i} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{j} + \sqrt{xy}\vec{k},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} & \sqrt{xy} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}\vec{j} - \sqrt{2}\vec{k}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \operatorname{rot} \vec{a}(M) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} - \sqrt{2}\vec{k},$$

沿小圆周  $C$  的环流

$$\Gamma = \oint_C \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dS,$$

其中  $S$  是由  $C$  张成的在平面

$$(x-1)\cos\alpha + (y-1)\cos\beta + (z-1)\cos\gamma = 0,$$

上的小圆域,用  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a}(M)$  近似地代替  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a}$  则得

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &\approx \iint_S \left( \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\cos\beta - \sqrt{2}\cos\gamma \right) dS \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\cos\beta - \sqrt{2}\cos\gamma \right) \pi\epsilon^2. \end{aligned}$$

**【4456】** 平面不可压缩的液体稳定流由下面的速度向量确定:

$$\vec{\omega} = u(x, y)\vec{i} + v(x, y)\vec{j}.$$

求:(1) 经过包围域  $S$  的封闭周线  $C$  的液体流量  $Q$ ; (2) 速度向量沿着周线  $C$  的环流  $\Gamma$ . 若流场是无源泉、无漏孔和无旋的,则函数  $u$  和  $v$  满足什么样的方程式?

解 (1) 设流体的密度为  $\rho(x, y)$ , 则流出液体的量为

$$Q = \oint_C \rho \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{n} dS,$$

其中  $\vec{n}$  为闭曲线上的外法线方向的单位向量. 设  $\vec{i}$  为曲线上的点的切线方向的单位向量且令  $\vec{i} = \cos\alpha\vec{i} + \sin\alpha\vec{j}$ , 则

$$(\vec{i}, \vec{x}) = \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + (\vec{n}, \vec{x}) = \pi + (\vec{n}, \vec{y}),$$

$$(\vec{i}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{n}, \vec{x}) = \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故得  $\vec{n} = \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{x})\vec{i} + \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{y})\vec{j} = \sin\alpha\vec{i} - \cos\alpha\vec{j}$ ,

由此得流量

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \oint_C \rho(u\vec{i} + v\vec{j})(\sin\alpha\vec{i} - \cos\alpha\vec{j})ds \\ &= \oint_C \rho(us\sin\alpha - v\cos\alpha)ds = \oint_C -\rho vdx + \rho udy. \end{aligned}$$

应用格林公式得

$$Q = \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v) \right] dx dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \Gamma &= \oint_C \rho \vec{w} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_C \rho(udx + vdt) \\ &= \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v) \right] dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

若液体是不可压缩的, 则  $\rho = \text{常数}$ , 所以

$$Q = \rho \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy,$$

$$\Gamma = \rho \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy,$$

若流场无源泉无漏孔及无旋度, 则对于流场中任何围绕  $C$  及其所包围的域  $S$  均有

$$Q = 0 \text{ 及 } \Gamma = 0.$$

于是, 在流场中的每一点, 均有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 及 } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

【4457】 证明: 场

$$\vec{a} = yz(2x + y + z)\vec{i} + xz(x + 2y + z)\vec{j} + xy(x + y + 2z)\vec{k},$$

是有势场,求这个场的势.

证 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz(2x + y + z) & xz(x + 2y + z) & xy(x + y + 2z) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \vec{0}. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\vec{a}$  为有势场. 它的势函数是

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} + C \\ &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} yz(2x + y + z)dx + xz(x + 2y + z)dy \\ &\quad + xy(x + y + 2z)dz + C, \end{aligned}$$

取积分路径为折线段  $OABP$  其中  $O, A, B, P$  的坐标依次为  $(0, 0, 0), (x, 0, 0), (x, y, 0), (x, y, z)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y 0dy + \int_0^z xy(x + y + 2z)dz + C \\ &= x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2 + C \\ &= xyz(x + y + z) + C \end{aligned}$$

其中  $C$  为任意常数.

【4457. 1】 确认场的势:

$$\vec{a} = \frac{2}{(y+z)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\vec{i} - \frac{x}{(y+z)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\vec{j} - \frac{x}{(y+z)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\vec{k},$$

并求场沿着连结点  $M(1, 1, 3)$  和点  $N(2, 4, 5)$  的正八分之一路线所作的功.

解 当  $y + z \neq 0$  时,

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{2}{(y+z)^{\frac{1}{2}}} & -\frac{x}{(y+z)^{\frac{3}{2}}} & -\frac{x}{(y+z)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

故  $\vec{a}$  为有势场.  $\vec{a}$  的势函数为

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{2x}{(y+z)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

事实上容易验证  $\operatorname{grad} u = \vec{a}$ .

故所求功为

$$w = \int_{MN} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = u(N) - u(M) = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

**【4458】** 求位于坐标原点的质量  $m$  所形成的引力场  $\vec{a} = -\frac{m}{r^2}\vec{r}$ .

$$\text{解} \quad du = \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\frac{m}{r^3}(x dx + y dy + z dz)$$

$$= -\frac{m}{2r^3} dr^2 = -\frac{m}{r^2} dr = d\left(\frac{m}{r}\right),$$

$$\text{故势} \quad u = \frac{m}{r} + C,$$

其中  $C$  为任意常数.

**【4459】** 求位于点  $M_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  的质量系  $m_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  所形成的引力场的势.

**解** 由位置在  $M_i$  的质点系  $m_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$  所产生的引力场

$$\text{为} \quad \vec{a} = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{a}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{m_i}{r_i^3} \vec{r}_i,$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \vec{r}_i = (x - x_i)\vec{i} + (y - y_i)\vec{j} + (z - z_i)\vec{k},$$

$$r_i = |\vec{r}_i|.$$

由 4458 知

$$\operatorname{grad} \frac{m_i}{r_i} = -\frac{m_i \vec{r}_i}{r_i^3} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

故得 
$$\operatorname{grad} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_i}{r_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{grad} \frac{m_i}{r_i} = \vec{a},$$

即引力场  $\vec{a}$  的势为

$$u(x, y, z) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_i}{r_i}.$$

【4460】 证明: 场  $\vec{a} = f(r) \vec{r}$  (其中  $f(r)$  为单值连续函数) 是有势场. 求这个场的势.

证 
$$\vec{a} = f(r) \vec{r} = f(r)(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ xf(r) & yf(r) & zf(r) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left[ z \cdot f'(r) \cdot \frac{y}{r} - yf'(r) \cdot \frac{z}{r} \right] \vec{i} \\ &\quad + \left[ f'(r) \cdot \frac{z}{r} - zf'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r} \right] \vec{j} \\ &\quad + \left[ yf'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r} - xf'(r) \cdot \frac{y}{r} \right] \vec{k} = \vec{0}. \end{aligned}$$

故  $\vec{a}$  为有势场, 势函数为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}^{(x, y, z)} \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r} + C \\ &= \int_{r_0}^r f(r) \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} + C \\ &= \int_{r_0}^r tf(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$